THE

MADRAS

University Calendar,

1879-80.

Madras:
HIGGINBOTHAM & CO.,
PUBLISHERS TO THE UNIVERSITY
1879.

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I.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY CALENDAR,

1879-80.

APRIL.		
1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	Oliver Goldsmith d., 1774.
5	S	Hobbes b., 1588.—Meeting of Syndicate.
6	Sun	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	Lord Bacon b., 1626.
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	Sun	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	Byron d., 1824.
20	Sun	
21	M	Racine d., 1699.
22	T	Immanuel Kant b., 1724.
23	W	Shakespeare d., 1616.
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	Dr. Th. Reid b., 1710—Hume b., 1711.
27	Sun	
28	M	
29	T	B. A. Degree firs conferred, 1858
30	W	

MAY.

1	T	Last day of registration for Medical Examinations, and of issuing Certificates of having passed the previous Matriculation and F. A. Examinations
2	F	
3	S	
4	Sun	
5	M	
6	T	Prof. Sir William Hamilton d., 1856.
7	W	Lord Brougham d., 1868.
8	T	
9	F	Schiller d., 1805.
10	S	
11	Sun	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	Vaccination first performed, 1796.
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	Sun	
19	M	J. G. Fichte b., 1762.
20	T	J. S. Mill b., 1806.
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	Queen Victoria b., 1819.
25	Sun	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	Sir Humphry Davy d., 1829.
29	T	
30	F	Voltaire d., 1778.
31	S	

JUNE.

1	Sun	
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	Sun	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	Sun	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
19	T	
20	F	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
21	S	
22	Sun	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	Rousseau b., 1712.
29	Sun	
30	M	Last day of registration for M. A. Degree Exam.

JULY.

1	T	Leibnitz b., 1646.
2	W	Rousseau d., 1778.
3	T	
4	F	Bishop Watson d., 1816.
5	S	
6	Sun	
7	M	John Huss burned, 1415.—M. D and 1st L. M. S
8	T	Edmund Burke d., 1797. [Examinations begin
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	Sun	
14	M	Preliminary Scientific Examination, and 2
15	T	[Examination for L. M. S Degree begin.
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	The University of Bombay incorporated, 1857.
19	S	
20	Sun	
21	M	2nd Examination for the M.B.&C.M. Degree begins.
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	
27	Sun	
28	M	1st Examination for the M.B.&C.M. Degree begins
29	T	
30	W	
31	T	

AUGUST.

1	F	
2	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
3	Sun	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	Sun	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	Napoleon Bonaparte b., 1769.
16	S	
17	Sun	
18	M	
19	T	Pascal d., 1662.
20	W	Schelling d., 1854.
21	T	
22	F	Warren Hastings d., 1818.
23	S	Sir Astley Cooper b., 1768.
24	Sun	
25	M	Hartley d., 1757—Hume d., 1776—Faraday d., 1867.
26	T	Prince Albert b., 1819.
27	W	Hegel b., 1770.
28	T	
29	F	Locke b., 1632.
30	S	Hartley b., 1705.
31	Sun	

SEPTEMBER.

1	M	
2	T	
3	W	Oliver Cromwell d., 1658.
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	Sun	Dr. Johnson b., 1709.
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	Mungo Park b., 1771.
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	Sun	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	Sun	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	
28	Sun	Sir William Jones b., 1746.
29	M	
30	T	

OCTOBER.

1	W	Last day of registration for the Matriculation and
2	T	First Examination in Arts.
3	F	
4	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
5	Sun	
6	M	
7	T	Laud b., 1573.—Dr. Reid d., 1796.
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	Sun	
13	M	
14	T	William Penn b.. 1664.
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	Sir Philip Sidney d., 1586.
18	S	
19	Sun	Dean Swift d., 1745.
20	M	Sir Christopher Wren b., 1632.
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	
26	Sun	
27	M	
28	T	Locke d., 1704.
29	W	
30	T	
31	F	

NOVEMBER.

1	S	Last day of registration for the B. A., B. L., [M.L., & B.C.E. Degree Examinations.
2	Sun	
3	M	Queen's Proclamation assuming the Government
4	T	[of India, 1859.
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	Sun	Prince of Wales b., 1841.
10	M	Luther b., 1483.
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	Leibnitz d., 1716.—Hegel d., 1831.
15	S	
16	Sun	
17	M	
18	T	Duke of Wellington d., 1852.
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	Voltaire b., 1694.
22	S	Clive d., 1774.
23	Sun	
24	M	Spinoza b., 1632.—Sir Henry Havelock d., 1857.
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	
30		

DECEMBER.

1	M	
2	T	Cortes d., 1554.
3	W	
4	T	Richelieu d., 1642.—Hobbes d., 1679.
5	F	
6	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
7	Sun	Princess of Wales b., 1844.
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	Sun	Prince Albert d., 1861.
15	M	Matriculation and F A. Examinations begin.
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	Sun	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	
28	Sun	Lord Macaulay d., 1859.
29	M	Thomas à Becket killed, 1170.
30	T	
31	W	Wickliff d., 1384.

JANUARY.

1	T	Queen's Proclamation assuming the title of Empress of India, 1877.
2	F	Livy d., A.D. 18.
3	S	
4	Sun	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	Fenelon d., 1715.
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	Penny Postage commenced, 1840.
11	Sun	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	Berkeley d., 1753.
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	Sun	Montesquieu b., 1689.
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	Lord Bacon b., 1561.
23	F	
24	S	[erick the Great b., 1712. The University of Calcutta incorp., 1857. Fred-
25	Sun	
26	M	
27	T	Schelling b., 1775.—J. G. Fichte d., 1814.
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	
31	S	

FEBRUARY.

1	Sun	
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	Charles Dickens b., 1812.—Meeting of Syndicate.
8	Sun	Mary Queen of Scots beheaded, 1587—Lord Mayo assassinated, 1872.
9	M	Sir D. Brewster d., 1868.—B. A., M. A., B. L., M. L. & B. C. E.
10	T	Queen Victoria married, 1840. (Degree Examinations begin.
11	W	Descartes d., 1650.
12	T	Kant d., 1804.
13	F	
14	S	
15	Sun	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	Montesquieu d., 1755.
21	S	Spinoza d., 1677.
22	Sun	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	
29	Sun	

MARCH.

1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	Volta d., 1827.
6	S	
7	Sun	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	Prince of Wales married, 1863.
11	T	Tasso b., 1544.
12	F	Bishop Berkeley b., 1684.
13	S	
14	Sun	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	Sir Isaac Newton d., 1727.
21	Sun	
22	M	Goethe d., 1832.
23	T	Laplace b., 1749.
24	W	Opening of the New Building of the Presy. College, Madras, by H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, 1870.
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	
28	Sun	
29	M	
30	T	
31	W	Descartes b., 1596.

II.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT XXVII. OF 1857.

(PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.)

(Received the assent of the Governor-General on the 5th September, 1857.)

AN ACT *to establish and incorporate an University at Madras.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects to all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort St. George and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Madras for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honor proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purpose aforesaid, it is expedient that such University should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows; (that is to say)—

Incorporation.

1. The following persons, namely,

The Right Honorable GEORGE FRANCIS ROBERT, Lord HARRIS, Governor of Fort St. George,

The Honorable Sir CHRISTOPHER RAWLINSON, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

The Right Reverend THOMAS DEALTRY, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Madras, *Ex-officio*,

The Honorable Sir PATRICK GRANT, Lieut.-General, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Madras, *Ex-officio*,

The Honorable Sir Henry CONYNGHAM MONTGOMERY, Baronet, Member of the Council of Madras, *Ex-officio*,

ALEXANDER JOHN ARBUTHNOT, Esquire, Director of Public Instruction, *Ex-officio*,

EYRE BURTON POWELL, Esquire, Principal of the Presidency College, *Ex-officio*,

HENRY FORTEY, Esquire, Acting Principal of the Presidency College, *Ex-officio*,

JAMES KELLIE, Esquire, President of the Medical College Council, *Ex-officio*,

The Honorable Sir HENRY DAVISON, Knight, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras,

THOMAS PYCROFT, Esquire, Chief Secretary to Government,

EDWARD MALTBY, Esquire, Acting Chief Secretary to Government,

JAMES DEWAR BOURDILLON, Esquire, Secretary to Government,

HENRY FORBES, Esquire, Acting Secretary to Government,

COLONEL CHARLES ALFRED BROWNE, Secretary to Government,

JAMES BLAIR PRESTON, Esquire, Physician-General,

The Reverend ROBERT HALLEY, Master of Arts, Principal of the Doveton College,

J. TOWNSHEND FOWLER, Esquire, Principal of the Government Normal School,

P. SOOBROYLOO NAIDOO, President of Patcheappah's Institution,

WILLIAM AMBROSE MOREHEAD, Esquire, Provisional Member of the Council of Madras,

GUY LUSHINGTON PRENDERGAST, Esquire, Accountant-General,

Colonel ARTHUR THOMAS COTTON, Commandant of Engineers,

Colonel CHARLES EDWARD FABER, Chief Engineer in the Department of Public Works,

Lieutenant-Colonel THOMAS TOWNSEND PEARS, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Consulting Engineer for Railways,

Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE BALFOUR, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath,

The Reverend JOHN RICHARDS, Master of Arts,

Lieutenant-Colonel FREDRICK CONYERS COTTON, Acting Mint Master,

CHITTOR RUNGANADUM SASTRY, Head Interpreter in the Supreme Court of Judicature,

JOHN EMELIUS MAYER, Esquire, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the Madras Medical College,

The Reverend ROBERT KERR HAMILTON, Master of Arts,

The Reverend GEORGE HALL, Master of Arts,

The Reverend PETER SORENSON ROYSTON, Bachelor of Arts,

JAMES SANDERSON, Esquire, Surgeon in the Madras Army,

The Reverend JOHN BRAIDWOOD, Master of Arts,

JOHN DAWSON MAYNE, Esquire, Bachelor of Arts, Professor of Law, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Logic in the Presidency College,

RICHARD BURGASS, Esquire, Master of Arts, First Judge of the Court of Small Causes,

Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN JOSEPH LOSH, Military Auditor-General,

WILLIAM JUDSON VANSOMEREN, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Madras Medical College,

SAMUEL JESUDASEN, Native Surgeon,

Major JOHN MAITLAND, Superintendent, Gun Carriage Manufactory,

The Reverend A. BURGESS,

The Reverend W. GRANT,

being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Madras; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise: and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of ex-officio and other Fellows as the Governor of Fort St. George in Council hath already appointed, or shall, from time to time, by an order published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being, shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided that, if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India, without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Constitution of Body Corporate.

Senate.

Office vacated by leaving India.

IV. The Governor of Fort St. George for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honorable George Francis Robert, Lord Harris.

Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir Christopher Rawlinson, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the first day of January, 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that, on any vacancy, in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time the Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall have power

Vice-Chancellor.

to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated or any future Vice-Chancellor, to such office.

Fellows.

VI. The Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, the Bishop of Madras, the Members of the Council of Madras, the Director of Public Instruction, the Principal and Acting Principal of the Presidency College, the President of the Medical College Council, all for the time being shall, while filling such offices, be ex-officio Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than thirty; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall, by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below thirty, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University as, with the then Fellows of the said University shall make the number of such Fellows exclusive, as aforesaid, thirty. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor of Fort St. George in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University if he shall see fit.

The Appointment of a Fellow may be cancelled

VII. The Governor of Fort St. George in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, a Fellow of the University, and, as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of, and superintendence over, the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases

unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power, from time to time, to make and alter any Bye-laws and Regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for Degrees and the granting of the same, and touching the examination for honors and the granting of marks of honor for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for Degrees and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such Bye-laws and Regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for Degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such Bye-laws and Regulations shall have been first submitted to, and shall have received the approval of, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.

Bye-laws.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall be decided at a Meeting of the Senate by the majority of the Members present; and the Chairman at any such Meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No questions

Meetings of the Senate.

shall be decided at any Meeting unless the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least shall be present *at the time of the decision*. At every Meeting of the Senate the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power, from time to time, to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Power to confer Degrees.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several Degrees marks of honor for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the Bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Qualification for admission of candidates for Degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor of

Fort St. George in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the Bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf by this Act.

Examination for Degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination, the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, or by other Examiners, so to be appointed; and on every such examination, the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honors, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of Degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of any examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said Degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honors which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to gradnate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Madras, and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the Degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for

continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor of Fort St. George in Council may direct.

Annual accounts.

SUPPLEMENTARY ACT.

Act No. XLVII of 1860.

The following Act passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor-General on the 6th October, 1860.

An Act *for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the power of conferring Degrees, in addition to those mentioned in Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of* 1857.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, established under Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for; It is enacted as follows:—

Power of Universities to confer Degrees.

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay respectively, to confer such Degrees, and to grant such Diplomas or Licences in respect of Degrees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed, or shall appoint by any Bye-laws or Regulations made and passed, or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts, and submitted to, and approved by, the Governor-General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned and the examinations for those Degrees, shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such Degrees.

III.

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

I. THE SENATE.

1. The Senate shall meet ordinarily once a year in the month of April, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

2. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the senior Fellow, according to date of appointment, shall convene a Meeting of the Senate on the requisition of any six of the Fellows.

3. Nine Fellows shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Fellows present.

4. The Vice-Chancellor, in the absence of the Chancellor, shall preside at Meetings of the Senate, or, if the Vice-Chancellor be not present, a Chairman for the occasion shall be elected by the Fellows present. If the votes including that of the Chairman are equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

II. THE FACULTIES.

5. The Senate shall be divided into four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering: every Fellow shall belong to one Faculty at least, and any Fellow may belong to more than one Faculty.

6. The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting in April.

7. Each Faculty shall elect its own President at the Annual Meeting in April. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its President, or, in his absence, by the senior Fellow belonging to that Faculty according to date of appointment.

8. If any Faculty omit to elect a President within one month after its appointment or after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint any Fellow of such Faculty to be its President.

9. At all Meetings of a Faculty the President shall take the Chair, but in case of his absence the Fellows present shall appoint a Chairman. If the votes including that of the Chairman are equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

10. Three Fellows of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty

III. THE SYNDICATE.

11. The executive government of the University will be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and eight of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties, at the Annual Meeting of the Senate, in April, in the following proportions :—

Five by the Faculty of Arts.
One by the Faculty of Law.
One by the Faculty of Medicine.
One by the Faculty of Engineering.

12. No Fellow shall be eligible as a Member of the Syndicate who is not resident in or near Madras ; and any Member of the Syndicate who shall have been absent from the town of Madras, for a period of more than three months, or shall have quitted the town of Madras with the inten-

tion of being absent for more than three months, may be declared by the Syndicate to have vacated his seat.

13. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the Syndicate, a new Member shall forthwith be elected by the Faculty for the remainder of the current year.

14. If any Faculty omit to elect a Member of the Syndicate within one month after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

15. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily in the first week of every alternate month, or at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, by the senior Member of the Syndicate according to date of election.

16. Three Members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

17. The Vice-Chancellor shall preside at Meetings of the Syndicate; but, in case of his absence, the Members present shall appoint a Chairman, for the occasion, and, if the votes, including that of the Chairman, are equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

18. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint and to remove the Examiners and all other Officers of the University, except the Registrar; to regulate examinations; to recommend for Degrees, Honors, and Rewards; to keep the accounts of the University; and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons.

19. The Syndicate shall be empowered to appoint during the current year, until the Annual Meeting of the Senate in April, any Fellow recently appointed, to any one or more of the Faculties

20. The Syndicate shall be empowered to frame such Bye-laws as may, from time to time, be necessary, and to submit them to the Senate for confirmation.

21. The Syndicate shall be empowered to refer any subject to a Faculty for consideration, and to call upon it for a report thereupon.

22. No question shall be brought under the consideration of the Senate which has not first been submitted to the Syndicate.

23. Any Faculty or Fellow shall be at liberty to submit any question to the Syndicate for its consideration, and subsequently to bring before the Senate the decision of the Syndicate thereupon, with a view to its modification or annulment.

24. It shall be in the power of the Syndicate, under special circumstances, to dispense with a strict compliance with the Bye-laws, so far as they regulate the time, place and manner of any examination and the interval to elapse between one examination and another, provided that the Resolution passed in every such case shall be reported to the Senate at its next Meeting with a full statement of the special grounds upon which the Syndicate acted.

IV. THE REGISTRAR.

25. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate.

26. The tenure of the office of Registrar shall be limited to two years, but the same individual shall be eligible for re-election.

27. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the office of Registrar, a special Meeting of the Senate, if necessary, shall be convened for the purpose of appointing a Registrar and in the meanwhile the Syndicate may appoint a Registrar *pro tempore*.

28. The Registrar shall be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

29. The Registrar shall conduct the duties of his office under the instructions of the Syndicate.

30. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to give notice of Meetings of the Senate, Syndicate, and Faculties, to the respective Members thereof, and to keep a record of the proceedings of all such Meetings.

31. The Registrar shall give not less than five days' notice of a Meeting of the Senate, and three days' notice of a Meeting of the Syndicate or of a Faculty, to each Member thereof.

32. The Registrar shall circulate, together with the notice of any Meeting, the subjects to be considered, and any papers connected therewith which have to be laid before such Meeting. He shall further, within four days after every Meeting of the Senate or Syndicate, circulate to such Members as were present, a draft of the Minutes of such Meeting for confirmation, and the Minutes so confirmed shall be attested by the Vice-Chancellor or Chairman.

V. EXAMINATIONS AND DEGREES.

I.—Matriculation Examination.

33. A Matriculation Examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the 15th day of December, unless that day falls on a Sunday, in which case it shall be held on the Monday following. Candidates may also be examined at other places appointed by the Syndicate.

The Syndicate shall publish annually, in the month of January, a list of places at which examinations shall be held.

34 Applications for admission to the Matriculation Examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st October preceding, and Candidates must, at the same time, notify the optional language in which they elect to be examined.

35 No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Ten Rupees. Candidates failing to pass a Matriculation Examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of ten Rupees on each occasion.

36. The Matriculation Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, which shall be the same for all Candidates, and shall be given out to them on the same days and hours at each place of examination.

37. Candidates for the Matriculation Examination shall be examined in the following branches of knowledge :—

i. ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

in which each Candidate must undergo examination.

ii. OPTIONAL LANGUAGE.

One of the following languages at the option of the Candidate :—

Sanskrit.*	Persian.	Malayalam.
Greek.	Tamil.	Urdu.
Latin.	Telugu.	Uriya.
Arabic.	Kanarese.	

iii. MATHEMATICS.

(*a.*) *Arithmetic.*—The first four Rules, Reduction, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Proportion, Practice, Extraction of the Square Root, Interest.

* In the Déva Nágari character only.

(*b.*) *Algebra.*—Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Involution and Evolution of Algebraical Quantities, and Simple Equations with Easy Problems.

(*c.*) *Geometry.*—The first three books of Euclid with easy deductions.

iv. GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.

(*a.*) The leading facts of the History of India.

(*b.*) General Geography, and the Geography of India in particular.

(*c.*) Physical Geography—Prof. Geikie's *Physical Geography* (Science Primer Series.)

(*d.*) Elements of Physics—Prof. Balfour Stewart's *Physics* (Science Primer Series), first 67 paragraphs.

38. There shall be two papers of questions in the English language, one of which shall bear exclusively upon the selected text-books, and the other contain a piece or pieces for paraphrase not selected from the text-books and questions on the language generally.

In the second language there shall also be two papers, of which one shall contain questions on the text-books, and on the Grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, while the other shall consist wholly of passages for translation from English into the second language and from the second language into English, with the addition, in the case of Vernacular languages, of original composition.

The passage for translation from English into the Vernacular shall be the same for all languages. The passages for translation from the second language into English shall consist partly of extracts from the text-books and partly of extracts of somewhat less difficulty from other authors.

39. The questions in each subject shall not be more in respect of number or of difficulty than can be answered

within the allowed time by a Candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject.

40. The Matriculation Examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as herein specified :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	
First day.	10—1 2—5	English	100	
Second day	10—1 2—5	Optional language	80	
Third day.	10—12-30 2— 3-30	Arithmetic Algebra	50 30	120
Fourth day.	10—12 2— 5	Geometry Indian History	40 40	
Fifth day.	10—12 2— 5	Physics Geography, Physical and General	30 50	120

41. At the close of each day's examination the answers of the Candidates shall be sealed up by the officer appointed to superintend the examination, and transmitted immediately to the Registrar, who shall forward them directly to the Examiners.

42. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the Examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

43. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, each Examiner shall submit his paper, together with the marks he intends to assign to each question, to his colleagues in the same subject for remarks and suggestions, the adoption of which, however, shall be left to his own discretion.

44. On or before a day to be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate, each Examiner shall prepare a list of the

marks awarded by him to each Candidate in each paper or portion of a paper set by him, and shall forward the same to the Registrar or to the gentleman appointed by the Syndicate to assist the Registrar in the Tabulation of the results The Tabulator shall thereupon draw up a statement in the annexed form and submit it to the Syndicate through the Registrar.

45. The Candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in two classes—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than one-half of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than one-third of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in English, one-fourth in each of the other branches, or one-third upon the whole, shall not pass.

The Tabulator shall be at liberty to bracket men, when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

Form of Statement to be submitted by the Tabulator.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	Optional language.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.				Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what Class ranked.	Remarks.
			English.	Optional language.	Mathematics.	General Knowledge.				
			100	80	120	120	420			

46. A certificate signed by the Registrar shall be given to each passed Candidate, setting forth the date of the examination, the optional language in which he was examined, and the class in which he was placed.

II.—FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

47. The First Examination in Arts shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the 15th day of December, unless that day falls on a Sunday, in which case it shall be held on the Monday following. Candidates may also be examined at other places appointed by the Syndicate.

The Syndicate shall publish annually, in the month of January, a list of places at which examinations shall be held

48. Candidates for this examination must have completed two years from the time of passing the Matriculation Examination either in this or some other Indian University.

49. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st October. Each Candidate not specially exempted by the Syndicate from so doing must forward with his application his Matriculation certificate and a certificate from the Head of some College or school authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council to the effect that he has studied the subjects prescribed for this examination and has attended an authorized institution or institutions for a period of at least eighteen months since passing the Matriculation Examination. The optional language in which the Candidate elects to be examined must also be specified.*

50. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Twenty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty Rupees on each occasion.

51. The First Examination in Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers, which shall be the same for all Candidates, and shall be given out to them on the same days and hours at each place of examination.

* "The Syndicate has power to consider and decide on exceptional cases as contemplated by Section XII of the Act of Incorporation."

52. Candidates shall be examined in the following branches of knowledge:—

i. ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

in which each Candidate must undergo examination.

ii. OPTIONAL LANGUAGE.

One of the following languages at the option of the Candidate:—

Sanskrit.*	Persian.	Malayalam.
Greek.	Tamil.	Urdu.
Latin.	Telugu.	Uriya.
Arabic.	Kanarese.	

iii. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

(*a*) Freeman's General Sketch of European History.

(*b*) A selected portion of Ancient History, to be specified by the Syndicate two years previous to the examination.

N.B.—The Examiners shall be at liberty to put geographical questions bearing upon the historical subjects.

iv. MATHEMATICS.

(*a*) *Arithmetic.*—The whole subject.

(*b*) *Algebra.*—Addition, Subtraction, Division, Involution, and Evolution.

Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple.

Simple and Quadratic Equations, with Problems.

Proportion and Variation.

Permutations and Combinations.

Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Harmonical Progressions, Binomial Theorem.

(*c*) *Geometry.*—Euclid—Books I, II, III, IV, VI, and XI to proposition 21, with Deductions.

* In the Déva Nágari character only.

(*d*) *Plane Trigonometry.*—The solution of Plane Rectilineal Figures, with the investigations of the Formulæ required in the several processes.

The construction of Tables of Goniometric Functions
The use of the Level and Theodolite.

v. ELEMENTS OF HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY.

Huxley's *Elementary Lessons in Physiology.* (First seven lessons).

53. There shall be three papers on the English language, two of which shall bear *exclusively* on the authors brought up for examination, while the third shall contain passages for paraphrase and explanation not taken from the text-books, and general questions on the grammar, idiom, and structure of the language.

In the second language there shall be two papers, of which one shall contain questions on the text-books and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, while the other shall consist wholly of passages for translation from English into the second language, and from the second language into English, with the addition, in the case of Vernacular languages, of original composition.

The passage for translation from English *into* the Vernacular shall be the same for all languages. The passages for translation from the second language into English shall consist partly of extracts from the text-books and partly of extracts of somewhat less difficulty from other authors.

54. The paper on Euclid, Books I to VI, and Algebra, as well as that on Euclid, Book XI, and Plane Trigonometry, shall consist mainly of book-work, and the riders and problems introduced into it shall be only of moderate difficulty.

55. The questions in each subject shall not be more in respect of number or of difficulty, than can be answered

within the allowed time by a Candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject.

56. The First Examination in Arts shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
First day	10—1 2—5	English Poetry English Prose	60 50 } 150
Second day	10—1 2—5	General English Physiology	40 50
Third day	10—1 2—5	Optional Language	80*
Fourth day	10—1 2—5	History Arithmetic	70 50 } 120
Fifth day	10—1 2—5	Algebra and Geometry Trigonometry and Euclid, Book XI	70 70

57. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

58. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, each Examiner shall submit his paper, together with the marks he intends to assign to each question, to his colleagues in the same subject for remarks and suggestions, the adoption of which, however, shall be left to his own discretion.

* 100 marks are allowed for Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Arabic and Persian

59. On or before a day to be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate, each Examiner shall prepare a list of the marks awarded by him to each Candidate in each paper or portion of a paper set by him, and shall forward the same to the Registrar or to the gentleman appointed by the Syndicate to assist the Registrar in the tabulation of the results. The Tabulator shall thereupon draw up a statement in the annexed form and submit it to the Syndicate through the Registrar.

60. The Candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in two classes :—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than one-half of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than one-third of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in English, one-fourth in each of the other branches, or one-third upon the whole, shall not pass.

Provided always that any Candidate who fails in one or more subjects,* except the English language, shall nevertheless be allowed to pass, if he secures one-third of the aggregate number of marks, after deducting the marks gained by him in the subject or subjects in which he has failed.

The Tabulator shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

61. A Certificate, signed by the Registrar, shall be given to each passed Candidate, setting forth the date of

* The word "subject" shall mean in Mathematics either Arithmetic, Algebra and Euclid, Books I to VI, or Trigonometry and Euclid, Book XI.

the examination, the optional language in which he was examined, and the class in which he was placed.

Form of Statement to be submitted by the Tabulator.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	Optional Language.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.							Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	Remarks.
			English.	Optional Language.	History.	Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry.	Trigonometry and Euclid, Book XI.	Physiology.	Total number of Marks obtained.			
			150	80	70	120	70	50	540			

III.—Examination for the Degree of BACHELOR OF ARTS.

62 An examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the 2nd Monday in February.

63. Candidates for the Degree of B. A. must have completed two years from the time of passing the First Examination in Arts either in this or one of the other Indian Universities.

64. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st November. Each Candidate must forward with his application a certificate of his having passed the First Examination in Arts and a certificate from the Head of some College or school authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council to the effect that he has studied the subjects prescribed for this examination and has attended an authorized institution or institutions for a period of at

least eighteen months since passing the First Examination in Arts. The optional language and subject in which the Candidate elects to be examined must also be notified.*

65. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Thirty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Thirty Rupees on each occasion.

66. The examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

67. Candidates for the Degree of B. A. shall be examined in the following branches of knowledge :—

i. English Language,

in which each Candidate must undergo examination.

ii. Optional Language.

One of the following languages at the option of the Candidate :—

Sanskrit.†	Persian.	Malayalam.
Greek.	Tamil.	Urdu.
Latin.	Telugu.	Uriya.
Arabic,	Kanarese.	

iii. History.

(a.) The History of England.

(b.) Selected periods of Modern History or of the Histories of the Jews, Greeks, or Romans, to be specified by the Syndicate two years previous to the examination.

iv. Mental Philosophy.

Bain's *Mental and Moral Science*, Introduction, Books I., II. (Chap. i., ii., iii., iv.), III. (Chap. i., ii.)

Masson's *Recent British Philosophy*.

N.B.—The Examination is not to be confined to the books stated.

* "The Syndicate has power to consider and decide on exceptional cases as contemplated by Section XII of the Act of Incorporation."

† In the Déva Nágari character only.

V. Optional Subjects

One of the three following subjects at the option of the Candidate must be brought up, viz., (*a*), Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; (*b*), Physical Science; (*c*), Logic and Moral Philosophy.

(a.) Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

(1.) *Algebra.*—Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Involution, and Evolution.

Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple

Simple and Quadratic Equations with Problems.

Proportion and Variation

Permutations and Combinations.

Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Harmonical Progressions.

Binomial Theorem.

Simple and Compound Interest, Discount, Stocks, and Annuities for terms of years.

Calculation and Use of Logarithms.

(2.) *Geometry.*—Euclid: Books I., II., III., IV., VI., and XI., to Proposition 21, with definitions of Book V.; also Deductions.

The Fundamental Propositions in Conic Sections, geometrically demonstrated.

(3.) *Plane Trigonometry.*—The solution of Plane Rectilineal Figures, with the investigations of the Formulæ required in the several processes.

The construction of Tables of Goniometric Functions.

The use of the Level and the Theodolite.

(4.) *Statics and Dynamics.*—Treated mathematically, but without the aid of the Differential and Integral Calculus.

Composition and Resolution of Forces in one Plane.

The centre of Gravity.

The Mechanical Powers and their principal applications.

Virtual Velocities.

Friction.

The three laws of Motion, with different measures of Force, and their relation to one another.

Motion of a material particle under the action of a constant force, in free space, down an inclined plane, and in a circular arc; with theory of the simple pendulum.

Impact.

5. *Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.*—Treated as in the case of Statics and Dynamics.

The transmission of pressure by fluids, the variation of pressure within a fluid, the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body.

Specific Gravity.

The application of Hydrostatic and Pneumatic Principles to the explanation of the Steam Engine, Barometer, Thermometer, Common Pump, Air Pump, Condenser, Hydraulic Press, Fire Engine, Diving Bell, and Siphon; also the general process of measuring heights by means of the Barometer.

6. *Astronomy.*—Popularly treated.

The Explanation of the Terrestrial and Celestial Globes.

The origin and general character of Refraction, Parallax, Precession, Nutation, and Aberration.

Kepler's Laws.

The apparent motion of the heavenly bodies explained upon the Copernican system in a general manner.

The magnitudes and distances of the principal members of the Solar System.

The phases of the moon and of the planets.

The general nature of solar and lunar eclipses, of occultations, of stars, and of transits of the inferior planets over the sun's disc.

Illustrative diagrams to be given together with the explanations.

(7.) *Geometrical Optics.*—Reflection and Refraction of direct pencils of light at plane and spherical surfaces, omitting calculations for aberration and dispersion; action of prisms and lenses. Theory of microscopes and telescopes in their simplest forms; Description of the Eye.

(*b.*) *Physical Science.*

1. Inorganic Chemistry, theoretical and practical (Qualitative analysis only.)

2 Chemical Physics, including Light, Heat, Electricity and Magnetism.

3. Elements of Botany.—Oliver's *Lessons in Elementary Botany.*

(*c.*) *Logic and Moral Philosophy.*

1. *Logic.*—Deduction. Including the functions and value of the Syllogism, and the relations between Deduction and Induction.

Induction.

Definition.

2. *Morals.*—Bain's *Mental and Moral Science*, Ethics, Part I.

* The practical examination will be conducted in a Chemical Laboratory.

Butler's Three Sermons *Upon Human Nature.*

————Dissertation *Of the Nature of Virtue.*

The History of Morals in England, France, and Germany during the 18th century.

N.B.—The Examination is not to be confined to the books stated.

68. There shall be four papers in the English language, two of which shall bear *exclusively* upon the authors brought up for examination. The third paper shall consist of questions on the English language generally in relation to its history, grammar, idiom, and structure. The fourth paper shall be devoted to testing the Candidate's ability in original prose composition.

In the second language, if a classical language, there shall be two papers, of which one shall contain questions on the text-books and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, while the other shall consist wholly of passages for translation from English into the second language and from the second language into English.

If the second language be a Vernacular, there shall be three papers, of which the first shall contain questions on the text-books and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, the second, passages for translation from English into the Vernacular and from the Vernacular into English, and the third shall be devoted to testing the Candidate's ability in original prose composition. Two hours shall be allowed for each paper.

The passage for translation from English into the Vernacular shall be the same for all languages. The passages for translation from the second language into English shall consist partly of extracts from the text-books and partly of extracts of somewhat less difficulty from other authors.

69. The questions in each subject shall not be more in respect of number or of difficulty than can be answered within the allowed time by a Candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject.

70. The written examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified:—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday ...	10—1	English Poetry 60	200
	2—5	English Prose 60	
Tuesday ..	10—1	General English 40	
	2—5	English Composition 40	
Wednesday		Optional Language.	
		Classical.	
	10—1	Text-books and Grammar	140
	2—5	Translation	
		Vernacular.	
	10—12	Text-books and Grammar	120
	12— 2	Translation	
	3— 5	Composition	
Thursday...	10—1	Pure Mathematics, Deductive Logic or Botany	200*
	2—5	Statics & Dynamics, Inductive Logic & Definition, or Chemical Physics	
Friday ...	10—1	Hydrostatics & Pneumatics, Theory of Morals, or Inorganic Chemistry	
	2—5	Astronomy and Optics, History of Morals, or Inorganic Chemistry (practical)	
Saturday..	10—1	Mental Philosophy	100
	2—5	History	100

* 50 marks shall be assigned to each Paper except that on Statics and Dynamics, for which 60 marks, and that on Hydrostatics and Pneumatics, for which 40 marks shall be allowed.

71. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the examination, in

order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

72. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, each Examiner shall submit his paper together with the marks he intends to assign to each question, to his colleagues in the same subject, for remarks and suggestions, the adoption of which, however, shall be left to his own discretion.

73. On or before a day to be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate, each Examiner shall prepare a list of the marks awarded by him to each Candidate in each paper or portion of a paper set by him, and shall forward the same to the Registrar or to the gentleman appointed by the Syndicate to assist the Registrar in the tabulation of the results. The Tabulator shall thereupon draw up a statement in the annexed form and submit it to the Syndicate through the Registrar.

74. The Candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in three classes—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than seven-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than five-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 3rd, of those who have obtained not less than one-third of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks assigned to English; one-fourth of the marks assigned to each of the other branches, or one-third on the whole, shall not pass.

Provided always that any Candidate who fails in one or more subjects, except the English language, shall nevertheless be allowed to pass if he secures one-third of the aggre-

gate number of marks after deducting the marks gained by him in the subject or subjects in which he has failed.

The Tabulator shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

Form of Statement to be submitted by the Tabulator.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.					Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked	REMARKS.
				English.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Mental Philosophy.	History.				
				200	120	200	100	100	720			

IV.—EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.

75. An examination for the Degree of M. A. shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the second Monday in February.

76. Candidates for the Degree of M. A. must have taken the Degree of B. A. in this or some other University in the British Empire.

77. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 30th June preceding. Each candidate must forward with his application his B. A. Diploma, or afford other satisfactory evidence of having obtained such a Degree, and notify the Branch in which he

elects to be examined. Candidates in the First Branch must also specify the optional language which they propose to bring up.

78 No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Fifty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee on each occasion.

79 The examination for the Degree of M. A. shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

80. Candidates for the Degree of M. A. shall be examined in one or other of the following branches of knowledge :—

FIRST BRANCH.

Language.

(1.) *English*—in which each Candidate must undergo examination.

(2.) One of the following languages at the option of the Candidate :—

Sanskrit.	Arabic
Greek.	Persian
Latin.	

SECOND BRANCH

Mathematics, Pure and Applied

(1) The more advanced parts of Algebra, including the theory of Equations.
(2) Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
(3) Co-ordinate Geometry of two and three dimensions.
(4.) Differential and Integral Calculus, with Differential Equations
(5.) Statics, Hydrostatics, and Dynamics
(6) Newton's Principia, Sections 1, 2, 3.
(7) Geometrical Optics.
(8) Plane Astronomy.

THIRD BRANCH.

Physical Science.

(1.) Experimental Physics, including Light, Heat, Sound, Electricity and Magnetism.

(2.) Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic, including a knowledge of Quantitative Analysis.

(3.) Geology, Mineralogy and Palæontology.

FOURTH BRANCH.

Biology.

(1.) Botany and Vegetable Physiology.

(2.) Zoology and Palæontology.

(3.) Physiology, Animal and Comparative.

FIFTH BRANCH.

Mental Philosophy and Sociology.

(1.) Psychology.

(2.) Logic.

(3.) Morals.

(4.) Political Economy.

(5.) History.

81. The examination in English shall embrace the History of the Language and the History of the Literature during the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, and selections from any ten of the following authors:—

Chaucer, Spencer, Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Massinger, Milton, Dryden, Wordsworth, Byron, Shelley, Tennyson, Addison, Johnson, DeQuincey, Coleridge, Hallam, and Carlyle.

The examination in the optional languages shall be in the following works:—

SANSKRIT.*

Twelve Hymns from the 1st Mandala of the Rig-Veda with Sáyana's Commentary.

Manu, (Books 2, 7, and 8.)

Dásakumâra-charita (or the Púrvabhága of the Kádambarî.)

Mrichchhakatí.

Kálidása, (one play; either the Sakuntalá or Vikramorvásî.)

Bhavabhúti, (one play; either the Vîra-charita or Uttararáma-charita.)

Mégha-dûta, by Kálidása.

Vedánta-sára of Sadánanda, or the Tarkasangraha, together with the Tarkadípiká.

The examination shall include a passage from Milton or Shakespeare, to be translated into the Sanskrit Anushtup metre, as well as Sanskrit prose composition. The Candidate shall also be required to possess a competent knowledge of the native system of grammar.

GREEK.

Æschylus—Two Plays.

Homer's Iliad—Three Books.

Thucydides—Three Books.

Aristophanes—Two Plays.

Demosthenes—Two Orations.

Plato—Two Dialogues.

Aristotle—Three Books of the Ethics.

* In the Déva Nágari character only.

LATIN.

Vergil—One Georgic.
Horace—The Satires or the Epistles.
Plautus—Two Plays.
Juvenal—Three Satires.
Terence—Two Plays.
Cicero—Epistles or De Oratore.
Livy—First or Second Decade.
Tacitus—One Book of Annals.
Pliny—Letters or Portions of Natural History.

ARABIC AND PERSIAN.

A list of the books in Arabic and Persian will be published hereafter.

The examination shall include translation from English into the optional language and *vice versâ* together with original prose composition in each language: there shall also be questions in comparative grammar and philology.

A general acquaintance with the subject-matter of the works in the respective languages shall be required, as also such a knowledge of general history as may be necessary for their due appreciation.

82. In the Second Branch, the book-work questions on Statics, Hydrostatics, and Dynamics, shall bear chiefly upon such parts of those subjects as require for their complete investigation the use of the Differential and Integral Calculus.

83. The text-books recommended in the Third Branch are as follows:—

(1.) EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

Deschanel—*Physics.*
Ganôt—*Physics.*

Clerk Maxwell—*Theory of Heat.*
Stewart—*Elementary Treatise on Heat.*
Jenkin—*Electricity and Magnetism.*

(2.) CHEMISTRY.

Miller—*Elements of Chemistry.*
Fownes—*Manual of Chemistry.*
Fresenius—*Quantitative Analysis.*

(3.) GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY, & PALÆONTOLOGY.

Lyell—*Students' Elements of Geology.*
—*Principles of Geology.*
Jukes and Geikie—*Manual of Geology.*
Nicol—*Elements of Mineralogy.*
Owen—*Palæontology.*
Nicholson—*Manual of Palæontology.*

The Candidates will be required to compose an essay on a subject connected with the foregoing sciences; and the Examiners will test the practical knowledge of the Candidates.

84. The text-books recommended in the Fourth Branch are as follows:—

(1.) BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

Balfour—*Class Book of Botany.*
Bentley—*Manual of Botany.*
Oliver—*First Book of Indian Botany.*
Carpenter—*Vegetable Physiology.*

(2.) ZOOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

Nicholson—*Manual of Zoology.*
Huxley—*Introduction to the Classification of Animals.*
Owen—*Palæontology.*
Nicholson—*Manual of Palæontology.*

(3.) PHYSIOLOGY.

Carpenter—*Manual of Physiology.*
—*Animal Physiology.*
—*Physiology, General and Comparative.*

The Candidates will be required to compose an essay on a subject connected with the foregoing sciences; and the Examiners will test the practical knowledge of the Candidates.

85. The text-books recommended in the Fifth Branch are as follows:—

(1.) PSYCHOLOGY.

Sir W. Hamilton—*Lectures on Metaphysics.*
J. S. Mill—*Examination of Sir W. Hamilton's Philosophy* (omitting Chapters XVII-XXIII, inclusive.)
H. Spencer—*Principles of Psychology*, vol. i, and vol. ii, Part viii.

(2.) LOGIC.

J. S. Mill—*System of Logic.*
Stanley Jevons—*Principles of Science.*

(3.) MORALS.

Selected Portion of Ancient Ethics.
Selected Portion of Modern Ethics.

(4.) POLITICAL ECONOMY.

J. S. Mill—*Principles of Political Economy.*
Professor Cairnes—*Some Leading Principles of Political Economy newly expounded.*

(5.) HISTORY.

Selected Portion of Ancient History.
Selected Portion of Modern History.

The Candidates will be required to compose two essays on subjects connected with the foregoing sciences.

86. The questions in each paper, with the exception of the problems proposed in the Second Branch, shall not be more in respect of number or difficulty than can be answered within the allowed time by a Candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject.

87. The examination for the Degree of M. A. shall be conducted in the following order of time and subjects in the several branches :—

BRANCH I.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday	10—1	English Language and Literature.	400
	2—5	Do.	
Tuesday.....	10—1	Do.	
	2—5	Do.	
Wednesday.....	10—1	English Prose Composition.	150
	2—5	Translation from English into Optional Language..	150
Thursday	10—1	Optional Language and Literature.	400
	2—5	Do.	
Friday	10—1	Do.	
	2—5	Do.	
Saturday.....	10—1	Original Composition in Optional Language.....	150
	2—5	Translation from Optional Language into English....	150
			1,400

BRANCH II.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday.....	10—1	Algebra and Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical	100
	2—5	Co-ordinate Geometry of two and three Dimensions	150
Tuesday..... ..	10—1	Newton and Differential Calculus.....	125
	2—5	Integral Calculus and Differential Equations	125
Wednesday.....	10—1	Statics and Hydrostatics ...	150
	2—5	Geometrical Optics and Plane Astronomy.....	150
Thursday	10—1	Dynamics of a Particle and of a Rigid System.....	150
	2—5	Problems	150
Friday	10—1	Additional Paper on Pure Mathematics	150
	2—5	Problems	150
Saturday.....	10—1	Additional Paper on Mixed Mathematics.....	150
	2—5	Problems	150
* 1,700 = 1,250 Book-work + 450 Problems.			1,700*

BRANCH III.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday	10—1	Experimental Physics	360
	2—5	Do.	
Tuesday.....	10—1	Do.	360
	2—5	Chemistry	
Wednesday	10—1	Do.	
	2—5	Do.	
Thursday	10—1	Laboratory	250
	2—5	Do.	
Friday	10—1	Geology	350
	2—5	Mineralogy	
Saturday..... .	10—1	Palæontology	80
	2—5	Essay.....	
			1,400

BRANCH IV.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday	10—1	Botany and Vegetable Physiology	500
	2—5	Do.	
Tuesday	10—1	Do.	
	2—5	Do.	
Wednesday	10—1	Zoology and Palæontology	500
	2—5	Do.	
Thursday	10—1	Do.	
	2—5	Do.	
Friday	10—1	Animal and Comparative Physiology	320
	2—5	Do.	
Saturday	10—1	Do.	
	2—5	Essay	80
			1,400

BRANCH V.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday	10—1	Psychology	250
	2—5	Do.	
Tuesday	10—1	Logic.	250
	2—5	Do.	
Wednesday	10—1	Morals.	250
	2—5	Do.	
Thursday	10—1	Political Economy.	300
	2—5	Do.	
Friday	10—1	History.	250
	2—5	Do.	
Saturday	10—1	Essay.	100
	2—5	Do.	
			1,400

88. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than six months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have it in their power to exercise due care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

89. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, the Examiners shall hold a meeting, at which each shall submit his papers to his colleagues for remarks and suggestions, the adoption of which, however, shall be left to his own discretion.

90. On or before a day to be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate, each Examiner shall prepare a list of the marks awarded by him to each Candidate in each paper or portion of a paper set by him, and shall forward the same to the Registrar, together with a letter containing any remarks or suggestions which he may consider to be deserving of the attention of the Senate with reference to the results of the examination or to the regulations of the University regarding the same, and bringing to notice any striking defects that may have characterized the answers of the students generally, or of particular students.

91. The Candidates shall be arranged in three classes :—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than 60 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than 50 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

The 3rd, of those who have obtained not less than 40 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain 40 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks shall not pass.

In Branch II., the Candidates shall be at liberty to obtain their marks out of both Problem and Book-work

papers; but the aggregate corresponding to which the aliquot parts are to be taken shall be 1,400.

The names of the Candidates placed in the several classes shall be ranked in the order of merit as determined by the total marks obtained by each. The Examiners, however, shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

92. A Diploma shall be given to each successful Candidate, specifying the branch in which he was examined for his M. A. Degree, and also the class in which he was placed by the Examiners.

V.—Examination for the Degree of BACHELOR OF LAWS.

93. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the second Monday in February.

94. Candidates for the Degree of B. L. must have taken the Degree of B. A. in this or some other Indian University.

95. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st November preceding. Each Candidate must forward with his application his B. A. Diploma, (or furnish other satisfactory evidence of his having obtained that Degree), and a certificate from the Law Professor of the Presidency College, or some other person delivering lectures with the sanction of the Syndicate, that the Candidate has attended courses of Lectures for two consecutive years subsequent to graduation in Arts upon subjects to be from time to time specified by the Syndicate, and that he has undergone examination in such subjects.

96. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Fifty Rupees. Candidates failing

to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Fifty Rupees on each occasion.

97. The examination for the Degree of B. L. shall be conducted partly by printed or written papers, and partly *vivâ voce*.

98. The *vivâ voce* examination shall be held at an interval of one week from the close of the examination by printed or written papers.

99. Candidates for the Degree of B. L. shall be examined in the following subjects :—

The Law of Evidence.....(As prevailing in India).
The Law of Contracts.....
The Law of Torts.....(Collett).
Equity Jurisprudence... . (Story and Snell).
Hindu Law .. ..(Sir Thomas Strange).
Muhammadan Law .....(McNaughten).
Criminal Law.....(Mayne's Penal Code).
Procedure .....(The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure).
General Jurisprudence ..(Lindley's Introduction, Pt. I., excepting Chapters 4, 5 & 6; Pt. II., Chapters 1 and 2, and the 1st Division of Chapter 3, with the corresponding notes of the translator in the Appendix).

100. The examination by printed or written papers shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set

* Candidates will be expected to answer questions as to the source from which the rule existing is derived, the degree, nature and extent of any changes it has undergone, and all matters bearing directly or indirectly upon the understanding of the Act.

forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday	10—1	Law of Evidence	130
	2—5	Contracts.	120
Tuesday.....	10—1	Torts	80
	2—5	Criminal Law	100
Wednesday	10—1	Procedure	80
Thursday	10—1	Equity Jurisprudence	120
	2—5	Hindu and Muhammadan Law	100
Friday..... ..	10—1	General Jurisprudence.	110

In addition to the above, 120 marks shall be allowed for the *vivâ voce* portion of the examination.

101. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

102. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, the Examiners shall hold a meeting, at which each Examiner shall submit his papers and also the value which he intends to assign to each question; in the event of a difference of opinion, the decision of the majority of the Examiners present shall prevail.

103. Within one month from the completion of the examination, the Examiners shall furnish to the Registrar a tabular statement prepared in the annexed form, exhibiting the results of the examination, together with a letter containing any remarks or suggestions which they may consider to be deserving of the attention of the Senate.

104. The Candidates shall be ranked in the order of

proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in three classes :—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than nine-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than seven-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 3rd, of those who have obtained not less than five-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks assigned to each subject, or five-twelfths on the whole, shall not pass.

The Examiners shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

Form of tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.									Total No. of marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed	If passed, in what class ranked	REMARKS.
		Law of Evidence.	Contracts.	Torts.	Criminal Law.	Procedure.	Equity Jurisprudence.	Hindu and Muhammadan Law.	General Jurisprudence	Vivâ Voce.				
		130	120	80	100	80	120	100	110	120	960			

VI.—EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF LAWS.

105. An examination for the Degree of Master of Laws shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the second Monday in February.

106. Candidates for the Degree of M. L. must have taken the B. L. Degree in this or some other Indian University.

107. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st November preceding. Each Candidate must forward with his application his B. L. Diploma, or furnish other satisfactory evidence of his having obtained that Degree.

108. No Candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid a fee of Fifty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Fifty Rupees on each occasion.

109. The examination for the Degree of M. L. shall be conducted partly by printed or written papers, and partly, *vivâ voce*.

110. The *vivâ voce* examination shall be held at an interval of one week from the close of the examination by printed or written papers.

111. Candidates for the Degree of M. L. shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. The entire course prescribed for the B. L. Examination with the following additions :—

1st.—Any Codes of substantive Law relating to the subjects of examination which may have been enacted by the Indian Legislature.

2nd.—The Cases and Notes in Smith's Leading Cases (the edition of 1867, by Maude and Chitty), and in White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity (edition of 1866).

3rd.—Leading Cases on Hindu and Muhammadan Law decided by the High Courts of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and by the Privy Council.

4th.—The whole of Lindley's Introduction, instead of the parts selected for the B. L. Examination.

II. Mercantile and Maritime Law—

J W. Smith's Compendium, by Dowdeswell, 1865.

(Maude and Pollock's Laws of Shipping).

Tudor's Leading Cases on Mercantile and Maritime Law, (2nd edition).

The Indian Code on Bills and Notes, if enacted.

III. The Law of Real and Personal Property—

(Joshua William's Principles of the Law of Real Property, edition 1865).

(Joshua William's Principles of the Law of Personal Property, edition 1866).

Lewin on Trusts, 5th edition.

Dart's Venders and Purchasers, 4th edition.

The Indian Succession Act.

The following cases from Tudor's Leading Cases on the Law of Real Property, with the notes.

Bowle's Case; Clun's Case; Doe *v.* Hiscoke.

Morley *v.* Bird; Richardson *v.* Langridge.

Rouse's Case; Seymor's Case.

Sury *v.* Pigot.

IV. Constitutional History—

(Hallam's Middle Ages, C. 8).

(Hallam's Constitutional History).

(George Norton's Rudimentals).

V. Public and Private International Law—

(Dr. Phillimore).

VI. Roman Civil Law—

(Sandar's Justinian).

(Lord Mackenzie's Studies on Roman Law).

112. The examination by printed or written papers shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified:—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday	10—1	Law of Evidence	180
	2—5	Contracts	120
Tuesday	10—1	Torts and Criminal Law	150
	2—5	Hindu and Muhammadan Law	100
Wednesday	10—1	The Law of Real and Personal Property	120
	2—5	Procedure	80
Thursday	10—1	Equity Jurisprudence	120
	2—5	Mercantile and Maritime Law	100
Friday	10—1	Constitutional History	100
	2—5	Public International Law	100
Saturday	10—1	Private International Law	110
	2—5	Roman-Civil Law	110

In addition to the above 220 marks shall be allowed for the *viva voce* portion of the examination.

113. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

114. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, the Examiners shall hold a meeting, at which each Examiner shall submit his papers and also the value which he intends to assign to each question; in the event of a difference of opinion, the decision of the majority of the Examiners present shall prevail.

115. Within one month from the completion of the examination, the Examiners shall furnish to the Registrar a tabular statement prepared in the annexed form, exhibiting the results of the examination, together with a letter

containing any remarks or suggestions which they may consider to be deserving of the attention of the Senate.

116. The Candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in three classes :—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than nine-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than seven-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 3rd, of those who have obtained not less than five-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks assigned to each subject, or five-twelfths on the whole, shall not pass.

The Examiners shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													Total No. of marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	REMARKS.
		Law of Evidence.	Contracts.	Torts and Criminal Law.	Hindu & Muhammadan Law	Law of Real and Personal Property.	Procedure.	Equity Jurisprudence.	Mercantile and Maritime Law.	Constitutional History.	Public International Law.	Private International Law.	Roman Civil Law.	Viva Voce.				
		130	120	150	100	120	80	120	100	100	100	110	110	220	1560			

VII.—Examination for the Degree of LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

117. Candidates for the Degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery shall be required—

1. To have been engaged during four years in their professional studies, three of which shall have been passed at a School of Medicine.

2. To have passed, before entering on their medical studies, the Matriculation Examination in the University of Madras, or any other recognized University.

First Examination.

118. The first examination shall take place once a year, and shall commence on the first Monday in July.

119. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st May preceding.

120. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Twenty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Twenty Rupees on each occasion.

121. No Candidate shall be admitted to this examination unless he has produced certificates to the following effect :—

1. Of having completed his nineteenth year.

2. Of having been engaged in medical studies for at least three years, one of which may be pre-collegiate.

3. Of having attended courses of lectures on the following subjects :—

Anatomy, two courses of not less than 70 lectures each.			
Physiology, one course	do.	70	lectures.
Chemistry,	do.	do.	70 do.

Materia Medica, one course of not less than 70 lectures.
Practical Chemistry, one course.
Practical Pharmacy, do.

N.B.—In lieu of the course on Practical Pharmacy a certificate, from a competent Authority, of having received instruction in Practical Pharmacy for six months, may be accepted.

4. Of having dissected during two winter sessions, and of having completed the dissection of the human body.

122. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the examination begins.

123. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Anatomy.	Physiology.	Practical Chemistry.
Chemistry.	Materia Medica.	Practical Pharmacy.

The examinations in these subjects shall be written, oral, and practical.

124. Candidates will be examined in accordance with the following scheme :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday.....	10–1 2–4	Chemistry and Practical Chemistry.	100	A written examination. An oral examination.
Tuesday....	10–1 2–4	Anatomy.....	150	A written examination. An oral and practical examination.
Wednesday	10–1 2–4	Materia Medica. Pharmacy.	100	A written examination. An oral and practical examination.
Thursday...	10–1 2–4	Physiology.....	100	A written and oral examination.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject or one-half of the aggregate number, shall not pass.

125. At the end of one week from the last day of the examination, the Examiners shall arrange in order of merit the successful Candidates in two divisions: all Candidates who have obtained 75 per cent. or more of the aggregate number of marks being placed in the first division.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.				Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what Class ranked.	Remarks.
		Chemistry and Practical Chemistry.	Anatomy.	Materia Medica and Pharmacy.	Physiology.				
		100	150	100	100	450			

SECOND EXAMINATION.

126. The second examination shall take place once a year, and shall commence on the 2nd Monday in July.

127. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st May preceding.

128. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Thirty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Thirty Rupees on each occasion.

129. No Candidate shall be admitted to this examination within one year of the time of his passing the first examination, nor unless he has produced certificates to the following effect :—

1. Of having passed the first examination.

2. Of having been engaged at least one year in medical studies subsequently to passing his first examination ; and of having attended the following courses :—

Surgery,	two courses	of not less than	70 lectures each.
Medicine,	do.	do.	70 do.
Midwifery, &c.,	one course	do.	50 lectures.
Ophthalmology,	do.	do.	30 do.
Hygiene,	do.	do.	30 do.
Medical Jurisprudence,		do.	30 do.

Operative and Minor Surgery, one course.

3. Of having attended the practice of a midwifery hospital for three months, and of having conducted at least twelve labours. Certificates on this subject will be received from any duly-qualified Practitioner of Medicine.

4. Of having attended the medical and surgical practice of a recognized hospital or hospitals during twenty-four months, and lectures on clinical medicine and clinical surgery during such attendance.

5. Of having attended the practice of an Ophthalmic Hospital during three months.

130. The Candidate shall produce reports of six medical and of six surgical cases, drawn up and written by himself during his period of service as clinical clerk or student.

The said cases to be authenticated by a duly recognized Medical Officer.

131. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the examination begins.

132. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Surgery.	Hygiene.
Medicine.	Medical Jurisprudence.
Midwifery.	Operative and Minor
Ophthalmology.	Surgery.

133. The examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

The Practical (Clinical) Examination in Medicine and Surgery shall be conducted in the wards of a hospital by the Examiners of those branches.

The Candidate shall, in addition, perform such of the minor operations of surgery as may be required in the out-door dispensary of the Hospital at the time of the examination, and as the Examiners may select.

Each Candidate shall perform, if it be possible, three capital operations upon the dead subject.

He shall also apply apparatus for great surgical injuries, and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the best manner of effecting those objects.

134. Candidates will be examined in accordance with the following scheme:—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday..	10-1 2-4	Medicine . ..	100	A written examination A clinical and oral examination
Tuesday..	10-1 2-4	Surgery & Ophthalmology	100	A written examination A clinical and oral examination.
Wednesday	10-1 2-4	Midwifery, &c. Medical Jurisprudence	70 30	Written and oral examination.
Thursday..	10-1 2-4	Operative Surgery. Hygiene.	50 25	Practical examination A written and oral examination

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject or one-half of the aggregate number shall not pass.

135. On Monday, in the week following the conclusion of the Clinical examination, the Examiners shall arrange in two divisions, each in alphabetical order, such of the candidates as have passed, and a diploma under the Seal of the University, and signed by the Chancellor, shall be delivered to each Candidate. All candidates who obtain 75 per cent. or more of the aggregate number of marks shall be placed in the first division.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.				Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	Remarks.
		Medicine.	Surgery and Ophthalmology.	Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence.	Operative Surgery & Hygiene				
		100	100	100	75	375			

VIII.—Examination for Degree of BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND MASTER IN SURGERY.

136. Candidates for the Degree of M. B. and C. M. are required to have passed the First Examination in Arts of this or of some other recognized University,* and subse-

* Such Candidates as have not passed in Latin at the F. A. Examination, shall be required to pass an examination in that language up to the F. A. standard. Vide Regulation 143.

quently to have been engaged during five years in their professional studies. They shall be required to pass one preliminary scientific and two professional examinations.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION.

137. A Preliminary Scientific Examination shall be held in Madras once a year commencing on the second Monday in July.

138. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st of May preceding.

139. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Twenty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Twenty Rupees on each occasion.

140. Candidates must have completed their 18th year, and shall produce certificates of having attended courses of lectures, as follows :—

Chemistry, (Inorganic, with Elements of Organic Chemistry)—one course of, at least, 100 lectures.

Botany—one course of, at least, 40 lectures.

Practical Chemistry—one course.

141. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date of examination.

142. The examination in systematic Botany shall comprise the following natural orders only : Ranunculaceæ, Papaveraceæ, Cruciferæ, Malvaceæ, Rutaceæ (includes Aurantiaceæ), Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Rubiaceæ, Compositæ, Apocyneæ, Asclepiadeæ, Loganiaceæ, Gentianaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Solanaceæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Labiatæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Piperaceæ, Coniferæ, Palmaceæ, Liliaceæ, Scitamineæ, Gramineæ, and Filices.

143. Candidates will be examined in accordance with the following scheme :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday....	10–1 2–5	Chemistry	100	A written examination. An oral examination.
Tuesday...	10–1 2–5	Botany	50	A practical examination. An oral examination.
Wednesday	7–10	Practical Chemistry.	100	A practical examination.
	2–5	Latin.....	100	An examination up to the F. A. standard for candidates who have not passed in Latin at the F. A. Examination.*

144. Candidates failing to obtain one-fourth of the marks in Latin, one-third in each of the other subjects, and one-half of the aggregate number, shall not pass.

145. At the end of one week from the last day of the examination, the Examiners shall arrange the successful Candidates in the order of merit as ascertained by the numerical results of the examination.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	Number of Marks obtained.				Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	Order of Merit.	Remarks.
		Chemistry.	Botany.	Practical Chemistry.	Latin.				
		100	50	100	100	350			

* The Text-Books in Latin for this examination will be the same as those appointed for the F. A. Examination of December previous.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

146. The First M. B. and C. M. Examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the fourth Monday in July.

147. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st of May preceding.

148. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Thirty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Thirty Rupees on each occasion.

149. Candidates must produce certificates of having passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination at least two years previously, and of having attended the following courses :—

Anatomy—two courses of, at least, 100 lectures each.

Physiology—two courses of, at least, 80 lectures each

Materia Medica and Therapeutics—one course of, at least, 100 lectures.

Comparative Anatomy—one course of, at least, 40 lectures.

150. They must also produce certificates of having attended a course of Practical Pharmacy at a College, Hospital, or Dispensary, and of having dissected the whole human body.

151. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date of examination

152. Candidates will be examined in the subjects above specified in accordance with the following scheme :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday...	10—1 2—5	Anatomy.....	150	A written examination. An oral and practical examination
Tuesday...	10—1 2—5	Physiology.....	150	A written examination. An oral examination.
Wednesday	10—1 2—5	Materia Medica... Pharmacy.....	100 50	A written examination. An oral and practical examination
Thursday.	10—1 2—5	Comparative Anatomy..... ..... Practical Anatomy	50 100	A written & oral examination. A practical examination.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number, shall not pass.

153. At the end of one week from the last day of examination, the Examiners shall arrange the successful Candidates in the order of merit as ascertained by the numerical results of the examination.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	Number of Marks obtained.						Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed	Order of Merit.	Remarks.
		Anatomy.	Physiology.	Materia Medica.	Pharmacy.	Comparative Anatomy	Practical Anatomy.				
		150	150	100	50	50	100	600			

SECOND EXAMINATION.

154. The Second M. B. and C. M. Examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the third Monday in July.

155. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st of May preceding.

156. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Forty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Forty Rupees on each occasion.

157. Candidates must produce certificates of having passed the Preliminary Scientific and First M. B. and C. M. Examinations; of having, subsequently to passing their First M. B. and C. M. Examination, been engaged at least two years in Medical studies; and of having attended the following courses:—

Surgery—two courses of, at least, 100 lectures each.

Medicine and Pathology—two courses of, at least, 100 lectures each.

Midwifery, &c.—one course of, at least, 80 lectures.

Medical Jurisprudence—one course of, at least, 60 lectures.

Hygiene—one course of, at least, 40 lectures.

Opthalmic Medicine and Surgery—one course of, at least, 40 lectures.

Organic Chemistry (the Medical Chemistry of animal secretions, morbid products, &c.)—one course.

Operative Surgery—one course.

Clinical Surgery—three courses of, at least, 40 lectures each.

Do. Medicine— do. do. do.

Of having attended the Surgical and Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital during four academic years, contemporaneously with the above-mentioned lectures on Clinical Surgery and Clinical Medicine; of having attended the practice of an Ophthalmic Hospital during six months; of having attended the practice of a Mid-

wifery Hospital during three months; of being competent to attend cases of labour; of having performed the principal major and minor surgical operations on the dead body, and of having dissected during two Winter Sessions.

158. Candidates must also produce reports with comments of six Medical and of six Surgical cases observed and recorded by themselves, and certified by the professors of Medicine and Surgery respectively of the School at which the Candidate has studied.

159. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date of examination.

160. Candidates shall be examined in the subjects above specified in accordance with the following scheme :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday	10–1	Medicine and Pathology	150	A written examination
	2–5			An oral examination.
Tuesday....	7–10	Clinical Medicine.....	100	Practical examination in Hospital.
	2–5	Do. Surgery ..	100	
Wednesday	10–1	Surgery	150	A written examination
	2–5			An oral examination.
Thursday...	10–1	Midwifery, &c..	100	Written and oral examination.
	2–5	Medical Jurisprudence. . .	75	
Friday...	7–10	Hygiene	50	Written and oral examination.
	2–5	Ophthalmic Medicine & Surgery	75	Written, oral & practical examination.
Saturday	7–10	Organic Chemistry & use of the Microscope	50	Oral and practical.
	2–5	Operative Surgery.	75	Practical examination
		Reports of six Medical cases.	100	Vide para. 158.
		Reports of six Surgical cases.	100	

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number, shall not pass.

161. Candidates are expected to exhibit the mode of applying surgical apparatus of kinds; to undertake the chemical examination of morbid products, and to have a fair knowledge of the mode of employing the microscope in the detection of normal and abnormal objects connected with the study of medicine.

162. At the end of one week from the last day of examination, the Examiners shall arrange in two divisions the successful Candidates in the order of merit, as ascertained by the numerical results of the examination. All Candidates who obtain 75 per cent. or more of the aggregate number of marks shall be placed in the first division. A certificate, under the seal of the University and signed by the Chancellor, shall be delivered to each passed Candidate.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.												Total number of marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	Remarks.
		Medicine and Pathology.	Clinical Medicine.	Clinical Surgery.	Surgery.	Midwifery, &c.	Medical Jurisprudence.	Hygiene.	Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.	Organic Chemistry & use of the Microscope.	Operative Surgery.	Reports of six Medical Cases.	Reports of six Surgical Cases.				
		150	100	100	150	100	75	50	75	50	75	100	100				

163. Candidates, who have been exempted under former rules from examination in Comparative Anatomy and Hygiene on taking the Degree of M. B. and C. M., shall be

required to undergo examination in these subjects on proceeding to the Degree of M. D.

164. In certain exceptional cases, to be decided upon by the Syndicate, Candidates will be permitted to appear for the Preliminary Scientific and First Examinations in the same year, and to come up in the succeeding year for the Second or Pass Examination, on condition that the requisite certificates be presented, and that the total period of study does not fall short of five years.

IX.—Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

165. Candidates who have obtained the Degrees of B A. and M. B. and C. M. will be permitted to proceed to the Degree of M. D. *without examination*, on producing a certificate of having been engaged two years in the practice of their profession subsequent to having taken the Degree of M. B. and C. M. of this or of some other recognized University.

166. Each Candidate must produce a testimonial, signed by at least two Doctors of Medicine, that he is in habits and character a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

167. Applications for admission to the Degree of M. D., together with the certificates and testimonial above referred to, shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least one month before the date of the Convocation conferring Degrees.

168. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Fifty Rupees.

169. Graduates of the Medical College shall be allowed to present themselves *for examination* for the Degree of M. D. on producing the diploma of the Medical College and a certificate of having been engaged subsequently for five years in the practice of their profession.

170. The examination for the Degree of M. D. shall be held once a year, commencing on the first Monday of July.

171. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st May preceding.

172. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Fifty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Fifty Rupees on each occasion.

173. Candidates shall forward their certificates and the testimonial indicated in Bye-law 166 to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date of examination.

174. They shall pass an examination in accordance with the following scheme :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday..	10—1 3—6	Surgery & Clinical Surgery.	250	Written examination. Practical examination in Hospital
Tuesday....	10—1 3—6	Medicine and Pathology.	250	Written examination. Practical examination in Hospital.
Wednesday	7—10 2—5	Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.	150	Practical examination in Hospital. Written & oral examination.
Thursday..	10—1 3—6	Hygiene ..... Comparative Anatomy	50 50	Written & oral examination.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number, shall not pass.

175. At the end of one week from the last day of the examination, the Examiners shall arrange in two divisions the successful Candidates in the order of merit, as ascertained by the numerical results of the examination. All Candidates who obtain 75 per cent. or more of the aggregate number of marks shall be placed in the first division.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.					Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	Remarks.
		Surgery and Clinical Surgery.	Medicine and Pathology.	Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.	Hygiene.	Comparative Anatomy.				
		250	250	150	50	50	750			

X.—EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF

BACHELOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

176. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering shall be held at Madras once a year, commencing on the second Monday in February.

177. Candidates for the Degree of B. C. E. must have completed two years from the time of passing the First Examination in Arts either in this or one of the other Indian Universities.

178. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st November preceding. Each Candidate must forward with his application, a certificate of having passed the First Examination in Arts, and notify the optional subjects in which he elects to be examined.

179. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Thirty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Thirty Rupees on each occasion.

180. The examination shall be conducted partly by means of printed papers and partly *viva voce*, and in respect to Surveying and Levelling it shall be practical as well as theoretical.

181. Candidates for the Degree of B. C. E. shall be examined in the following branches of knowledge; it being imperative upon Candidates to pass an examination in the first three branches, but optional with them to select either IV., V. and VI., *or* VII. and VIII:—

I. Mathematics.
II. Natural Philosophy.
III. Mensuration and Estimate-making.
IV. Surveying and Levelling.
V. Constructive Engineering.
VI. Architectural and Topographical Drawing.
VII. Mechanical Engineering.
VIII. Machine Drawing.

i. MATHEMATICS.

1.—*Algebra.*

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Involution, and Evolution of Algebraical quantities.

Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple,

Simple and Quadratic Equations, and questions producing them.

Surds.

Algebraic Proportion and Variation.

Permutations and Combinations.

Binomial Theorem.

Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Harmonical Progressions.

Simple and Compound Interest, and Discount.

Calculation and use of Logarithms.

2.—*Geometry.*

Euclid—Books I., II., III., IV., VI., and XI., to Proposition 21, with definitions of Book V.; also easy Deductions.

3.—*Plane Trigonometry.*

The solution of Plane Triangles, especially as applied in practice, and the investigation of the formulæ required in the several processes.

The construction of Tables of Goniometric Functions.

ii. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

(1.) *Statics and Dynamics.*—Treated mathematically, but without the aid of the Differential and Integral Calculus

Composition and resolution of forces in one plane.

The Centre of Gravity.

The mechanical powers and their principal applications.

Virtual Velocities.

Friction, and the Rigidity of Cords.

The three laws of motion, with the different measures of force, and their relation to one another.

Motion of a material particle under the action of a constant force, in free space, down an inclined plane, and in a circular arc, with the theory of the Simple Pendulum.

Unit of *work*; useful work of the simple machines; sources and reservoirs of force.

(2.) *Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.*—Treated as in the case of Statics and Dynamics.

Equilibrium and Pressure of Fluids, elastic and non-elastic.

Specific gravity.

The application of Hydrostatic and Pneumatic principles to the examination of a Steam Engine, Barometer, Thermometer, Common Pump, Forcing Pump, Condenser, Hydraulic Press, Fire Engine, Diving Bell, and Siphon; also the general process of measuring heights by means of the Barometer.

(3.) *Hydraulics.*—Discharge of fluid through various orifices under varying circumstances.

Effects of Vena Contracta.

Flow of water in Rivers and Canals, and over Weirs and Calingulas.

Time of filling and emptying Locks.

iii. MENSURATION AND ESTIMATE-MAKING.

Mensuration of Planes and Solids.

Preparation of Estimates for Roads, Canals, and Masonry work connected therewith, as well as for ordinary buildings.

iv. SURVEYING AND LEVELLING.

Surveying with the chain, with Prismatic Compass and Chain, with Theodolite and Chain and with Circumferentor and Chain.

Keeping a Field Book and Plotting.

The Theory and Practice of Levelling, including the use and adjustments of the Y Level and Troughton and

Simms' Level; also the keeping a Field Book and Drawing Sections. Measurement of heights by means of the Aneroid and the Mountain Barometer.

v. CONSTRUCTIVE ENGINEERING.

Preparation of building materials, and estimation of their strength.

The equilibrium of arches and roofs.

Stability of abutments, piers, and retaining walls.

Construction of, and determination of, proper proportions for Buildings, Brick Bridges, Stone Bridges, Weirs, Calingulas, Sluices, Canals, Locks, and Roads.

General principles of Carpentry, Smith's work, Iron founding and casting.

vi. ARCHITECTURAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAWING.

Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Buildings, Bridges, Locks, Anicuts, Calingulas, and all kinds of Sluices.

Plans of Road Surveys.

Maps of general Surveys.

vii. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Calculation of dimensions of parts of machinery.

Expedients for transmitting and modifying motion, and for gaining power.

The nature of steam, with the properties of ordinary kinds of fuel, and the estimation of their caloric power.

The construction and working of all classes of Steam Engines.

The management of Workshops, rates of prices, value of work, estimation of labour in Carpentry, Smith's work, Iron founding and casting.

viii. Machine Drawing.

Plans, elevations, sections and projections of machines, such as Crabs, Cranes, Lathes, Dredges, Punching and Shearing Machines, Pile Drivers, and Steam Engines of all classes.

Drawing of all kinds of Tools.

Working drawings of the component parts of Machines.

182. *Scheme of Examination for B. C. E. Degree.*

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday ...	10—1 2—5	Surveying and Levelling.	150	*Viva voce* included.
Tuesday ...	10—1 2—5	Constructive Engineering.	300	
Wednesday	10—1 2—5	Hydraulics ... ... Estimating	100 50	
Thursday...	10—1	Euclid and Algebra... ...	125	Algebra ... = 50 Euclid..... = 75
	2—5	Mensuration and Plane Trig.	125	Mensur.... = 50 Plane Trig. = 75
Friday.....	10—1 2—5	Architectural Drawing ... Topographical Drawing ...	50 50	
Saturday...	10—1	Statics and Dynamics ...	150	Each 75
	2—5	Hydrostatics & Pneumatics.	100	Hydrostatics... = 60 Pneumatics ... =40
			Total.....1,200	

183. To qualify for the Degree of B. C. E., Candidates must obtain one-third of the total marks assigned to each Branch, and one-half of the aggregate number.—Further in Branch II. the marks allotted to Hydraulics shall be 100, of which number one-third must be secured to entitle a Candidate to pass.

184. The passed Candidates shall be arranged in three classes.

The first consisting of those who have obtained not less than nine-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The second, of those who have obtained not less than seven-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The third, of those who have obtained not less than the minimum qualifying for a degree.

The names of the Candidates placed in the first class shall be ranked in order of merit as determined by the total marks obtained by each: but the Examiners shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

185. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

186. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, the Examiners shall hold a meeting, at which each Examiner shall submit his papers to his colleagues for remarks and suggestions, the adoption of which, however, shall be left to his own discretion.

187. Within one month from the completion of the examination the Examiners shall furnish to the Registrar a tabular statement prepared in the annexed form, exhibit-

ing the results of the examination, together with a letter containing any remarks or suggestions which they may consider to be deserving of the attention of the Senate, with reference to the results of the examination, or to the Regulations of the University as bearing upon the Faculty of Civil Engineering, and bringing to notice any striking defects that may have characterized the answers of the students generally, or of particular students.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	Mathematics.	Natural Philosophy.	Mensuration and Estimate-making.	Surveying and Levelling.	Constructive Engineering.	Architectural and Topographical Drawing.	Mechanical Engineering.	Machine Drawing.	Total.	Passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class placed	Remarks.
		200	350	100	150	300	100	450	100	1200			

Forms of Application for Registration.

I.

MATRICULATION.

Name.	
	Age.
	Name and position of father or guardian.
	Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
	Town or village where resident.
	Different schools at which Candidate has been educated, and time at each.
	Present position or occupation.
	Where to be examined.
	Optional Language.

II.

F. A.

Name.	
	Age.
	Name and position of father or guardian
	Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
	Date of passing the Matriculation Examination.
	Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has studied, since passing the Matriculation Examination.
	Present position or occupation.
	Where to be examined.
	Optional Language.

III.

B. A.

NAME.
Age.
Name and position of father or guardian.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
Town or village where resident.
Date of passing the First Arts Examination.
Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has studied, since passing the First Arts Examination.
Present position or occupation.
Optional Language.
Optional Subject.

IV.

M. A.

NAME.
Age.
Name and position of father or guardian.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
Town or village where resident.
Date of receiving the B. A. Degree.
College, or Colleges (if any) at which Candidate has studied since passing the B. A. Examination.
Present position or occupation.
Branch.
Optional language (if Branch I.)

V.

B. L.

NAME.
Age.
Name and position of father or guardian.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
Town or village where resident.
Date of receiving the B. A. Degree.
College, or Colleges, at which Candidate has prosecuted his legal studies, & time at each.
Present position or occupation.

VI.

M. L.

Name.	Age.
	Name and position of father or guardian.
	Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c) and religion.
	Town or village where resident.
	Date of receiving the B. L. Degree.
	College, or Colleges, (if any) at which Candidate has prosecuted his legal studies, and time at each
	Present position or occupation.

VII.

First L. M. S.

Name.	Age.
	Name and position of father or guardian.
	Race, (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
	Town or village where resident.
	Date of passing the Matriculation Examination.
	College, or Colleges, at which Candidate has prosecuted his medical studies, and time at each.
	Present position or occupation.

VIII.

Second L. M. S.

Name.	Age.
	Name and position of father or guardian.
	Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c) and religion.
	Town or village where resident.
	Date of passing the First Examination.
	College, or Colleges, at which Candidate has prosecuted his medical studies since passing the first examination.
	Present position or occupation.

IX.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC.

Name	
	Age.
	Name and position of father or guardian.
	Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
	Town or village where resident.
	Date of passing the F.A. Examination.
	Optional language in which Candidate has passed at the F. A Examination.
	College, or Colleges, at which Candidate has studied Chemistry and Botany.
	Present position or occupation.

X.

First M. B. & C. M.

Name.	
	Age.
	Name and position of father or guardian.
	Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
	Town or village where resident.
	Date of passing the Preliminary Scientific Examination.
	College, Hospital, or Dispensary, at which Candidate has studied since passing the Preliminary Scientific Examination.
	Present position or occupation.

XI.

Second M. B. & C. M.

Name	
	Age.
	Name and position of father or guardian.
	Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
	Town or village where resident.
	Date of passing the First M. B. & C. M. Examination.
	College, Hospital, or Dispensary, at which Candidate has studied since passing the First M. B. & C. M. Examination.
	Present position or occupation.

XII.

M. D.

Name.	Age.	Name and position of father or guardian.	Race (i. e., nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.	Town or village where resident.	Date of obtaining the B. A., and M. B. and C. M. Degrees.	Period during which Candidate has been engaged in the practice of the medical profession subsequently to receiving M.B. & C.M. Degree.	Present position or occupation.

XIII.

B. C. E.

Name.	Age.	Name and position of father or guardian.	Race (i. e., nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.	Town or village where resident.	Date of passing the First Arts Examination.	College, or Colleges, at which Candidate has prosecuted his studies in Civil Engineering and time at each.	Present position or occupation.	Optional subjects.

FORM OF PROCEDURE TO BE OBSERVED IN CONFERRING UNIVERSITY DEGREES.

I. A Convocation for the purpose of conferring Degrees shall be held annually in the month of March.

II. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall assemble in the Senate-room at the hour named for the Convocation, and shall proceed in procession from it to the hall in which the Degrees are to be conferred.

III. The hall shall be so arranged that the Chancellor's chair may be somewhat in advance; the chairs assigned to the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows being placed in a half circle, so as to leave full space for the presentation of the Candidates.

IV. The Candidates shall be arranged in a line opposite to the Chancellor.

V. On the procession entering the hall, the Candidates shall rise and remain standing until the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows have taken their seats.

VI. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows having taken their places, the Chancellor shall say:

This Convocation of the Senate of the University of Madras has been called to confer Degrees upon the Candidates who, in the examination recently held for that purpose, have been certified to be worthy of the same. Let the Registrar read the names of the Candidates approved and recommended by the Examiners for Degrees.

The Registrar shall then read the report of the Examiners, which shall be in the following form:

We, the Examiners appointed by the Senate of the University of Madras to conduct the examination for the

Degree of————, do hereby certify that we have examined the persons whose names are hereinafter set down, and that we do adjudge them to be worthy of the Degree of————, and do recommend them accordingly to be admitted to the same.

Witness our hands, &c.

The Chancellor shall then say:

Let the Candidates stand forward.

Then the Candidates standing up and advancing a step or two, the Chancellor shall put them the following questions:

Question. Do you sincerely promise and declare that, if admitted to the Degrees for which you are severally Candidates, and for which you have been recommended, you will in your daily life and conversation conduct yourselves as becomes Members of this University?

Answer. I do promise.

Quest. Do you promise that to the utmost of your opportunity and ability you will support and promote the cause of morality and sound learning?

Ans. I do promise.

Quest. Do you promise that you will, as far as in you lies, uphold and advance social order and the well-being of your fellow-men?

Ans. I do promise.

In the case of Candidates for Medical or Legal Degrees, the following addition shall be made:—

Quest. Do you promise that you will faithfully and carefully fulfil the duties of the Medical (or Legal) profession, that you will on all occasions maintain its purity and reputation, and that you will never deviate from the

straight path of its honorable exercise by making your knowledge subservient to unworthy ends?

Ans. *I do promise.*

Then the Chancellor shall say:

Let the Candidates be now presented.

Then the Candidates shall be presented by the heads of their respective schools or colleges, or by one of the Examiners, to the Chancellor, one by one, in the order in which they stand in the Examiners' report.

The manner of presentation shall be as follows:

The presenter taking the right hand of the Candidate shall advance with him to the footstool of the Chancellor, and shall say:

Mr., or my Lord Chancellor, I present unto you this person ————, who has been certified after examination, to be duly qualified to receive the Degree of ———— in the University of Madras.

Then the Chancellor shall say to the Candidate:

A. B., by virtue of the authority vested in me as Chancellor of the University of Madras, I admit thee to the Degree of ———— in this University, and in token thereof I present unto thee this Diploma, and authorize thee to wear the hood ordained, as the insignia of thy Degree.

The Chancellor shall then present to the Candidate the Diploma; and the presenter shall invest him with the hood. The Candidate shall then bow and retire to his place.

When all the Candidates have been presented, the Chancellor shall say to the Registrar:

Let the Degrees conferred now be proclaimed.

Then the Registrar shall read the Record of the Degrees conferred, as follows:

We the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the University of Madras, do hereby proclaim and make known that we have admitted to the Degree of————the following persons, they having been first certified unto us as fit persons to receive the same.

The Registrar shall then present the above Record to the Chancellor, who shall sign the same.

Then an address shall be made to the Candidates by a Member of the Senate appointed by the Chancellor, exhorting them to conduct themselves suitably unto the position to which, by the Degree conferred upon them, they have attained.

The address being ended, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows shall rise up, and the Chancellor shall say :

I dissolve this Convocation.

Then the Chancellor and Senate shall retire in procession to the Senate room, the Graduates standing.

In the absence of the Chancellor, his place shall be taken and his duties performed, by the Vice-Chancellor.

ACADEMIC ROBES.

(Appointed by the Senate.)

CHANCELLOR.

A purple toray velvet gown, made like an Oxford Proctor's Dress Gown, with two-inch gold lace down the fronts and round the bottom of the sleeves outside.

A black velvet Academic cap, bound round with gold lace, and gold tassel nine inches long.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

A purple silk gown, same shape as the Chancellor's and trimmed in the same way, but with silver lace.

A cap like the Chancellor's but with silver lace and tassel.

REGISTRAR.

A black silk laced gown.
A black cloth Academic cap.

SENATE.

A subdued crimson silk gown.
Black velvet Academic cap.

B. A.

A blue silk gown.
A black silk hood, lined with cerise.
An Academic cap (optional.)

M. A.

A gown as B. A. with velvet fronts, &c.
Hood as B. A., but with the addition of a gold coloured border.

B. L.

A puce silk gown.
Hood lined with pink.

M. L.

A gown as B. L. with velvet front Hood as B. L., but with the addition of a gold coloured border.

L. M. S.

A Maroon silk gown, shape of the B. A.
Hood lined with lilac.

M. B. AND C. M.

A Maroon silk gown, shape of the B. A., with velvet fronts.
Hood lined with lilac.

M. D.

A Maroon silk gown with velvet fronts, &c.
Hood lined with lilac, and gold coloured binding.

B. C. E.

A red silk gown, same shape as the B. A.
Hood lined with sky-blue.

Matriculation and F. A. Examinations will be held at the following places in December, 1879 :—

Bangalore.
Bellary.
Berhampore.
Calicut.
Coimbatore.
Ernakulam.
Hyderabad (Deccan)
Jaffna.
Kumbhakonam.
Madras.
Madura.
Mangalore.
Masulipatam
Mysore.
Negapatam
Nellore
Palamcottah
Rajahmundry
Shimoga.
Tanjore.
Trichinopoly.
Trivandram
Vizagapatam.

RULES OF AFFILIATION.

1. Institutions or departments of institutions may be affiliated to the University of Madras in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering.

2. The power of affiliating rests, subject to the sanction of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, with the Syndicate, to whom all applications for affiliation must be addressed through the Registrar.

3. In the case of a Government institution, application must be made by the Director of Public Instruction or other chief Educational Officer of the province in which it is situated; in the case of any other institution, by the Principal or other responsible authority.

4. Every application must be countersigned by two members of the Senate.

5. The application must contain—

(*a*) A statement showing the present staff of teachers and the course of study in the Faculty in which affiliation is desired.

(*b.*) A declaration that the institution has the means of educating up to the standard under which it desires to be affiliated.

(*c.*) Satisfactory assurance of there being a fair prospect that the institution will be maintained on the proposed footing for five years.

6. The Syndicate will, once in three years, revise the list of affiliated institutions; and, in the event of an institution changing its course of instruction or ceasing to possess the means of educating up to the prescribed standard, the Syndicate may, with the sanction of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, withdraw the privilege of affiliation from such institution.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.

In Arts.

First Arts.

1. Bellary College.
2. Berhampore College.
3. Calicut College.
4. Church Missionary Society's English Institution, Palamcottah.
5. Cuddalore College.
6. High School, Coimbatore.
7. High School, Ernakulam.
8. High School, Shimoga.
9. Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
10. Hindu High School, Vizagapatam.
11. Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.
12. Maharaja's High School, Mysore.
13. Mangalore College.
14. Noble High School, Masulipatam.
15. Salem College.
16. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's High School, Tanjore.
17. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's College, Trichinopoly.
18. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's Seminary, Madras.
19. Vizianagram College.

Bachelor of Arts.

1. Bishop Cotton's Schools and College, Bangalore.
2. Central College, Bangalore.
3. Combaconam College.
4. Doveton Protestant College, Madras.
5. Free Church Institution and Madras Christian College, Madras.
6. His Highness the Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
7. Presidency College, Madras.
8. Rajamandry College.
9. St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.

IN LAW.

1. His Highness the Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
2. Presidency College, Madras.

IN MEDICINE

1. Medical College, Madras.

IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. Civil Engineering College, Madras.
2. School of Engineering and Natural Science, Bangalore.

Bellary College.

The Provincial School of Bellary was opened on the 29th January 1855.

It is a Government Institution and is open to all classes of the community. There are no endowments or scholarships connected with the Institution.

The College Department which consists of a First Arts class, contains 3 pupils. The School Department consists of five classes, viz., the Sixth, Fifth, Upper Fourth, Lower Fourth and Third; and contains 125 boys.

The following fees are levied :—

	RS.	A	P
8th & 7th Classes	3	0	0
6th	2	8	0
5th & Upper 4th	2	0	0
Lower 4th	1	8	0
Third	1	0	0

The Headmaster's place is vacant, the First Assistant, Mr. Hensman, B.A., (Madras), is Headmaster of the Zillah School of Chittore. The following teachers are at present employed in the College Department :—

C. W. Burroughs, B.A., LL.B., (Trinity College, Dublin), Acting Headmaster.

G. Narasinga Rau, B.A. (Madras.)

N. Raghava Sastry.

Berhampore College.

The Berhampore Zillah School was established in 1856. The College Department was opened in February 1879. The staff is constituted as follows :—

Mr. M. Kenny, B.A.

Mr. Tagat Venkaji Subba Row, B.A.

Vepa Suryanarayana Sastri, Sanscrit Pundit.
Pavandy Sarvesvara Sastri, Telugu Pundit.

A fee of Rs. 3 is levied in the College Department.

Calicut College.

The Provincial School of Calicut was established by Government in 1854.

It comprises two Departments, a Collegiate containing two First Arts Classes, and a School Department consisting of four classes—a Sixth, Fifth, Upper Fourth and Lower Fourth.

The fees levied are Rs. 3 in the Collegiate Department, Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in the VI Class, Rs. 2 in the V and Upper IV Classes, and Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in the Lower Fourth, in addition to entrance fees. The average strength of the School including all Departments for the last five or six years has been 200. The average strength of the Collegiate Department in 1878 was 42. The pupils of this school are mostly Nairs and Tiyyans (Natives of Malabar) and Tamil Brahmins (settled in Palghaut). There is also a small per centage of East Indians (Portuguese descendants in particular) and Native Christians (mainly of the Syrian Church). The classes of the community not represented in the school are Namburies (the Native Brahmins of this coast), Moplas (as the Native Muhammadan converts are called), and Cherumars who were till lately prædial slaves and who still constitute the lowest strata of the Hindu community on this coast.

The school is wholly supported by Government. The fees amount to about Rs. 5,500 a year, and the charges to about Rs. 13,500.

There are four endowed scholarships in connection with this school, three in the name of V. Conolly, Esq., late

Collector of this District, and one in the name of G. R. Sharpe, Esq., who was for some years Civil and Sessions Judge of Malabar. Of the three former, one of 16 Rs. a month is tenable for two years at the Presidency College, Madras, by a native of Malabar who stands highest in the First Arts Examination, from this School; the other two, one of 16 Rs. and the other of 9 Rs. per mensem, are awarded respectively to the first in the Matriculation Examination, and the first in a Special Examination conducted by the Head Master at the beginning of each year, of the pupils composing the Matriculation Class and are tenable for two years and one year respectively. Sharpe's Scholarship of 9 Rs. per mensem is awarded on the results of the University Matriculation Examination, and is tenable for two years.

From 1861 to 1878 inclusive, 68 pupils of this Institution have passed the First Arts, and 294 the Matriculation Examination.

The Collegiate Department is taught by the Head Master, his first and second Assistants, and the Malayalam Pundit The present staff consists of :—

W. Morgan, Esq., Headmaster.
N. Vaidyanatha Aiyar, B.A., (Madras).
S. Narayanaswami Aiyar, B.A., (Madras).
C. Chattu Nair.

English Institution, Palamcottah.

This Institution was founded in 1836, by the Church Missionary Society for the purpose of training Schoolmasters. The Society had then also the only school for English teaching in the district. This School was from 1844 to 1870 under the able management of Mr. W. Cruickshanks. On a petition being presented by the

Natives of Tinnevelly to the Governor of Madras, Lord Napier, for the establishment of a High School, he gave the above Society the choice of establishing one. Gladly accepting the offer, they caused the English School to be amalgamated with the Institution, which since 1870, has been called the English Institution. A Matriculation Class was opened in 1871, under the then Principal, the Rev. T. Spratt. In 1872 the Home Committee seeing the urgent need of higher education for this district, sent out the Rev. Frederic Peake, M.A., LL.D., to found a College. Unavoidable circumstances compelled his return home three months after classes had been formed for the three Examinations in Arts of this University. The staff at present consists of one Principal, Rev. H. Schaffter, of Trinity College, Dublin, two Graduates, three First Arts, and four Matriculated Masters, and two munshis. There are 140 students on the Books. The lower classes are recruited from a subsidiary school of 120 boys. Government gives a monthly grant of Rs. 326-5-8. The average of monthly Fees is Rs. 160. Scholarships amount to Rs. 46 per mensem. Of the students 60 are boarders, paying besides their School fees, 1½ Rs. each for their board. There are no free scholars.

Cuddalore College.

This institution was the first Provincial School established in this Presidency and was opened on the 6th July 1853. In 1855 it was constituted a Zillah School. A College Department was opened in February 1879. It contains at present ten pupils.

The Masters employed in the College Department are:—

W. Sconce, Esq., B.A. (Oxford), on other duty.

N. Raghunatha Charriyar, B.A., Ag. Head Master.

Mr. L. Dique.

C. S. Swami Iyengar, B.A.

A fee of Rs. 3 is levied in the College Department

High School, Coimbatore.

About the year 1856 "the Tahsildar's School," so called because a Tahsildar of Coimbatore was its founder, was handed over to a Committee of European and Native gentlemen, under the designation of the 'Coimbatore Anglo-Vernacular School.' But the early promise of the school was belied by subsequent inanition, the teachers were underpaid, and the confidence of the Hindu inhabitants of Coimbatore was not won.

The first new impulse in the right direction may be traced to the Collector, Mr. Thomas. Through his interest in the School the Hindu inhabitants were roused to action, and a large sum of money was raised with which it was proposed to build a School-hall to be called the 'Thomas Memorial Hall.' Many years elapsed before this determination was carried into effect. In the meantime the School-house had to be enlarged, and in 1867 when a European Graduate of this University took charge, he found that the Institution contained about 250 boys, the highest class being the Fifth. The fees monthly amounted to about Rs. 200. Under the designation of the 'Coimbatore High School,' the Institution has developed into a Collegiate School with an efficient staff of Teachers. The School is now as large as it can possibly be under present circumstances, the number on the rolls averaging 600, 25 being in the College Department.

The School is a Grant-in-aid Institution, the Government monthly grant is Rs. 430 and the amount of fees on

an average is Rs. 600. At present the expenditure exceeds the income, and very soon the small reserve (about Rs. 2,000) which the School possesses will be exhausted; when something will have to be done to enable the Committee to uphold the position of the Institution. The School is open to all classes of the community. The majority (about 85 per cent.) are Brahmins, but there are on the rolls Hindus of all the other classes, Mahomedans, Native Christians, Eurasians and Europeans. Mahomedan boys are charged only half the monthly fee.

The teaching staff of the College department is as follows:—

C. C. Flanagan, M.A. (Madras), Headmaster.
R. Kristniah, B.A. (Madras).
B. Bhujunga Rau
A. Vaidyalinga Pillai.

High School, Ernakulam.

For many years prior to 1865, the Rajah of Cochin had maintained a small English School at Ernakulam. In that year it was placed under the care of a Cambridge M. A., the present Head Master, and soon rose in numbers and standard until in 1868 students were first sent up for the Matriculation Examination, and since then others have gone up every year.

A large and commodious building was erected by the Sirkar, and occupied in 1870.

The staff of Masters has been steadily improved and augmented, and in 1874 a Preparatory F. A. Class was opened, from which in 1876 students first passed the F. A. Examination.

Boys from all classes of the community, without any distinction as regards caste or creed, are admissible, but the mass of the school consists of Brahmins, Christians, and Nairs, the latter being most numerous.

The total strength of the School is over 300 boys.

The Cochin Government bears the whole expenses of the School excepting a small proportion (about a seventh) which is produced by Fees.

The Fees at present levied are:—in the F. A. Class, Rs. 2; Matriculation Class, R. 1; Upper School, Annas 8; Lower School, Annas 4.

There are no Scholarships attached to the School at present.

The High School includes classes from the F. A. down to Preparatory Classes, and it is proposed to add Vernacular Classes shortly.

The College Class work is divided between the following Teachers:—

Alfred Forbes Sealy, M.A., (Cambridge), Head Master and Director of Education in Cochin.
The Rev. Henry Kendall.
M. Subramanya Aiyar, B.A. (Madras.)
K. Koshi, B.A., (Madras.)

High School, Shimoga.

This Institution was established in 1854, as a Wesleyan Mission School receiving a Government Grant-in-aid. In 1858 it was converted into a Government School, and in 1875, formed into a High School for the Malnád or highlands of the Nagar Division, occupying the north-west of the Mysore Territory. The school contains 210 pupils, namely,

176 Hindus, 26 Native Christians and 8 Eurasians. In the Kanarese School attached, there are 110 pupils, and in the Hindustani 57. The fees are Rs. 3 and 2 a month in the College classes, and a sum of Rs. 300 a year is granted by Government for scholarships. The school has a cricket club, and a swimming club, the members of which practice once a week in the river Tunga.

Head Master.—C. M. Leonard, B.A., (Madras); *Upper Assistants.*—G. Krishna Rao, B.A., (Madras), D. Gangayya Naidu, S. Srinivasa Rau; *Kanarese Munshi.*—Venkat Rama Shastri.

Hindu College, Tinnevelly.

This institution was established on the 27th March 1861 by a Committee formed of local native gentlemen, and was placed under the management of an European by name Mr. Sullivan. The connection of this gentleman with the school was but short-lived. Elementary and middle class education was being imparted for several years, until, in 1867 students were sent up for the Matriculation Examination for the first time. The repeated success in this examination during the subsequent years, and even the present reputation of the school are due, in a great measure, to the energetic and laudable exertions of the then Head Master, G. Gopalakrishna Mudaliyar, B. A.

This institution is now affiliated to the Madras University and is teaching up to the F. A. standard. It has, on this account, altered its original name "The Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly," to the present designation of "The Hindu College, Tinnevelly," and is now the first in the District with regard to the numerical strength of the pupils and their attendance, its financial condition, and the quality of education therein imparted. The number

of students on the rolls is about 300, of which 12 are free scholars. The average monthly collection of school fees is Rs. 436, and the Government Grant Rs. 228¼.

There is a Sanscrit Department in the institution containing about 20 students; there is also a library composed of the works of most of the standard authors, general books of reference, and a set of apparatus for the study of physical science.

A prize for hand-writing was recently instituted by J. Pennington, Esq., Collector of the District.

Owing to the demise of several of the members that formed the original School Committee, there took place on the 22nd of May 1878, a new organization which resulted in a General Committee of 33 members, out of which was shaped, for executive purposes, a Managing Committee consisting of eight Members, a Secretary, and a Treasurer.

The teaching staff at present consists of:

T. V. Krishna Pillai, B.A., (Madras); Acting Head Master S. M. Navanitha Krishna Pillai, B. A., (Madras); A. T. Sabhapathi Pillai, Senior Tamil Munshee; Ramakrishna Sastri, Sanscrit Munshi, College Department; and Three First Arts and Six Matriculated Masters, Two 5th Grade Masters, a Junior Tamil Munshi, and a Writing Master, School Department.

Hindu High School, Vizagapatam.

This Institution was founded by Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., and E. Fane, Esq., with the co-operation of the Zemindars and Proprietors of the District. It is managed by a Committee of which the Collector of the District for the time being, is the President, and the Hon. G. N. Gajapatiraü, the Vice-President.

The first President was Captain (now Colonel) R. M. Macdonald; and the Foundation Stone of the School house was laid by the Hon. D. F. Carmichael, on the 24th May 1862.

The School is supported by Government Grant-in-aid, School Fees, and Subscriptions, of which the largest is Rs. 100 a month from H. H. the Maharajah of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I. The Institution educates up to the F. A. standard of the Madras University; and is open to all classes except Pariahs. Two Scholarships in the College Department are endowed in memory of the late Secretary, Ch. Venkataswami Naidu.

President of Committee.....H. St. A. Goodrich.
Honorary Secretary.....A. Ramdass Pantulu.

STAFF.

Head Master .....E. Winckler, B.A.
1st Assistant .....A. C. Shutie, B.A.
2nd Assistant.....C. N. Subramanyan, B.A.
3rd Assistant.....K. Krishnamachariyar, B.A.
4th Assistant.....P. Narayanaswami.
Special Assistant.....John Arthur (Macdonald Gold Medallist.)
Telugu Pundit .....K. Kurmacharyulu.
Writing Master.....Ch. Abboy.

The Kerala Vidyasala.

(Talli, Calicut.)

In June 1877 His Highness the Zamorin Rajah of Calicut, in conjunction with the senior members of his family, determined, on the advice of the Collector, Mr. Logan, to start an English school for the education of the young Rajahs. The school was accordingly opened and held in

the Talli Palace. In the course of a few weeks about twenty young Rajahs were attending school regularly. This school, named the *Zamorin's High School*, was placed under the charge of Mr. Barrow (a Graduate of Oxford) and three assistants. In the same year and month a private school was opened by Mr. Barrow under the name of the *Malabar High School* which soon had nearly 200 boys on its rolls, and from which five pupils passed the Matriculation Examination of 1877, one being placed in the first class. After some discussion it was resolved, at Mr. Barrow's suggestion, to amalgamate the two schools from the beginning of 1878,—but tomake the new school thus formed select, by only admitting caste boys. This was done, His Highness the Zamorin setting apart a considerable portion of the Talli Palace for school purposes. The name of the amalgamated schools was, as suggested by the Collector, changed to that of *Kèrala Vidyàsàla*.

On the 3rd of August 1878, the Government of Madras passed the following Order (No. 374) on a letter from Mr. Logan, the Collector, bringing to their notice the establishment of the Kèrala Vidyàsàla.

"His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to express the utmost satisfaction with the enlightened and liberal action of Manavikrama, Zamorin of Calicut, in establishing the Kèrala Vidyàsàla.

2. The Acting Director of Public Instruction will, in communication with the Collector of Malabar, submit detailed proposals for a School Library and Apparatus to be presented by Government in recognition of the public spirit of the leading member of Native Society in Malabar." On the 13th September, Government passed the following additional Order (No. 423) "The sum of Rupees 1,815 is placed at the disposal of H. H. The Zamorin, for the purchase of a small Library, Physical Science Apparatus,

and Physiological Diagrams and Models to be used in the Kèrala Vidyàsàla, Calicut.

During the year 1878 the school worked with fair success, the average number on the rolls for the year being rather over 200, and the fee receipts averaging Rupees 300 per mensem. At the Matriculation Examination of 1878 only two boys passed out from the school owing to the severity of that year's test. In February 1879 the school was affiliated to the University of Madras and raised to the grade of a Collegiate School, educating up to the F. A. standard.

The school, which is now on a sound and firm footing, is situated in Talli, occupying that part of the Talli Palace which extends the whole length of the eastern side of the great Talli tank. There are at present 360 boys on the rolls, 35 in the College Department, 158 in the Upper School (VIth and Vth classes), 108 in the Middle School (IVth and IIIrd classes), 59 in the Lower School (IInd and Ist classes). The School Department has been placed under Government inspection.

The average fee collections now amount to rather over 560 Rupees a month; these, with a grant of Rs. 370 per mensem from the Zamorin and the members of his family, constitute the whole income of the school.

The teaching staff is a strong one, composed of 4 B.A.'s including the Principal, 2 F.A.'s, 7 Matriculates, and 2 Munshis (Sanskrit and Malayalam). The work of the College and Matriculation Classes is shared among the following masters:

Cecil M. Barrow, B.A., (Hertford College, Oxford), Principal.

T. Panchapakesa Aiyar, B.A., (Madras), 1st Assistant.

U. Sankaran Nayar, B.A., (Madras), 2nd Assistant.

M. Ramaswami Aiyar, B.A., (Madras), 3rd Assistant, and C. Damoderan Namburi Padu, Malayalam Munshi.

Maharaja's High School, Mysore,

Was established in 1833, by the late Maharaja of Mysore, as a Free School for teaching English, as announced in an inscription still existing over the principal gateway. But masters were also appointed for giving instruction in Canarese, Mahratti and Sanskrit, in Hindustani and Persian. On the demise of His Highness in 1868, the School was taken over by Government, and called the Raja's School; the Mahratti, Sanskrit and Persian classes, which had little more than a nominal existence, being discontinued. The school had for several years sent up Candidates for the University Examinations, when in 1875 it was formed into a High School for the Ashtagram Division, the southern portion of the Territory. The number of pupils is 260, composed of 237 Hindus, 16 Muhammadans and 7 Europeans or Eurasians. There are two Vernacular departments besides, occupying separate premises, the Kanarese containing 230 pupils, and the Hindustani, 168. The fees are Rs. 1-8-0 a month in the College classes. A sum of Rs. 600 a year is granted by Government for Scholarships, and there are also some Palace Scholarships bestowed in the name of the Maharaja. From the interest of surplus funds granted by His late Highness, Rs. 144 a year are moreover distributed in Scholarships to the Vernacular branches. The School has cricket club and a reading room.

Head Master.—C. H. Candy, B.A., LL.M., (Cambridge); *Upper Assistants.*—R. Venkat Ramaiya, B.A., (Madras), K. Ramaswami, B.A., (Madras), M. V. Srinivasaiyangar, B.A., Madras), M. S. Puttanna; *Kanarese Munshi.*—B. Mallappa.

Mangalore College.

The Provincial School of Mangalore is a Government Institution established in 1866 at the request of the Hindu population of the District of South Canara, who subscribed Rs. 65,000 for the purpose.

The School Department consists of four classes from the Sixth down to the Lower Fourth.

The School is open to all classes of the Community without any distinction of caste or creed, and is attended chiefly by Hindus and Native Christians.

The sources of revenue are the interest of the Endowment Fund which amounts to about Rs. 200 per mensem and the school fees.

The average amount of school fees for the last three years is Rs. 5,466-6-2.

The 'Thomas Scholarship,' founded in memory of H. S. Thomas, Esq., the late Collector of South Canara, is awarded to the student who stands highest in the school at the Matriculation Examination. It is worth Rs. 5 per mensem.

There is also a Government Scholarship worth Rs. 15 per mensem which, though not attached to the Institution, has always been held by one of the pupils of this school. It is awarded to the student who passes highest from the school at the F. A. Examination, provided he prosecutes his studies for the B. A. degree in any recognized College.

The staff of teachers engaged in the College Department is :

J. Moss, B.A., (Madras), Headmaster.
K S. Rama Rau, B.A. (Madras).
S. Mangesha Rau.
P. Balappa, Sanscrit Pundit.

Noble High School, Masulipatam.

This School takes its name from the Rev. R. T. Noble, B.A., of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, who was one of the two Missionaries first sent to Masulipatam by the C. M. S. in 1841. He opened it with two pupils on November 21, 1843, and continued in charge, without break, till his death, October 17, 1865. In 1864 the number on the rolls had reached 300, and a Collegiate Department was begun.

Various circumstances have at times much affected the number and quality of the pupils. In 1852 a Brahmin pupil became a Christian, and the number fell from 80 to 4. Other converts followed in 1856, and the Hindu community became alarmed. Led by the Head Sheristadar, A. Seshiah Sastri Garu (now C.S.I.), they founded a rival high class school. And the force of native feeling and official influence has usually drawn to it those young men who are, "as regards wealth, respectability, and connections, the élite of the town," as was noticed by Lieutenant R. M. Macdonald, (now Colonel Macdonald, Director of Public Instruction,) when Inspector of this Division in 1856. The great cyclone of November 1, 1864, thinned the Noble School considerably, and the Lower Class, Municipal, and Results Schools, where little or nothing is charged in fees, have recently weakened its elementary classes. But high testimony was borne to it by Sir C. Trevelyan in 1860: it has had some distinguished pupils; and about 280 are still (January 1878) being educated in the School Department and its Branch. They comprise East Indians, Native Christians, Muhammadans, and high caste Hindus. The studies range from the English and Telugu Alphabets to the Matriculation standard.

The Collegiate Department consists (January 1878) of one East Indian, and nineteen high caste Hindus. The first M. A. of the Madras University, V. Sundararamayya Gáru, was educated up to the F. A. standard in this School. And from 1864-5, when the annual Macdonald Gold Medal was founded, up to 1876 inclusive, it won that Prize nine times by sending up the Candidate who passed highest from the Northern Circars in the F. A. or B. A. Examinations for the year. Though this Department is growing, it is still very small, and the fees only cover a fraction of its cost. A Grant-in-aid of about Rs. 1,850 per annum is drawn from Government. The remaining cost is borne by the C. M. S., and the Rugby Fox Memorial Fund. The latter was begun in 1848 to provide an Assistant Master, as a memorial of Mr. Noble's first colleague, the Rev. H. W. Fox, B.A., of Wadham, Oxford, who was educated at Rugby School. The Rev. John Sharp, M.A., of Rugby School, and Queen's College, Oxford, joined the School in that capacity in 1861. Since 1865 he has been Headmaster, with the exception of April 1870—November 1872, when the Rev. C. Tanner was in charge. The Rev. E. N. Hodges, M.A., Queen's College, Oxford, and Rev. A. W. Poole, M.A., Worcester College, Oxford, are now carrying on the School, the former having succeeded Mr. Sharp as Head Master, the latter now acting as Rugby Fox Master. A. Ramaswami Garu; D. Anantan Garu and K. Ramachandra Sastri Garu, Telugu Pundit, take part in teaching the College Department.

Scholarships are annually given by Colonel Macdonald, the Lord Bishop of Madras, and the C. M. S. After his death, above Rs. 14,750 were collected for a memorial to Mr. Noble. With this sum, supplemented by grants from the C. M. S. and Government, a site was purchased, and a

large and commodious building was erected for the School. It contains a spacious Hall, and suitable class rooms. There is a considerable Library of valuable books, and the school appliances are ample and excellent. A Native Noble Memorial Fund provides two small scholarships in the School Department. The C. M. S. and a legacy from Mrs. Brabazon, a friend of Mr. Noble's, furnish others.

Salem College.

The Salem Zillah School was established in 1856 The College Department was opened in February 1879. The staff is constituted as follows :—

J. Small, Esq.
Mr. David Joseph, B.A.
Mr. S. Ramadoss Iyer, B.A., Acting.
A. R. Amirtham Pillay, Munshi.

A fee of Rs. 3 is levied in the College Department.

S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.

The present school-room was built by His Highness Serbojee Maharaja, for the use of Christian youths under the care of the Rev. Mr. Schwartz. When the Rev. Dr. Pope took charge of the Mission in 1851, the school was opened to Hindus as well as Christians and there were then on the roll 100 boys. The first time that Candidates appeared from this school for the Entrance Examination was in 1863 under the Principalship of Mr. Marsh, since which time the school has had a steady progress under the able and energetic labours of that gentleman. The total number of boys in the High School is 512, of whom 17 are in the College Department and 495 in the School

Department. Of the 17 in the College Department, 3 are Native Christians, one is a Eurasian, 12 are Hindus, and one is a Muhammadan, whilst in the other Department there are 145 Native Christians, 327 Hindus, 13 Muhammadans and 10 Eurasians. The school receives a monthly grant of Rs. 347-6-0 from the Government and of Rs. 200 from Schwartz's Fund. The amount of fees raised in the College Department is Rs. 39 and Rs. 596-2-0 in the School Department. There are in the school one student holding a Government Scholarship (Rs. 10) and three holding Cadell's Scholarships (Rs 13 in all). In addition to these, H. E. Sackaram Sahib's Scholarships amount to Rs. 20 per mensem. The total number of Teachers in the High School is 20, of whom three who have taken the Degree of B. A. of the Madras University teach in the College Department under the Revs. W. H. Kay, B. A., Oxon; and W. H. Blake, B. A., Cantab; the former of whom has recently been appointed Principal.

S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.

This Institution consists of a School and a College. At the end of December 1878, there were 804 on the rolls, with an average attendance for the year of 710. The number in the College is 30. The fees collected during the year amounted to Rs. 11,475-8-0. This Institution receives a Government grant; and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel supplies the additional necessary funds. All classes of the community are admitted but most of the students are Brahmins.

In 1876 a handsome pile of school-buildings was erected according to plans furnished by R. F. Chisholm, Esq., at a total cost of Rs. 15,500.

The teachers at present employed in the College are:—

C. W. Pearce, Esq., Principal.
Jacob Gnanaolivu, B.A. (Madras).
T. R. Srinivasa Aiyar, B.A. (Madras).
V. Krishnaswami Aiyar, B.A. (Madras.)
Annaswami Pillai, Tamil Munshi.
Vekut Raghavachariyar, Sanscrit Pundit.

Missionary Seminary, Sullivan's Gardens.

This Institution was opened in June 1848, by the Rev. A. R. Symonds, M.A. Its special object is to train a high class of Mission Agents. Each student has a scholarship of Rs. 15 per mensem for three years. These are paid partly from endowments, partly from grants made by the Christian Knowledge Society. A small monthly grant is received from Government. The present number of students is 10; and the teaching staff consists of the Rev. J. M. Strachan, M.D. (Edinburgh), the Rev. C. E. Kennet, of Bishop's College, Calcutta, and Mr. Gnanamuttu, M.A., (Madras), with one Tamil Munshi.

Vizianagaram College.

This Institution is entirely supported by His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagaram, the average monthly outlay is about Rs. 1,500 of which Rs. 354 is realized by fees.

The School was first opened in 1857 with two branches, one for Brahmins and Kshatriyas and the other for boys of other castes. On the 1st June 1859 these two branches were united. On the 1st April 1863 the standard of the school was raised and the institution was placed under a Head Master, trained in the Madras Normal School. The

Matriculation standard was reached in 1868. The present Head Master was appointed in January 1875 and two years afterwards a First Arts class was formed.

The College staff consists of the following Masters:—

C. Chandrasekhara Sastri, B.A.
P. Subramanya Aiyar, B.A.
N. Suryanarayana Sastri, Telugu Pundit.
K. Suryanarayana Sastri, Sanskrit Pundit.

There are two scholarships of Rs. 5 in the Senior F. A. class and 3 of Rs. 5 each in the Junior F. A. class.

The present building being insufficient for the growing numbers, a site for a new building has been selected.

Bishop Cotton Schools and College, Bangalore.

These Schools were opened in 1865, for boys and girls, European and Eurasian.

In January 1871, the present Warden was appointed, the whole Institution was placed under his charge, and a College Department was sanctioned.

The Institution is under a Committee consisting of the Chief Commissioner, the Judicial Commissioner, and several other gentlemen. The Lord Bishop of Madras is "Visitor."

In December 1877, the report showed a total of 211 boys and girls, of whom 11 boys and 10 girls were in the College Department.

Few boys remain long enough here to pass even the F. A.; since after one or two years they generally go to London or Edinburgh, where some prepare for the Civil Service or other examinations, some go to Cooper's Hill,

and some enter the various Medical Colleges. In this consists the real importance of the College Department.

The Bishop Cotton Schools and College have a grant of 470 Rs. per mensem from the Government, and are under inspection.

The College classes are under the Warden, Rev. G. U. Pope, D.D.

Central College, Bangalore.

This is the highest educational Institution of the Mysore Government. It was established in September 1858 as the Bangalore High School, and affiliated to the Madras University. The present premises in their original form were first occupied in 1860. The course of study was at the beginning of a general character, but included provision for lectures on Natural Philosophy, to illustrate which the grant was made of a good collection of apparatus. The first student who matriculated from the Mysore Province did so from the Bangalore High School in 1863, but it was not till 1865 that the curriculum was specially adapted to the requirements of candidates for the University Examinations. In July 1875, the Institution was formed into the Central College, and the premises have since been enlarged.

The College Department contains about 60 students, and the School Department 400.

The College Staff consists of—

Principal—C. Waters, M.A., (Cambridge); *Vice-Principal* H. J. Bhabha, M.A., (Bombay), Fellow of the Bombay University; A. G. King, B.A., (Madras); S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, B.A., (Madras); *Kanarese Munshi*—Rama Sesha Shastri; *Tamil Munshi*—Krishnaswami Mudaliyar.

The fees in the College Department are Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 per mensem. Government scholarships amount to Rs. 50 per mensem. There is also the Dobbs Scholarship of Rs. 7 a month available to matriculated students, and three Scholarships, each of Rs. 10 per mensem, given by Mr. Venkatavarada Iyengar, M.L., to students reading for the B. A. Degree, and prizes of books provided by a Native gentleman for proficiency in Sanskrit. There is a gymnasium and a cricket club attached to the College, in connection with which the United Schools Athletic Sports are held once a year. The students also have a Library and Reading Room, as well as a Debating Club.

Kumbhakonam College.

This College is a Government Institution and was originally established as a Provincial School on the 19th October 1854. There was no class above the Matriculation standard till 1864, when a First Arts Class was opened. The school was raised to a College in 1867, and students went up from it for B. A. for the first time in February 1869. The College staff consists of a Principal and four Assistants, with two Pundits, one in Tamil and another in Sanskrit. Its present members are as follows:—

W. A. Porter, M.A., (Cambridge), Principal, on other duty.
T. Gopala Rau, B.A., (Madras), do. *sub. pro tem.*
P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A., (Madras.)
C. Sundara Rau, B.A., (Madras.)
V. Srinivasa Aiyar, B.A., (Madras.)
B Hanumanta Rou, B.A., (Madras.)
C. Tyagaraja Chettiyar, Tamil Pundit.
Rangachariyar, Sanskrit do.

Natural Philosophy was the only optional subject taught till 1878, when a Logic Class was opened. But this class is not likely to be kept up. The optional languages taught are Tamil and Sanskrit. Attached to the College is a School department consisting of two classes, viz., Matriculation and Preparatory Matriculation. Each class contains two divisions. The number of pupils in the School is generally about 200.

The College is open to all classes of the Community, but as a fact, the great majority of the students are Brahmins. Of the 233 students in the Collegiate Department in March 1879, 220 were Brahmins.

The only endowments attached to the College are the following :—

The Muppanar Medal, value Rs. 100, given annually to the student who stands highest in the B. A. Examination.

The Beauchamp Medal, value Rs. 40, also given to the highest in the B. A. Degree Examination.

The Edward Bird Scholarship, of Rs. 5 per mensem, given on the results of the F. A. Examination.

The College is supported partly by fees and partly by Government. The fee is now a uniform rate of Rs. 4 per mensem in all the classes of the Collegiate Department.

Doveton Protestant College, Madras.

This Institution was opened on the 1st March 1855 as "The Madras Parental Academic Institution and Doveton College," on the Foundation-Trust of the late Captain John Doveton, and amalgamated in the same year with the "Madras Protestant College," under its present designation of "The Madras Doveton Protestant College."

The object of the Institution is "to offer to the youth of the Christian community a liberal and sound Christian Education," in accordance with the commonly recognized tenets of the Church of England, the Church of Scotland, and the whole body of the Protestant Churches of Europe.

All Christians may become members of the Institution by a monthly payment of Rs. 2, (parents and guardians of pupils by a monthly payment of Rupee 1), and be entitled to vote at the General Meetings, (if their subscriptions are paid up for the six months previous to such meetings).

The Executive Management is in the hands of a Committee of 13, (9 representatives of the Doveton Institution, and 4 of the Protestant College), which meets monthly, and is empowered to frame from time to time such regulations as it deems proper for the internal economy of the Institution.

The various sources of revenue are :—

(1) Fees, (2) Subscriptions, (3) Government Grant-in-aid and Government Scholarships, and (4) Interest on Government Securities held in Trust from Captain Doveton's Estate, and the Protestant College Fund. (These securities amount in all to Rs. 3,38,900).

The Institution comprises a School, and a College Department. The former aims at providing a thorough English, Classical, and Mathematical education on a level with the Collegiate Schools of England and Scotland. Its curriculum extends over six years: the standard of the First Class is quite elementary, that of the Sixth or highest class is the *Matriculation Standard* of the Madras University.

The numbers on the Roll of the School have varied from 105 to 162; the fees vary from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 in the different classes.

The College Department provides a curriculum of 4 years, qualifying for the standard of the B. A. Degree Examination at the end of the 4th year. The following is the present staff of professors :—

John Cook, Esq , M.A., (Aberdeen), Principal and Professor of *Mathematics* and *Natural Science.*

Professorship of *Classics* and *Philosophy.*—Vacant.

W. L. Bower, Esq., B.A., (Madras), Professor of *English* and *History.*

The College Fees are Rs. 5 per mensem for each of the four classes, with entrance Fee of Rs. 3. The numbers on the College roll have varied from 21 to 30.

FOUR SCHOLARSHIPS are conferred annually on First year's students who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University. *Two* are conferred on the two Doveton students who have passed highest in the University Entrance Examination; the two others are open to the two European or Eurasian students from any other Institution who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination holding higher places than the two Doveton Scholars for the year. These Scholarships are of the value of Rs. 10 per month for the first two years · and Rs 20 or Rs. 15 per month for the 3rd and 4th year, according as the holder is placed in the 1st or 2nd class of the First in Arts Examination List at the end of his second year

Free Church Institution and Madras Christian College.

This Institution was founded in 1837 by the Rev. John Anderson, the first Missionary of the Church of Scotland to Madras, and it was for a number of years the only one in Southern India where natives of the country could obtain

a liberal education. It was originally styled the "General Assembly's Institution," but remaining in dependence on that section of the Church which in 1843 dissolved its connection with the State, it was known from that time till lately as the "Free Church of Scotland Mission Institution." The College department was opened in 1865: in 1876 its basis was widened: other Christian bodies combined with the Free Church in contributing to its support, and are represented on its Council, so that it has become the main centre of Christian liberal education in Southern India. In accordance with this new development of the Institution, the words "Madras Christian College" were added to its designation.

In 1878 there were about 800 pupils in the School department, and in the College department upwards of 200 undergraduates.

The pupils and students are of all classes of the community in the following approximate proportions:—in the School, Hindus 77·5 per cent.; Mussulmans 11·5; Native Christians 9; and Eurasians 2; in the College, Hindus 80 per cent.; Mussulmans 2; Native Christians 17; and Eurasians 1.

Scholarships.

1. The Johnstone Scholarship of Rs. 30 *per mensem* tenable for one year, restricted to Native Christians: founded in 1853 in memory of the Rev. Robert Johnstone, the second Missionary of the Church of Scotland to Madras.

2. The Mackintosh Scholarship of Rs. 8 *per mensem* tenable for one year, being the interest of the proceeds of the "Life of John Mackintosh by the Rev. Norman Macleod, D.D.," presented by the author.

3. The Gunn Scholarship of Rs. 10 *per mensem* tenable for four years, founded in 1869 by Donald Gunn, Esq., of Latheron in Caithness in memory of his son.

4. In addition to the Johnstone and Mackintosh Scholarships, which properly belong to the Free Church Mission, that Mission has instituted a yearly scholarship in connection with each of its four high schools, also tenable at the College.

5. There are a few scholarships subscribed annually by friends of the Institution.

Endowed Prizes.

1. The Miller Gold Medal and the Miller Prize, forming together the highest prize in the fourth College class.

2. The Gunn Gold Medal, conferred along with the highest prize in the third College class.

3. The Ross prize, conferred on the first student in Natural Philosophy in the fourth College class.

4. The Johnstone Silver Medals, conferred along with the highest prize in the highest class of the school department.

Library.

The Institution has a General and a Consulting Library, the former containing 1,850 volumes, and the latter 550.

List of Principals.

Rev.	John Anderson	... 1837
,,	John Braidwood, M.A.	... 1856
,,	Alexander Bell Campbell	... 1860
,,	William Miller, M.A.	... 1863

The staff of the College is as follows :—

PROFESSORS.

Rev. William Miller, M.A., (Aberdeen), Principal and Professor of English.

„ George Milne Rae, M.A., (Aberdeen), Professor of English.

„ Charles Cooper, M.A., (Aberdeen), Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Charles Michie Smith, Esq., B. Sc., (Edinburgh), Professor of Mathematics and Physical Science

Rev. George Patterson, Professor of Logic and Natural Science.

Rev. A. Alexander, M.A., (Aberdeen), Professor of History.

All the Professors take part in religious instruction.

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS.

S. Rangayya Chettiyar, B.A., (Madras), Superintendent of Vernacular Instruction.

C. Subbaramayya, M.A., (Madras.)

There are also pundits who give instruction in the following languages :—Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam and Hindustani.

His Highness the Maharaja's College, Trivandram.

This Institution was founded in 1834 as H. H. the Rajah's Free School, to provide an English Education for His Highness's subjects. In 1866, arrangements were made

for teaching up to the Standard of the First Examination in Arts of the Madras University, and in 1869 for carrying on Students to the Bachelor of Arts Examination. At the beginning of 1875, a Professor of Law was appointed, by attendance at whose lectures, students are qualified, according to the rules of the University, to compete for the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

The Institution is supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, and is open to all classes of the Community. The Principal is directly responsible to the Dewan of Travancore.

The College, with a High School numbering over 600 pupils, is accommodated in a building erected by His Highness's Government at an expense of more than 2 lakhs of Rupees, and opened in March 1873.

There is an Entrance fee of 2 Rupees, and a monthly tuition fee of one Rupee and a half.

There are connected with the College, two Cullen Scholarships, (founded in memory of Major-General Cullen, for many years British Resident in Travancore and Cochin), of 10 Rs. each monthly, one of which is awarded yearly for two years to the Student, being a Native of Travancore, that passes highest in the First Examination in Arts. There are also two Cullen prizes of 80 Rs. each, awarded yearly to the Travancore Student that passes highest in the Bachelor of Arts, and in the Bachelor of Laws Examination respectively. Besides these, His Highness' Government yearly awards a Scholarship, dependent on the results of the Matriculation Examination, of 5 Rs. monthly for two years, and if at the end of that time the holder pass the First Examination in Arts, the Scholarship is increased to 8 Rs monthly for two years more.

TEACHING STAFF.

Principal and Professor of English and Mathematics.—John Ross, M.A., (Edinburgh.)

Professor of English, Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic.—Robert Harvey, M.A., (Glasgow.)

Professor of Law.—W. E. Ormsby, M.A., LL D., (Trinity College, Dublin), *Barrister-at-Law*, (Europe.)

P. D. Shaw, *Barrister-at-Law*, (Acting.)

First Assistant, R. S. Sheppard, B.A., (Madras.)

Second Do. K. Vasudeva Rau.

Third Do. A Valliyananda Mudaliyar, B A , (Madras.)

Fourth Do. P. Sundaram Pillai, B.A., (Madras)

Malayalam Pundit, N. Ramakurupu, B.A., (Madras.)

Tamil Do. C. Swaminatha Desikar

Sanskrit Do. S. Vaidyanatha Sastri

Presidency College, Madras.

This Institution was first established in 1841 under the name of "The High School of the Madras University." The Madras University was intended to consist of two departments, a College and a High School, and was under the control of a Governing Body, called the President and Governors of the Madras University. The First President was Mr. George Norton, then Advocate General of Madras, and the Governors, fourteen in number, consisted of European and Native gentlemen in equal proportions. The High School progressed rapidly, and in the course of time higher classes were established, until in 1855, when the control of the Institution was transferred to the newly appointed Director of Public Instruction, the College was

duly constituted under a Principal and Professors and received its present name.

The College has two branches, the General and Legal, and attached to the former is a Junior Department to which non-Matriculated Students are admitted. The General Branch of the College is open to all Matriculated Students, the Legal to Graduates in Arts, and others who give satisfactory proof of having received a sound English Education.

From 1841 to 1870 the work of the College was carried on in a private house in Egmore rented by Government, but in March of the latter year the new buildings on the South Beach were formally opened by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Students transferred to them in the month of July following.

Endowments.—The Elphinstone Scholarship of the monthly value of twelve Rupees and Essay Prize (annual) of the value of seventy Rupees, both in commemoration of Lord Elphinstone, during whose administration the High School was opened; the Morehead Law Scholarship, of the annual value of Rupees 250, founded in honour of the late W. A. Morehead, Esq.; the Denison Scholarship of the annual value of Forty-eight Rupees in honour of the late Sir William Denison, K.C.B., and confined to Muhammadans educated in the Anglo-Vernacular School at Mylapore; with other annual Prizes for various specific purposes, founded by or in the names of, His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore, His Highness the Maharajah of Vijayanagaram, W. A. Morehead, Esq., J. D. Bourdillon, Esq., E. B. Powell, Esq., Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, Mr. Justice Innes and K. Kunyambu Nambiyar.

COLLEGE STAFF

General Branch.

Principal and Professor of English Literature.. . E. Thompson, M.A., (Cambridge).
Professor of Mathematics. F. S. Evans, M.A., (Oxford).
Professor of Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy . D. Duncan, M.A., (Edinburgh).
Professor of Sanskrit . G. Oppert, Ph. D, (Halle).
Professor of Physical Science . . . . . W. H. Wilson, Ph. D., (Heidelberg).
Professor of History . J. B. Bilderbeck, B.A., (Cambridge.)
Assistant Professor of English and Mathematics . S Seshayya, B.A, (Madras), (on other duty)
C Nagoji Rau, B A, (Madras), Officiating
Superintendent of Vernacular Studies. . . . . M. Seshagiri Sastriyar, M.A., (Madras.)

Legal Branch.

Professor of Law . H. H. Shephard, M.A., (Oxford), *Barrister-at-Law.*

List of Principals.

1841. Eyre Burton Powell, M.A.
1862. Edmund Thompson, M.A.

Rajahmundry College.

This College has been recently instituted at Rajahmundry with the view of its supplying a long felt educational want in the Northern Circars, and affording the Telugu and Uriya students of the upper portion of the Presidency the requisite facilities for qualifying themselves for the Degree Examination, from which owing to their isolated position they have been hitherto almost entirely debarred.

It was with this object in view, that in 1868, the school then of the Zillah grade was raised to the rank of a Provincial School, but owing to various unfortunate circumstances it remained in effect a Zillah School till the establishment of a First Arts Class in 1873

Its subsequent success having been such as to warrant the carrying out of the original scheme for its development into a Provincial College, a B A class was formed in 1877, and the Institution now contains its full complement of four College classes numbering upwards of 50 students In addition to these there is the School Department consisting of the Matriculation, the Preparatory and the Upper IV classes, which contains about 200 boys

The teaching staff of the College Department is thus constituted :

E P. Metcalfe, Esq., M.A , (Cambridge), Principal
W. Sconce, Esq., B A , (Oxford), 1st Assistant.
A. G. Subramanya Aiyar, B A , (Madras), 2nd Assistant
P. Srinivasa Rau Pantulu, B.A., (Madras), 3rd Assistant.

The College is maintained almost entirely from Provincial funds, and is open to all members of the community. As regards fees it has been placed in class A of Provincial Schools and Colleges.

The Raja of Pittapur has placed at the disposal of the Principal, Scholarships amounting to Rs. 40 per mensem to be awarded to poor deserving students in the F. A. Classes, and the Zamindar of Parlakimedy has established two Scholarships of Rs. 20 for students from Ganjam, with preference to Uriyas and Muhammadans, to be held in the same classes.

St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.

St Joseph's College was established at Negapatam in 1846, by the Jesuits in charge of the Madura Mission, at a time when education was very little appreciated by the people Notwithstanding the difficulties inherent to such unfavourable conditions, the work of education was carried on without interruption, and not a few European and many Natives now owe their present situation to the instruction received in this Institution.

After the establishment of the Madras University, the authorities of the College, following the example of other Institutions, and in order to open the way to University honors for the Catholic children of the country, thought it advisable to ask for the aid of the Government, and to place the Institution under Inspection.

It was not till 1867 that this aid was obtained in the form of a monthly grant of Rs. 250, which has been continued without any alteration till the present time.

Although St. Joseph's Institution was established primarily for the sake of Catholic children, more numerous in the South than in any other part of India, it is also open to all creeds and classes of society, and to this end the education embraces all grades of instruction from the 1st Class

up to the B. A. standard. It possesses a Boarding School composed of 240 students, while the number of day scholars is a little short of 200. The number of day scholars during the last 3 or 4 years, up to within the last six months, has been on an average about 200.

The Collegiate department was formed in 1868, when 3 out of 4 sent up for the First Examination in Arts succeeded in passing, the first of them holding the third place in the list, and since then an F. A. Class has been constantly maintained. In the beginning of 1879, the Collegiate classes numbered in all 35 students, of whom 8 are studying for degrees. A. Chinnasawmy Mudali, who passed for his M. A. Degree in languages this year, is a pupil of St. Joseph's College and graduated as B.A. from here two years ago. The only B. A. student sent up this year obtained the 10th place. The school fees in the College Department are Rs. 3, from the payment of which none are exempted.

The two chief sources of support to the College are the endowments of the Institution and the aid given by the Society of Jesus, to which have to be added the Government grant, and the School fees.

The Professors who are employed to teach in the Collegiate Department are:—

The Very Rev. A. Jean, B.A., (Lyons).

The Revs. C. Centres, B.SC., (Bordeaux), J. Morel de Noircourt, B.A., (Madras), Gnanapragasam and Sewell, Susai and Mathuchidambara Pillai.

Medical College, Madras,

Commenced as the Medical School in 1835, and intended for the instruction in Medicine of Europeans, Eurasians and Native Candidates for the Subordinate Medical Service.

The benefits were early extended to those desirous of qualifying for Medical Degrees, some of the courses are open to the public. The designation of the Institution was changed to Medical College in 1851. The College is under the control of a Principal, subject to the authority of the Director of Public Instruction. The Certificates of the College are formally recognized by the Colleges of Surgeons of England, Edinburgh and Ireland. Students of the Senior Department take their Degrees at the University, two have graduated as M. D. and five as M. B. and C. M.

The academical year consists of a Winter Session of six, and a Summer Session of three months. The year commences on the 1st October The curriculum of the Senior Department is in conformity with the requirements of the University Regulations for Degrees in Medicine. There are separate curricula for the pupils of the Second and Junior Departments. Clinical Instruction is imparted at the General Hospital, the Lying-in-Hospital and the Eye Infirmary.

Female Students are now permitted to join the classes of the College.

One student holds a Government Scholarship in connection with the Senior Department of the Medical College, and one the Lane Scholarship. Government Scholarships have been abolished and fees are now paid by students of this Department. The Institution is supported by Government.

There are two gold medals, the Johnstone medal is open annually to students of the Senior and Second Departments, and one Government gold medal for which students of the Junior Department alone are eligible. The Blacklock medal is given annually to the best student of the Second Department.

The sum of Rupees 1,400 has been invested as an endowment for founding an annual prize in the name of the late Dr. W. N. Chipperfield, a Professor of this Institution.

STAFF OF TEACHERS.

Surgeon Major M. C. Furnell, M.D. (St. Andrew's), M.R.C.S. F.A.S.L., and F.R.C.S. (London.)	Principal and Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.
Surgeon Major W. H. Harris, M.D. (St. Andrew's), M.R.C.S., (Eng.), and L.S.A. (London.)	Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.
Surgeon Major H. King, A.M., and M.B., C.L. (University, Dublin.)	Professor of Chemistry.
Surgeon Major J. Keess, M.D. (Aberdeen), M.R.C.P., & L.M., (London,) and M.R.C.S. (Edinburgh.)	Professor of Anatomy and Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy.
Surgeon Major R. W. Cockerill, M.R.C.S., (Eng.), L.S.A., & L.M., (London).	Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
Surgeon-Major L. C. Nanney, L.F.P.S. (Glasgow), & L.S.A. (London.)	Professor of Materia Medica.
Surgeon-Major E. F. Brockman, L.R.C.P., (London), F.R.C.S., (England).	Professor of Ophthalmology and Physiology.
Surgeon C. Sibthorpe, L.R.C.S., L.L.K., and Q.C.P.I.L.M., and Q.C.P.I., (Dublin), (on other duty).	Professor of Pathology.

Surgeon G L. Walker, M.D., M C.Q.U.I.	Acting Professor of Pathology.
Surgeon A M. Branfoot, M B., (London), M R C S , (Eng), and L R C P , (London.)	Professor of Hygiene
Hony Surgeon R Wilkins, L.R C P., and F R C.S., (Edinburgh).	Demonstrator of Anatomy, &c., & Lecturer on Botany
Honorary Surgeon R. Harvey, L.R.C P., and F R C.S., (Edinburgh) F.C S (London)...	Profr. of Medical Jurisprudence, and Asst. to the Profr. of Materia Medica and Botany.
Honorary Surgeon W. Karney..	Assistant to the Professor of Medicine
Honorary Surgeon W Hamilton	Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry.

Civil Engineering College, Madras.

The Madras Civil Engineering College is a Government Institution established on the 1st September 1859.

It is divided into the Collegiate and School Departments.

Collegiate Department.

The Collegiate Department consists of the First Department, and Officers' Surveying Class.

The object of the First Department, opened on the 1st August 1862, is to train gentlemen of liberal education for employment as Engineers, and for the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering in the University of Madras.

Military Division.—Commissioned Officers of the Army below the rank of Field Officers on passing an entrance examination in

Arithmetic—the whole.

Euclid.—The first three books.

Algebra.—As far as simple Equations.

The number of these is at present limited to five.

Civil Division.—Members of all classes without distinction, who have passed the F. A. examination, who are between 16 and 22 years of age, and who can produce certificates regarding character, age, health and freedom from liability to small-pox. There is no limit as to the number of these students. All students, Military and Civil, have to pay a monthly fee of Rs. 16 each, (except Muhammadans who pay Rs. 8), and provide themselves with books, drawing instruments, colors, &c.

The admission of students generally takes place at the commencement of the Session in January of each year, the necessary entrance examination for Military Officers being held in the December preceding.

The Session extends over 2 years, at the end of which, successful students obtain certificates of qualification as Assistant Engineers.

There are no scholarships allowed for this Department.

Lieut.-Col. H. T. Rogers, R. E., Principal, teaches in Engineering; J. Bradshaw, Esq., 1st Assistant Master, in Mathematics; and Sub-Conductor W. J. McAleese, 2nd Assistant Master, in Surveying and Drawing and Estimating.

The Officers' Surveying Class, established, under G. O., No. 4,127, of the 1st December 1862, for Officers of the Army below the rank of Field Officer, has been in abey-

ance for several years past, owing to the establishment of the Garrison course of instruction. It is opened on the 1st January and 1st August of each year, provided there are not less than 10 Candidates. The course of study occupies about 5 months. The fee is Rs. 16 per mensem.

School Department.

The School Department consists of the Second and Special Departments.

The Second Department is intended for training candidates for the Upper Subordinate establishment of the P. W. D., and the Special Department (consisting of the Surveying and Drawing Classes) for Surveyors and Draftsmen.

Candidates for these, not being Matriculated students, will have to pass an Entrance examination, which will be held in April of each year.

The fee for this Department is Rs. 3 per mensem for all students except Muhammadans, who pay Rs. 1-8.

The Session extends over 2 years, and candidates are admitted each year in the first week of August.

Civil Candidates must be between 15 and 22 years of age, and must produce certificates regarding character, age, health, and vaccination.

All students have to provide their own books and instruments.

Ten Stipendiary studentships at Rs. 10 each are provided in the Second Department, for Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the Army, who after passing the Entrance examination, have to study a vernacular language, for one year in the class established in Bangalore, and pass in it before joining the College.

The following are the Scholarships :—

Francis Cotton Walker's Scholarship, of Rs. 15 per mensem, tenable for 2 years, in the Second Department, by a native of Malabar, Canara, or the Neilgherry Hills, who can pass a vernacular examination in Malayalam or Kanarese, in addition to the usual Entrance examination.

Five Scholarships of Rs. 15 each, tenable for one year in the Second Department by those Civil Students of the 2nd year who distinguish themselves most during the first year of their study.

Ten Scholarships of Rs. 8 each, tenable in the Special Department under the same conditions, five for the Surveying and five for the Drawing Class.

The Institution derives no revenue except from the State.

School of Engineering and Natural Science, Bangalore.

This Institution was established in 1875, for the purpose of training selected Natives for the Public Works, Revenue Survey and Forest Departments of the Mysore Government. Nominations are made by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore. The *Upper Department* prepares candidates for the graded ranks, the course of study extending over 3 years. The Fee is Rs. 15 a month, during the first half of the course, payable quarterly in advance, reduced to Rs. 10 a month during the second half of the course, in the case of students specially recommended for ability and progress. The *Lower Department* prepares candidates for the upper and lower subordinate grades, in a course lasting two years. The students for the upper subordinate grades receive

monthly stipends of Rs. 12, the first year; Rs. 18 the second; and for the lower subordinate grades, Rs. 8 and 12 respectively The present number of students is 4 in the upper department, and 11 in the lower. Candidates for admission must be of not less than 17 or more than 22 years of age, of good health and physique, (as certified by competent medical authority), of active habits, and prepared to serve in any part of the Province of Mysore. All candidates for the Upper Division of the School must previously to nomination have passed the University First in Arts examination Those for the Lower Division who are intended to fill grades corresponding with the present Upper Subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department, must similarly have passed the University Matriculation examination Candidates for employment in the grades corresponding with the present Lower Subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department will be subjected to an entrance examination in Arithmetic, Kanarese, and English.

An engagement will be taken from all candidates previously to final nomination, binding themselves with two securities in the sum of Rs. 2,000 for the Upper, and Rs 500 for the Lower Department to serve the Mysore State, if required, in the Department to which they may be ultimately assigned in any part of the Province to which they may be sent, for a term of not less than five years from the date of their final admission to the service.

Principal, W. P Lynam, C. E., (Queen's University, Ireland), Executive Engineer, 3rd grade; *Professor* of Geology and Lecturer on Vegetable Physiology, F. E. Harman, M R A C., F C S.; Teacher of Elementary Botany, J. Cameron, Superintendent of the Lal Bagh; *Assistant Principal*, E. R. Subrovan, B A., B.C.E., (Madras).

ENDOWMENTS.

The Maharajah of Travancore's Scholarship.

THIS INDENTURE is made the first day of August One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy between His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Rama Vurmah Kulasekhara Kireetapati Munnay Sultan Maharajah Rajah Ramarajah Bahadur Shamsher Jung, G.C.S.I., Maharajah of Travancore of the one part and the University of Madras of the other part. Whereas the said Rama Vurmah Maharajah of Travancore being desirous of promoting the advancement of sound learning and education amongst his subjects hath determined with the assent of the said University of Madras to institute a Scholarship for the support of a student in Medicine or Civil Engineering to be open to students born subjects of the State of Travancore who have Matriculated in the said University of Madras or passed the First Arts Examination at the option of the Syndicate and to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth. And whereas for effectuating such desire and determination the said Maharajah of Travancore hath proposed to give and appropriate the sum of Ten thousand Rupees to be applied in such manner as should be deemed most conducive to the purposes aforesaid. And whereas it hath been agreed that the said sum of Ten thousand Rupees should be invested in the name and under the control of the said University of Madras in the manner hereinafter provided and that the said University of Madras

should hold the said sum of Ten thousand Rupees together with all further sums which the said Maharajah of Travancore may hereafter pay to the said University of Madras for the purposes herein provided for and the securities wherein the same respectively shall from time to time be invested and the interest dividends and income thereof upon the trusts hereinafter declared and contained concerning the same respectively. And whereas in pursuance of the said Agreement the said Maharajah of Travancore hath this day paid to the University of Madras the sum of Ten thousand Rupees. Now this INDENTURE witnesseth that in further pursuance of the said Agreement and for effectuating the said desire of the said Maharajah of Travancore and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared that the said University of Madras shall with all convenient speed lay out and invest the said sum of Ten thousand Rupees and also any other further sums which may hereafter be paid to them by the said Maharajah of Travancore in the name and under the legal control of the said University of Madras in any of the public stocks, or funds or securities of the Government of India or in or upon freehold or leasehold or chattel real securities in the Presidency of Madras and may from time to time vary or transpose such stocks funds or securities into or for others of the same or a like nature and shall from time to time receive the dividends and interest which shall accrue due on the said stocks funds and securities and pay and apply the same interest and dividends as and for a Scholarship to be open to students born in the State of Travancore at their Matriculation in the said University of Madras or on their passing the First Arts Examination at the option of the Syndicate to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established

and set forth. And this INDENTURE also witnesseth that for further effectuating the said desire of the said Maharajah of Travancore and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared as follows (that is to say).

I. The income arising from the funds for the time being subject to the trusts herein declared and contained shall be devoted to maintain the Scholarship hereinafter named.

II. The Scholarship shall be called or known as the "Scholarship of the Maharajah of Travancore."

III. The Scholarship shall be awarded by the Syndicate of the University of Madras at their discretion to one of the three students who shall attain the highest number of marks in the Matriculation Examination or to any one of the students who shall pass the First Arts Examination having in view the particular objects to which the Scholarship is devoted namely the education of a student in the profession of Medicine or of Civil Engineering provided however that in case the Syndicate should not consider the number of marks attained by either of the three Matriculated students who shall attain the highest marks or by any of the students who shall pass the First Arts Examination to be satisfactory, the Syndicate shall have the power of abstaining from making any nomination.

IV. The first Scholarship shall be awarded as soon as possible after the results of the first Matriculation and First Arts Examination held after the first day of December next are known.

V. The Scholarship shall be tenable for such period of time from the date of the awarding of the same as the Bye-Laws of the University may from time to time require to be completed to render the holder of the Scholarship admissible to the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of

Medicine or Bachelor of Civil Engineering as the case may be and no longer.

(1.) If the holder of the Scholarship for the time being shall be a Matriculated Student he shall forfeit the same if he fail to attain the grade of First Arts at the first Examination in Arts to which he is admissible after his Matriculation.

(2.) If a First Arts Student be elected to the Scholarship one-third of the income of the funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents shall be kept in reserve and accumulated and shall only be paid over to the holder for the time being of the Scholarship in the event of his passing the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Bachelor of Civil Engineering as the case may be on the first occasion on which he is admissible to the Examination for one or other of those degrees, and in the event of a Matriculated Student being elected such deduction shall be made and accumulated from the time of his passing the First Arts Examination and in like manner paid over to him.

(3.) If the holder for the time being of the Scholarship fails to pass the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Civil Engineering within the earliest period at which he is admissible to the degree for which he is studying then the accumulations of the one-third of the income of the said funds so held in reserve under the provisions of the last clause shall be added to the corpus of the said Funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents and invested in manner hereinbefore provided.*

(4.) It shall be lawful for the Syndicate of the said

* Rupees One Thousand of accumulated interest were, on the 23rd October 1877, added to the Fund, which now amounts to Rupees Eleven Thousand.

University of Madras to declare that the holder of the Scholarship has forfeited it for any misconduct which they may consider a sufficient cause for such forfeiture, and there shall be no appeal from the decision of the Syndicate of the said University of Madras.

(5.) In the case of the death of any holder of the said Scholarship or in the event of the same being vacated or forfeited by the holder thereof from any cause whatever then and in any such case the Scholarship shall be awarded to and held by the person who in accordance with the provisoes herein contained shall become entitled to the same at the next or a succeeding Matriculation or First Arts Examination.

VI. Provided always and it is hereby agreed and declared that it shall be lawful for the Senate of the said University of Madras at the expiration of six years from the date of these presents and also at the expiration of every succeeding six years with the assent of the reigning Maharajah of Travancore to make any new regulations with respect to the said Scholarship and the terms and duration upon and for which the same may be held or the mode and subjects of the Examinations for the same either instead of the regulations herein contained or in addition thereto and such regulations when so made shall be of the same force and effect as if they had been inserted in these presents and the regulations herein contained (if any) instead of which they shall be made had been omitted from these presents.

VII. The object of the Scholarship now instituted by the said Maharajah of Travancore being to support a Student at the University of Madras either in the faculty of Medicine or Civil Engineering as may be most expedient in the interest of the State of Travancore it is reserved to

the said Maharajah and to his successors to determine on the occasion of each examination for the said Scholarship to which branch of study the holder for the time being of the Scholarship shall be destined.

In witness whereof the said Maharajah of Travancore hath hereunto set his hand and seal and the Senate of the said University of Madras have caused the Common seal of the said University to be hereunto affixed the day and the year first above written.

Signed Sealed and Delivered by the above-named the Maharajah of Travancore in the presence of (Signed) RAMA VURMA.

(Signed) T. MADAVA ROW, KISTNA ROW.

The Common Seal of the University of Madras was hereunto affixed in the presence of (Signed) T. F. JOHNSON, Clerk to the Registrar of the University.

The Governor's Scholarship.

THIS INDENTURE is made the twenty-third day of May one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight Between the Right Hon'ble Francis Napier *Baron* Napier, K.T., and Governor of Fort Saint George of the one part, and The University of Madras of the other part. Whereas the said Francis Baron Napier, being desirous of promoting the advancement of sound learning and education amongst persons born in the City and Collectorate of Madras, hath determined, with the approbation of the said University of Madras, to institute a Scholarship tenable for three years to be the subject of competition between students born as aforesaid who have

Matriculated at the said University of Madras, and to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth; and whereas for effectuating such desire and determination the said Francis Baron Napier hath proposed to give and appropriate the sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees to be applied in such manner as should be deemed most conducive to the purposes aforesaid. And whereas it hath been agreed that the said sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees should be invested in the name and under the control of the said University of Madras in the manner hereinafter provided, and that the said University of Madras should hold the said sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees together with all further sums which the said Francis Baron Napier may hereafter pay to the said University of Madras for the purposes herein provided for and the Securities wherein the same respectively shall from time to time be invested and the interest, dividends, and income thereof upon the trust hereinafter declared and contained concerning the same respectively: And whereas in pursuance of the said agreement the said Francis Baron Napier hath this day paid to the said University of Madras the sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees; Now this INDENTURE witnesseth that in further pursuance of the said agreement and for effectuating the said desire of the said Francis Baron Napier and in the consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared that the said University of Madras shall with all convenient speed lay out and invest the said sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees and also any further sums which may hereafter be paid to them by the said Francis Baron Napier in the name and under the legal control of the said University of Madras in any of the public stocks, or funds or securities of the Government of India or in or upon freehold or leasehold or

chattel real securities in the Presidency of Madras and may from time to time vary or transpose such stocks, funds, or securities into or for others of the same or a like nature, and shall from time to time receive the dividends and interest which shall accrue due on the said stocks, funds and securities and pay and apply the same interest and dividends as and for a Scholarship to be the subject of competition between students who have been born in the City and Collectorate of Madras at their Matriculation at the said University of Madras without any limitation of race, caste or creed and to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth: And this INDENTURE also witnesseth that for further effectuating the said desire of the said Francis Baron Napier and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared as follows (that is to say)—

I. The income arising from the funds for the time being subject to the trust herein declared and contained shall be devoted to maintain the Scholarship hereinafter named.

II. The Scholarship shall be called or known as the "Governor's Scholarship."

III. The Scholarship shall be awarded to the Candidate who at the usual Matriculation Examination shall have obtained the highest number of marks, provided that such number of marks shall not be less than two hundred and fifty, and provided also that in the event of the present scale of marks being at any time or times hereafter altered such number of marks shall not be less than three-fifths of the whole number of marks for the time being attainable.

IV. In the event of two or more Candidates at the said examination obtaining the same or an equal number of marks the said Scholarship shall be awarded to such one of the said two or more Candidates as shall be nominated

and declared by the Syndicate of the said University of Madras to be the proper person entitled thereto.

V. The first Scholarship shall be awarded at the Matriculation Examination held in the month of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

VI. The Scholarship shall be tenable for three years* subject to the following conditions :—

1. The holder for the time being of the Scholarship shall forfeit the same if he fail to present himself for examination at the examination for the grade of First Arts next ensuing after his Matriculation and if he fail to obtain a position in the first class at the said examination.

2. After the examination for First Arts and between that period and the termination of the period of three years during which the Scholarship can be held one-third of the income of the funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents shall be kept in reserve and accumulated and shall only be paid over to the holder for the time being of the Scholarship in the event of his passing the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts on the first occasion on which he is admissible to that examination.

3. If the holder for the time being of the said Scholarship fails to pass the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts within the earliest period at which he is admissible to that degree then the accumulations of the one-third of the income of the said funds so held in reserve under the provisions of the last clause shall be added to the corpus of the said funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents and invested in manner hereinbefore provided.

*At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 28th November, 1874, it was resolved that the Scholarship should be tenable for *four* instead of three years.

4. It shall be lawful for the Syndicate of the said University of Madras to declare that the holder of the Scholarship has forfeited it for any misconduct which they may consider a sufficient cause for such forfeiture and there shall be no appeal from the decision of the Syndicate of the said University of Madras.

5. In the case of the death of any holder of the said Scholarship or in the event of the same being vacated or forfeited by the holder thereof from any cause whatever then and in any such case the Scholarship shall be awarded to and held by the person who in accordance with the provisions herein contained shall become entitled to the same at the next or a succeeding Matriculation Examination.

VII. Provided always and it is hereby agreed and declared that it shall be lawful for the Senate of the said University of Madras at the expiration of six years from the date of these presents and also at the expiration of every succeeding six years to make any new regulation with respect to the said Scholarship and the terms and duration upon and for which the same may be held or the mode and subjects of the examinations for the same either instead of the regulations herein contained or in addition thereto and such regulations when so made shall be of the same force and effect as if they had been inserted in these presents and the regulations herein contained (if any) instead of which they shall be made had been omitted from these presents. Provided nevertheless that the said Senate of the said University of Madras shall have no power to divide the said Scholarship or save as hereinbefore provided reduce the amount thereof.

In witness whereof the said Francis Baron Napier hath hereunto set his hand and seal and the Senate of the said

University of Madras have caused the Common seal of the said University to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered by
the above-named Francis Baron Napier in the presence of

(Signed) NAPIER.

(Signed) A. R. SYMONDS, M.A.,
Domestic Chaplain to
His Excellency the Governor,
Madras.

(Signed) J. H. GARSTIN,
Private Secretary to
H. E. the Governor of Madras,
Madras.

Rajah Sir Tanjore Madava Rau's Prizes.

THIS INDENTURE is made the twenty-ninth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine between Sir Tanjore Madava Rau, Knight, Commander of the most exalted Order of the Star of India, residing at Trevandrum in Travancore in the East Indies of the one part, and the University of Madras of the other part. Whereas the said Sir Tanjore Madava Rau being desirous of promoting the advancement of sound learning and education amongst Hindus born in the Collectorate of Tanjore hath determined with the approbation of the said University of Madras to institute certain Prizes to be the subject of competition between students born as aforesaid, who shall respectively pass the First Arts Examination and Matriculate at the University at Madras and to be conferred awarded and given under such regulations and according to such schemes as are hereinafter established and set forth: And whereas for the purpose of effectuating such desire and determina-

tion the said Sir Tanjore Madava Rau hath proposed to give and appropriate the sum of Rupees two thousand and five hundred—Four Rupees per cent Government Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India hereinafter particularly mentioned to be applied in such manner as should be deemed most conducive to the purposes aforesaid. And hath accordingly this day endorsed over and transferred to the said University of Madras the Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India following that is to say one Promissory Note or Security No. 3672 dated the first day of May one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five for Rupees one thousand five hundred and one other Promissory Note or Security No. 002006 dated the said first day of May one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five for the sum of Rupees one thousand.

Now this INDENTURE witnesseth that in further pursuance of the said agreement and for the effectuating the said desire of the said Sir Tanjore Madava Rau and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared that the said University of Madras shall either retain the whole or any part of the said two Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India hereinbefore particularized in their present actual state of investment or shall at any time at their discretion sell the same or any part thereof and lay out and invest the proceeds thereof and also any further sum or sums which may at any time hereafter be received by them under the trusts hereinafter declared in the name or under the legal control of the said University of Madras in any of the public stocks or funds or Securities of the Government of India or in or upon freehold or leasehold or chattel real securities in the Presidency of Madras and may from time to time vary or transpose such stocks funds or securities into or for others of the same or a like nature and shall from time to time receive the divi-

dends and interest which shall accrue due on the said stocks funds and securities and pay and apply the same interest and dividends as and for certain Prizes to be the subject of competition between Hindu Students born in the Collectorate of Tanjore and who shall respectively pass the First Arts Examination and Matriculate at the University of Madras without any limitation as to caste or creed and to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth and this INDENTURE also witnesseth that for further effectuating the said desire of the said Sir Tanjore Madava Rau and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared as follows (that is to say)—

1. The income arising from the funds for the time being subject to the trusts herein declared and contained shall be divided into two sums in the proportion of six-tenths and four-tenths and shall be devoted to maintaining the two Prizes hereinafter named.

2. The two prizes shall be respectively called or known as the "Sir Tanjore Madava Rau's Prizes."

3. The Prizes shall be awarded annually.

4. The Prizes shall be limited to competition between Hindu Students by race born in the Collectorate of Tanjore and who have lived ten years in that Collectorate.

5. The first Prize of six one-tenths of the income of the said trust funds shall be awarded to the Hindu Student born as aforesaid who shall stand highest in the First Class at the annual First Examination in Arts of the said University of Madras.

6. The second Prize of four one-tenths of the income of the said trust funds shall be awarded to the Hindu Student born as aforesaid who shall stand highest at the

annual Matriculation examination of the said University of Madras.

7. The first Prizes shall be awarded at the First in Arts and Matriculation Examinations to be held in the month of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

8. The Prizes shall be awarded either in money or in Books of the like value at the discretion of the said University of Madras.

9. If at any of the said annual First in Arts and Matriculation Examinations at the said University of Madras there shall be no Candidate who shall succeed in passing the required examination then and in any such case the Prize or Prizes (as the case may be) shall not be awarded and the amount thereof shall be added to the corpus of the funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents and invested in manner hereinbefore provided.

10. No Candidate shall be allowed to compete unless he produces a Certificate of good conduct and satisfactory progress either from the Master of the School in which his studies were prosecuted or from some person whose testimony is accepted as satisfactory by the Syndicate of the University.

11. The Certificates of good conduct shall be in such form as the Senate of the said University of Madras shall from time to time determine.

Provided always and it is hereby agreed and declared that it shall be lawful for the Senate of the said University of Madras at the expiration of three years from the date of these presents and also at the expiration of every succeeding three years to make any new Regulations with respect to the said Prizes or either of them and the terms

upon which the same may be obtained or the mode and subject of the examinations for the same either instead of the regulations herein contained or in addition thereto and such regulations when so made shall be of the same force and effect as if they had been inserted in these presents and the regulations herein contained (if any) instead of which they shall be made had been omitted from these presents. Provided nevertheless that the said Senate of the said University of Madras shall have no power to divide the said Prizes respectively or reduce the amount thereof respectively. In witness whereof the said Sir Tanjore Madava Rau hath hereunto set his hand and seal and the Senate of the said University of Madras have caused the Common Seal of the said University to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed Sealed and Delivered
by the above-named Sir Tanjore Madava Rau in the presence of (Signed) T. MADAVA RAU.

(Signed) SHUNGRA SOOBYER,
Police Sheristadar, Dewan's Cutchery,
Trevandrum.

(Signed) T. WATTS,
Manager, Dewan's English Office,
Trevandrum.

The Common Seal of the University of Madras was hereunto affixed in the presence of

(Signed) A. R. SYMONDS.

The Maharajah of Cochin's Scholarship.

THIS INDENTURE is made the twenty-fifth day of July One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy between His Highness Rama Vurmah Maharajah of Cochin of the one part and the University of Madras of the other part. Whereas the said Rama Vurmah Maharajah of Cochin being desirous of promoting the advancement of sound learning and education amongst his subjects hath determined with the assent of the said University of Madras to institute a Scholarship for the support of a student in Medicine or Civil Engineering to be open to students born subjects of the State of Cochin who have Matriculated in the said University of Madras or passed the First Arts Examination at the option of the Syndicate and to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth. And whereas for effectuating such desire and determination the said Maharajah of Cochin hath proposed to give and appropriate the sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees to be applied in such manner as should be deemed most conducive to the purposes aforesaid and whereas it hath been agreed that the said sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees should be invested in the name and under the control of the said University of Madras in the manner hereinafter provided and that the said University of Madras should hold the said sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees together with all further sums which the said Maharajah of Cochin may hereafter pay to the said University of Madras for the purposes herein provided for and the securities wherein the same respectively shall from time to time be invested and the interest dividends and income thereof upon the trusts hereinafter declared and contained concerning the same respectively. And whereas in pursuance of the said agreement the said Maharajah of Cochin hath

this day paid to the said University of Madras the sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees. Now this INDENTURE witnesseth that in further pursuance of the said agreement and for effectuating the said desire of the said Maharajah of Cochin and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared that the said University of Madras shall with all convenient speed lay out and invest the said sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees and also any other further sums which may hereafter be paid to them by the said Maharajah of Cochin in the name and under the legal control of the said University of Madras in any of the public stocks or funds or securities of the Government of India or in or upon freehold or leasehold or chattel real securities in the Presidency of Madras and may from time to time vary or transpose such stocks funds or securities into or for others of the same or a like nature and shall from time to time receive the dividends and interest which shall accrue due on the said stocks funds and securities and pay and apply the same interest and dividends as and for a Scholarship to be open to a student born in the State of Cochin at his Matriculation or on his passing his First Arts Examination in the said University of Madras to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth. And this INDENTURE also witnesseth that for further effectuating the said desire of the said Maharajah of Cochin and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared as follows (that is to say)—

I. The income arising from the funds for the time being subject to the trusts herein declared and contained shall be devoted to maintain the Scholarship hereinafter named.

II. The Scholarship shall be called or known as the Scholarship of the Maharajah of Cochin."

III. The Scholarship shall be awarded by the Syndi-

cate of the University of Madras at their discretion to a student of Cochin who shall pass creditably in the Matriculation or First Arts Examination having in view the particular objects to which the Scholarship is devoted namely the education of a student in the profession of Medicine or Civil Engineering provided however that in case the Syndicate should not consider the number of marks attained by any Matriculated student or by any student who shall pass the First Arts Examination to be satisfactory the Syndicate shall have the power of abstaining from making any nomination

IV The first Scholarship shall be awarded as soon as possible after the results of the first Matriculation and First Arts Examination held after the first day of December next are known

V. The Scholarship shall be tenable for such period of time from the day of the awarding of the same as the Bye-Laws of the University may from time to time require to be completed to render the holder of the Scholarship admissible to the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Bachelor of Civil Engineering as the case may be and no longer.

(1) If the holder of the Scholarship for the time being shall be a Matriculated Student he shall forfeit the same if he fail to attain the grade of First Arts at the first Examination in Arts to which he is admissible after his Matriculation.

(2.) If a First Arts Student be elected to the Scholarship one-third of the income of the funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents shall be kept in reserve and accumulated and shall only be paid over to the holder for the time being of the Scholarship in the event of his passing the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Bachelor of Civil Engineering as the case may be on the first occasion on which he is admissible to

the Examination for one or other of those degrees and in the event of a Matriculated student being elected such deduction shall be made and accumulated from the time of his passing the First Arts Examination and in like manner paid over to him.

(3.) If the holder for the time being of the Scholarship fails to pass the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Civil Engineering within the earliest period at which he is admissible to the degree for which he is studying then the accumulation of the one-third of the income of the said funds so held in reserve under the provisions of the last clause shall be added to the corpus of the said funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents and invested in manner hereinbefore provided.

(4.) It shall be lawful for the Syndicate of the said University of Madras to declare that the holder of the Scholarship has forfeited it for any misconduct which they may consider a sufficient cause for such forfeiture and there shall be no appeal from the decision of the Syndicate of the said University of Madras

(5.) In the case of the death of any holder of the said Scholarship or in the event of the same being vacated or forfeited by the holder thereof from any cause whatever then and in any such case the Scholarship shall be awarded to and held by the person who in accordance with the provisions herein contained shall become entitled to the same at the next or a succeeding Matriculation or First Arts Examination.

VI. Provided always and it is hereby agreed and declared that it shall be lawful for the Senate of the said University of Madras at the expiration of six years from the date

* Rupees One Thousand of accumulated interest were, on the 23rd February 1876, added to the Fund, which now amounts to Rupees Seven Thousand Five Hundred.

of these presents and also at the expiration of every succeeding six years with the assent of the reigning Maharajah of Cochin to make any new regulations with respect to the said Scholarship and the terms and duration upon and for which the same may be held or the mode and subjects of the Examinations for the same either instead of the regulations herein contained or in addition thereto and such regulations when so made shall be of the same force and effect as if they had been inserted in these presents and the regulations herein contained (if any) instead of which they shall be made had been omitted from these presents.

VII. The object of the Scholarship now instituted by the said Maharajah of Cochin being to support a Student at the University of Madras either in the faculty of Medicine or Civil Engineering as may be expedient in the interest of the State of Cochin it is reserved to the said Maharajah and to his successors to determine on the occasion of each examination for the said Scholarship to which branch of study the holder for the time being of the Scholarship shall be destined.

In witness whereof the said Maharajah of Cochin hath hereunto set his hand and seal and the Senate of the said University of Madras have caused the Common seal of the said University to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed Sealed and Delivered by
the above-named the Maharajah of Cochin
in the presence of
(Signed) RAMA VURMAH

(Signed) T. SHUNGUNNI MANON,
E. RAMER MANON.

The Common Seal of the University of Madras was hereunto affixed in the presence of
(Signed) T. F. JOHNSON,
Clerk to the Registrar of the University.

Sri Goday Vari Sanskrit Prize.

THIS INDENTURE made the twenty-fifth day of July One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy between the Honorable Goday Narrain Gujputee Rau residing at Saint Thomé within the local limits of Madras in the East Indies of the one part and the University of Madras of the other part. Whereas the said Goday Narrain Gujputee Rau being desirous of encouraging and promoting the study of Sanskrit in the said Madras University hath determined with the approbation of the said University of Madras to institute a Prize to be the subject of competition as hereinafter mentioned and whereas for the purpose of effectuating such desire and determination the said Goday Narrain Gujputee Rau hath proposed to give and appropriate the sum of Rupees One thousand—Five Rupees per cent. Government Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India hereinafter particularly mentioned to be applied in such manner as should be deemed most conducive to the purposes aforesaid, and hath accordingly this day endorsed over and transferred to the said University of Madras the Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India following that is to say one Promissory Note or Security Number 040249, and one Promissory Note or Security Number 040250 each dated February 28th, 1857. Now this INDENTURE witnesseth that in further pursuance of the said agreement and for effectuating the said desire of the said Goday Narrain Gujputee Rau and in consideration of the premises It is hereby agreed and declared that the said University of Madras shall either retain the whole or any part of the said Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India hereinafter particularized in the present actual state of investment or shall at any time at their discretion sell the same or any part thereof and lay out and invest the proceeds thereof and also any further sum or sums which

may at any time hereafter be received by them under the trusts hereinafter declared in the name or under the legal control of the said University of Madras in any of the public stocks or funds or securities of the Government of India or in or upon freehold or leasehold or chattel real securities in the Presidency of Madras and may from time to time vary or transpose such stocks funds or securities into or for others of the same or a like nature and shall from time to time receive the dividends and interest which shall accrue due on the said stocks funds and securities and pay and apply annually the annual income of the said stocks funds and securities as and for a prize as hereinafter mentioned. And this INDENTURE also witnesseth that for further effectuating the said desire of the said Goday Narrain Gujputee Rau and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared as follows (that is to say)—

1. The annual income arising from the funds for the time being subject to trusts herein declared and contained shall be annually devoted to maintaining the Prize hereinafter named.

2. The Prize shall be called or known as the "Sri Goday Vari Sanskrit Prize."

3. The Prize shall be awarded annually.

4. The Prize shall be open to competition between all students irrespective of caste or creed or place of instruction who shall take up and study Sanskrit as the optional language in which to be examined at the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the said University.

5. The Prize shall be awarded to such student as aforesaid who shall obtain the highest number of marks for Sanskrit and who shall also at the same examination pass the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the said University of Madras. Provided that no Student shall be entitled to

the Prize hereby provided unless he shall obtain one-half of the marks assigned to the subject of Sanskrit.

6. The Prize shall be awarded either in money or in books of the like value at the discretion of the said University of Madras.

7. If at any of the said Annual Bachelor of Arts Examinations of the said University of Madras there shall be no Candidate who shall succeed in passing the required Examination then and in any such case the Prize shall not be awarded and the said University may hold and apply the same in any subsequent year as a second Prize to any Student as aforesaid who may pass the required Examination and who may not be entitled to the first Prize to be given in that year but who may be deemed worthy of receiving such second Prize.

In witness whereof the said Goday Narrain Gujputee Rau hath hereunto set his hand and seal, and the Senate of the said University of Madras have caused the Common seal of the said University to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed Sealed and Delivered
by the above-named Goday
Narrain Gujputee Rau in the presence of (Signed) G. N. GUJPUTEE RAU

(Signed) D. W. KIDD, Clerk in Orders,
J. P. VANDERVEEN, Clerk,
M D. C. S. P. G. Office, } Madras

The Common Seal of the
University of Madras
was hereunto affixed in
the presence of (Signed) T. F. JOHNSON,
Clerk to the Registrar

Johnston of Carnsalloch Scholarships.

This Indenture is made the sixth day of May One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-two BETWEEN PATRICK FRANCIS CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON of Carnsalloch, in the county of Dumfries in Scotland, Esquire of the first part, the University of Madras of the second part and THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL hereinafter described for the sake of brevity as "the said Secretary of State" of the third part. WHEREAS the late Right Honorable Sir Alexander Johnston who died in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine during his life-time claimed to be entitled to certain lands and buildings situated near the town of Madura in the district of Madura in the Presidency of Madras in the East Indies and commonly called or known as the "Tunkum" and which said premises are particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written. AND WHEREAS the said premises were for many years previously to and at the date of the death of the said late Sir Alexander Johnston in the sole possession and enjoyment of the late Honorable East India Company who disputed the claims of the said Sir Alexander Johnston thereto. AND WHEREAS the said premises have since the date of the extinction of the said late East India Company been in the uninterrupted possession and enjoyment of the said Secretary of State. AND WHEREAS the said late Sir Alexander Johnston was during his life-time desirous that the said premises should be made over to him for the purpose of being converted into a Public institution for the education and instruction of the Natives of the District of Madura and with such intent applied to the said late East India Company to give effect to his wishes AND WHEREAS the said late East India Company although disputing the right of the said Sir Alexander Johnston to the said premises agreed to comply with his said request

but no steps were ever taken during his life-time for carrying the said desire into effect. AND WHEREAS the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston is a son and also the sole acting Executor of the Will of the said late Sir Alexander Johnston and being desirous of carrying into effect the wishes of his said late Father hath requested the Government of Fort Saint George acting for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State to give effect to the arrangement agreed to be entered into between the said late Sir Alexander Johnston and the said late East India Company subject however to such modifications as the altered circumstances of the case might require. AND WHEREAS the said Government of Fort Saint George acting on behalf of the said Secretary of State have proposed that the said premises should be effectually vested in the said Secretary of State and should be held by him and his successors upon the trusts and for the ends intents and purposes hereinafter declared and further that the net income arising from the said premises should be applied for the founding and due and proper maintenance and support of two or more Scholarships to be called "The Johnston of Carnsalloch Scholarships" to be held by Natives of the said district of Madura of any class caste or religion being Matriculated Students of the said University of Madras and to be elected according to such scheme and under such rules as shall hereafter be framed by the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being of the said University of Madras. AND WHEREAS the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston hath agreed to the hereinbefore recited proposals of the said Government of Fort Saint George and for the purpose of giving effect thereto hath agreed to execute such conveyance and assignment of the said premises as are hereinafter contained. NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that in pursuance of the hereinbefore

recited agreement and for effectuating the said intention and also in consideration of all and singular the premises he the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston as such son and Acting Executor of the will of the said late Sir Alexander Johnston as foresaid and according to his Estate and interest therein doth hereby convey release assign and confirm according to the nature and tenure thereof respectively unto the said Secretary of State and his successors all and singular the lands buildings and premises respectively particularly described in the said Schedule hereunder written TOGETHER with all ways waters water-courses rights privileges easements advantages and appurtenances whatsoever to the said premises or any part thereof appertaining or with the same or any part thereof held used or enjoyed or reputed as part thereof or appurtenant thereto and all the estate right title interest claim and demand of him the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston as such son and Acting Executor of the will of the late Sir Alexander Johnston as aforesaid into and upon the said premises TO HOLD the said premises unto and to the use of the said Secretary of State his successors and assigns but nevertheless upon the trusts and for the ends intents and purposes and with under and subject to the powers provisoes agreements and declarations hereinafter declared and contained of and concerning the same AND the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston doth hereby for himself his heirs executors and adminstrators covenant with the said Secretary of State his successors and assigns that he the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston hath not done or knowingly suffered or been party or privy to any thing whereby the said premises or any part thereof are is or can be impeached incumbered or effected in title or otherwise AND THIS INDENTURE ALSO WITNESSETH that in further performance of the said agreement and for effec-

tuating the said desire of the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston it is hereby agreed and declared that the said Secretary of State and his successors shall from time to time and at all times hereafter receive and take the rents issues and profits arising from the said premises and after payment thereout of all costs charges and expenses as hereinafter provided will pay and apply the clear residue of such rents issues and profits for the founding and due and proper maintenance and support of two or more scholarships to be called "The Johnston of Carnsalloch Scholarships" to be held by natives of the said district of Madura of any class caste or religion being matriculated students of the said University of Madras and to be elected according to such scheme and under such rules as shall be hereafter framed by the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being of the said University of Madras or according to such further amended or other scheme and under such further amended or other rules as shall for the time being be in force in respect of the said proposed Scholarships PROVIDED ALWAYS and it is hereby agreed and declared that it shall be lawful for the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being of the said University of Madras at any time or times hereafter to change alter or amend the scheme and rules with respect to the said proposed Johnston of Carnsalloch Scholarships so to be framed by them as aforesaid in such manner as they may think fit AND IT IS HEREBY AGREED AND DECLARED that the said Secretary of State and his successors shall at all times hereafter by such ways or means as he or they shall in his or their absolute discretion think fit order or direct the management and improvement of the said premises and shall keep up and maintain the same in good order and repair when not tenanted and in order thereto that it shall be lawful for the said Secretary of State and his successors to pur-

chase such materials and other articles and things as shall be requisite or necessary for the due and proper repair and keeping in tenantable condition of the said premises and to pay such sum or sums of money for the salary or salaries or wages of such person or persons as he or they shall think proper to employ as hereinafter mentioned AND ALSO that it shall be lawful for the said Secretary of State and his successors to fell or cut down any timber or wood that now is or hereafter shall or may be growing upon the said premises or any part thereof and to employ the same in or for the benefit of the said premises or any part thereof or to sell the same and the money arising from the sale thereof shall be considered as part of the rents and profits of the said premises and shall be applied accordingly and for the several purposes aforesaid or any of them to employ from time to time such agents workmen and servants upon such terms and in such manner as he or they shall think proper AND GENERALLY to do or cause to be done all such acts and things respecting the management and improvement of the said premises as he or they might or could do if he or they have the absolute ownership thereof AND ALSO that it shall be lawful for the said Secretary of State and his successors at his or their discretion from time to time to demise or let the said premises or any part or parts thereof either from month to month or else for any term or terms of years not exceeding twenty-one years in possession or commencing within six Calendar months after the date of the lease at such monthly rent or rents and upon such terms stipulations and agreements in all other respects as the said Secretary of State and his successors shall in his or their discretion think fit AND it is hereby agreed and declared that the said Secretary of State and his successors shall at all times hereafter apply the rents and profits of the said premises in such manner as he or they shall think

proper in or towards the expenses of management maintenance repairs and improvements in or to the said premises and subject thereto shall hold and apply the residue of the said rents issues and profits in manner hereinbefore declared. In witness whereof the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston hath hereunto set his hand and seal the Senate of the said University of Madras have caused the common seal of the said University of Madras to be hereunto affixed and the Honorable the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council acting for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State hath hereunto caused the official seal of the Government of Fort Saint George to be affixed the day and year first above written.

SCHEDULE to which the above written INDENTURE refers.

Firstly. All that piece or parcel of land together with the Messuage or tenement and dwelling house out-offices stables godowns and other buildings erected and built and now standing and being thereon and commonly called or known as the "Tunkum" situated in the villages of Tallacolum and Chanagery in the Taluq and district of Madura and in the sub-registration and registration district of Madura bounded on the north side thereof partly by a cross road leading from the river Vaigay to the Trichinopoly road and partly by Alaga Pillai's punjah land Numbers 173 and 174, on the east side thereof by the punjah land Number 1 held by Solamalai Muttem, M. Curpenen and Aiganen, on the south side thereof partly by Vellai Melai Andi's punjah land Number 1, and partly by the said cross road and on the west side thereof by the said cross road, and containing together in the whole by admeasurement Thirteen Acres and Twenty-six thousand, Eight hundred and thirty-six square feet be the same little more or less and all which said piece or parcel of land buildings

and premises were formerly in the occupation of H. F. Clogstoun, Esq., but are now in the occupation of Lieutenant R. Smith, Executive Engineer.

Secondly. All that piece or parcel of land together with the several buildings and other erections erected and built and now standing and being thereon situated in the said Villages of Tellacolum and Chanagery in the said Taluq and district of Madura and in the said sub-registration and registration district of Madura bounded on the north-east and west sides thereof respectively by Government waste land Number 172 and on the south side thereof by the Tunkum road and containing together in the whole by admeasurement Thirteen thousand, Six hundred and Sixty-eight square feet be the same little more or less and all which said last mentioned piece or parcel of land and buildings are now and have for several years past been occupied and enjoyed as forming part of the said piece or parcel of land, buildings and premises firstly hereinbefore particularly described and were formerly in the occupation of the said H. F. Clogstoun but are now in the occupation of the said Lieutenant R. Smith.

Signed Sealed and Delivered by Henry George Prichard as the duly constituted Attorney of the above named Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston in the presence of

J. Burton,
Clerk to Messrs. Prichard and Barclay Attornies Madras.

Chas. Piellow,
Clerk to Messrs. Prichard and Barclay Attornies Madras.

Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston
by his Attorney
H. G. Prichard.

The Common Seal of the above named the University of Madras was hereunto affixed in the presence of

(Signed) A. A. GORDON, M.A.,
Registrar,
University Madras.

The Official Seal of the Government of Fort Saint George was hereunto affixed in the presence of

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Officiating Chief
Secretary Government
of Madras.

Presented between 4 and 5 p.m. on the 6th May 1872 in the office of the Registrar Madras by Henry G. Prichard. Execution admitted by Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston of Carnsalloch in the County of Dumfries in Scotland Esquire by his Attorney Henry George Prichard.

(Signed) A. A. GORDON, M. A.,
Registrar,
University Madras.

Known personally to the Registrar.

6th May 1872.

(Signed) J. G. FERRAND,
Registrar.

Registered as No. 1041 of Book 1, Vol 58, pages 421 to 427.

(Signed) D. S. WHITE,
Ag. Registrar for Registrar.

7th May 1872.

The Norton Prize.

THIS INDENTURE made the Thirty-first day of October One thousand Eight hundred and seventy-four between The Honorable Goday Narain Gujputee Rao, a Hindu Gentleman, residing at the Teynampet Villa on the Mount Road at Teynampet within the local limits of Madras in the East Indies, Thiruvalur Muttusami Aiyar, a Judge of

the Court of Small Causes at Madras aforesaid, residing at No. 3 in Kabalaswarer Pagoda Street to the North of the Big Tank at St. Thomé within the said local limits of Madras, Roobgoonda Ragoonatha Rao, Deputy Collector of Madras aforesaid residing at No. 34 in Elapatha Matha Covil Street at Saint Thomé aforesaid, Paulium Somoosoonthrum Chettiar, a Merchant residing at No. 104 in Linghy Chetty Street within the Black Town of Madras aforesaid, Motharapoo Vencataswamy Naidoo, Dubash in the service of Messieurs Parry and Company of Madras aforesaid, Merchants and Agents, residing at No. 17 in Luz Road at St. Thomé aforesaid, Covoor Venoyaga Iyasawmy Moodelliar, a Dubash in the service of Messieurs Arbuthnot and Company of Madras aforesaid, Bankers Merchants and Agents residing at No. 36 in Soobramania Moodelly Street within the said Black Town, Pulicat Ramasawmy Chettiar Assessor to the Municipality of Madras aforesaid residing at No. 310 in Thumboo Chetty Street within the said Black Town, Namacara Vencatasooboo Chettiar, Dubash in the service of Messieurs Arbuthnot and Company aforesaid, residing at No. 29 in Thumboo Chetty Street aforesaid, Sydapet Vijia Ragavooloo Chettiar, Uncovenanted Assistant to the Secretary to the Government of Madras aforesaid, in its Revenue Department, residing at Sydapet within the District of Chingleput near Madras aforesaid, Gudivada Lutchmi Narsinga Rao, a Hindu Gentleman residing at Vizagapatam within the Presidency of Madras aforesaid, and Amaravathy Sashiah Sastriar, Dewan to His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore in the East Indies and residing at Trevandram in the East Indies of the one part, and the University of Madras, of the other part. Whereas at a general meeting of the Native Community of Madras aforesaid, held at Patcheappah's Hall in the said Black Town of Madras on or about the Twenty-

sixth day of October One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-one, it was (among other things) resolved that subscriptions be raised from the said Native Community of Madras for the purpose of founding a Scholarship, or an Annual Prize in the Presidency College of Madras aforesaid for perpetuating the name of The Honorable John Bruce Norton, late Advocate-General of Madras aforesaid on his retirement from India, in consideration of the important service rendered by him to the cause of Native Education and the general advancement of Natives in India, of his long connection with Patcheappah's Educational Institutions of Madras aforesaid as the Patron thereof and of the interest he has uniformly taken in all matters concerning the well-being of the people of this country, and it was also, at the same meeting further resolved that the said Goday Narain Gujputee Rao, Thiruvalur Muttusami Aiyar, Roobgoonda Ragoonath Rao, Paulium Somoosoonthrum Chettiar, Motharapoo Venkatasawmy Naidoo, Covoor Venoyaga Iyasawmy Moodelliar, Pulicat Ramasawmy Chettiar, Namacara Venkatasooboo Chettiar, Sydapet Vijia Ragavooloo Chettiar, Gudivada Lutchmi Narsinga Rao, and Amaravathy Sashiah Sastriar (hereinafter called and referred to as "the said Trustees") do form themselves and they accordingly did form themselves into a Committee as Trustees for and on behalf of the said Native Community of Madras for the purpose (among other things) of giving effect to the said last mentioned resolution. And whereas in conformity with the said resolution of the said General Meeting held on or about the said Twenty-sixth day of October, One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-one, subscriptions were collected from various members of the said Native Community of Madras and in the provinces within the Presidency of Madras, for the purpose of carrying out the said resolu-

tion, and at a meeting of such members of the said Native Community of Madras, as were subscribers to such purpose, held at Patcheappah's Hall aforesaid on or about the Twenty-eighth day of February One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-three it was resolved in modification of the original proposition, that an endowment consisting of securities of the Government of India of their four per cent. loan for not less than Two thousand and five hundred Rupees be made over to the said University of Madras, in trust from and out of the annual interest dividends and produce thereof or of such other stocks, funds or securities, in which the same with or without such further sum or sums as may hereafter be collected for the said purpose shall under the provision for investment hereinafter contained from time to time and for the time being, stand invested to award an annual prize of no less than One hundred Rupees under the designation of "The Norton Prize" to such person and in such manner and on such conditions and subject to such provisoes as are hereinafter appearing. And whereas in pursuance of the said last mentioned resolution of the said meeting of subscribers so held as aforesaid on or about the said Twenty-eighth day of February One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-three and with the permission of the Senate of the said University of Madras the said trustees have, at or before the execution of these presents endorsed, assigned and delivered to the said University of Madras, the four Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India hereinafter particularised (that is to say) One Note or Security of their four per cent. Loan of 1835-36 for Nine hundred Rupees numbered 009345 and bearing interest from the Thirty-first day of March, One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-four, one other Note or Security of their four per cent. Loan of 1842-43 for five

hundred Rupees numbered 020067 and bearing interest from the first day of August One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-three, one other note or security of their four per cent. Loan of 1854-55 for Five hundred Rupees numbered 021452 and bearing interest from the Thirtieth day of June One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-four, and one other note or security of their four per cent. Loan of 1865 for Six hundred Rupees numbered 047214 and bearing interest from the First day of May One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-four upon the trusts and subject to the provisoes and declarations hereinafter contained. Now this Indenture witnesseth and it is hereby agreed and declared by and between the parties hereto, that in further pursuance of the said last mentioned resolution of the said meeting of subscribers so held as aforesaid on or about the said Twenty-eighth day of February One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-three the said University of Madras shall and will stand possessed of and interested in all and singular the four several Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India hereinbefore particularised for the aggregate sum of Two thousand and Five hundred Rupees (with power for the said University of Madras at any time or times hereafter at their discretion to sell the same or any part or parts thereof by private contract, and to lay out and invest the proceeds thereof and also all such sum and sums of money as may at any time or times hereafter be collected and received for the purpose of the said Prize and all accumulations or unapplied portions of interest, dividends, and produce thereof respectively either together or separately in any of the Public Stocks Funds or Securities and from time to time to vary or transpose such Stocks Funds or Securities into or for others of the same or like nature) and all such sum and sums of money as may at any time or times hereafter be collected and

received for the purpose of the said Prize, together with all accumulations of interest, dividends, and produce thereof respectively and all Stocks Funds and Securities in which the same respectively may be invested under the provision for investment hereinbefore contained, In Trust out of the interest, dividends and produce of the said four several Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India and of all such other Monies Stocks Funds and Securities as are hereinbefore mentioned to provide an Annual Prize of not less than One hundred Rupees, either in money or in such books as may be chosen by the Senate of the said University of Madras, such Prize to be awarded annually under the said designation of "the Norton Prize" at the Convocation of the said University of Madras for conferring Degrees to such graduate of the said University of Madras being a Native of Southern India, as at the Examination of the said University of Madras immediately preceding such Convocation, shall have passed successfully for the Degree of Master of Arts in the Fourth* Branch prescribed in that behalf and shall have obtained the highest marks in Political Economy at the said Examination, or, in the event of there being no such graduate, to such Undergraduate of the said University of Madras, being a Native of Southern India as at such Examination as aforesaid shall have passed successfully for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts and shall have taken up as his optional subject Physical Science and attained the highest rank therein at the said Examination. Provided always that, in failure of such Graduate or Undergraduate of the said University of Madras as shall as aforesaid be duly qualified to be entitled to the Prize so instituted as aforesaid then and in such case and so often as the same shall happen, the amount or amounts which

* Now the Fifth Branch.

would have formed such Prize as aforesaid had there been a Graduate or Undergraduate of the said University of Madras duly qualified as aforesaid, to be entitled to the award thereof as aforesaid shall be added to and form part of the Corpus of the Funds subject to the Trusts hereinbefore declared and be invested under the provision hereinbefore contained. In Witness whereof the said Trustees have hereunto set their respective hands and seals and the said University of Madras have caused their common seal to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered by the above-named Goday Narain Gujputtee Rao,	(Signed) G. N. GUJPUTTEE RAO.
Thiruvalur Muttusami Aiyar,	T. MUTTUSAMI AIYAR.
Roobgoonda Ragoonath Row,	R. RAGOONATH RAO.
Paulium Somoosoonthrum Chetty,	P. SOMOOSOONTHRUM CHETTY.
Motharapoo Vencatasawmy Naidoo,	M. VENCATASAWMY NAIDOO.
Cover Venoyaga Iyasawmy Moodelliar,	C. V. IYASAWMY MOODELLIAR.
Pulicat Ramaswamy Chetty,	P. RAMASAWMY CHETTY.
Namacara Vencatasooboo Chetty,	N. VENCATASOOBOO CHETTY.
Sydapet Vejia Ragavooloo Chetti, in the presence of	S. VEJIA RAGAVOOLOO CHETTY.
A. Streeramuloo Chetti, Clerk, Government Office, Revenue Department, residing at Sydapet,	
D. Veeraragavooloo Chetti, Clerk in the Chinglepat Collector's Office, residing at Sydapet.	

Signed Sealed and Delivered by the above-named Gudivada Lutchmi Narsinga Rao, in the presence of
C. V. Chengulva Rao, District Munsif of Bimlipatam, at Vizagapatam.
P. Hanumanta Rao, English Clerk of G. L. Narsinga Rao, Vizagapatam.
} G. L. NARSING RAO.

Signed Sealed and Delivered by the above-named
Amaravathy Sashiah Sastriar, in the presence of
J. Watts, Secretary to the Dewan, Trevandrum.
G. Neelacunda Aiyar, Maramut Sheristadar.
} A. SASHIAH SASTRI.

The Common Seal of the University of Madras was hereunto affixed in the presence of

University of Madras.

A. A. GORDON, M.A.,
Registrar of the
University of Madras.

The Jagirdar of Arni's Gold Medal.

THIS INDENTURE made the Second day of April 1876 between the Jagirdar of Arnee hereinafter described as the Jagirdar, of the one part and the University of Madras of the other part. Whereas the Jagirdar is desirous of com-

memorating the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Madras in 1875 and of promoting the study of Physical Science in the Presidency of Madras and hath accordingly determined with the assent of the University of Madras to institute the annual grant of a gold medal to be awarded under such regulations as are herein set forth. And whereas for effectuating such determination the Jagirdar hath given and endorsed over and transferred to the University of Madras the Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India following that is to say

No.	028706/017045	of 1842/43 for Rs.	1,000
„	038410/010289	of 1842/43 „ „	1,000
„	038411/010287	of 1842/43 „ „	500
			Rs. 2,500*

and the University has agreed to hold the said Securities on the trusts hereinafter set forth. Now THIS INDENTURE witnesseth that in pursuance of the said agreement it is hereby agreed and declared by and between the parties hereto that the said University of Madras shall either retain the whole or any part of the said Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India hereinbefore particularized in their present actual state of investment or shall at any time at their discretion sell the same or any part thereof and invest the proceeds thereof in any of the public stocks or funds or securities of the Government of India and may from time to time vary or transpose such stocks, funds, or securities into or for others of the same

* On the 3rd October, 1876, those three Notes were replaced by two Promissory Notes aggregating Rupees Two Thousand Eight Hundred:—

No.	071729, 4 per cent.	of 1865 for Rs.	2,000
„	071870	„ „	800
			2,800

or of a like nature and shall from time to time receive the dividends and interest which shall accrue due on the said stocks, funds, and securities and pay and apply the same interest and dividends in the purchase of a gold medal to be awarded and given under the regulations and according to the following provisions :—

I. The Gold Medal shall be called "The Jagirdar of Arnee's Gold Medal" and shall be inscribed with an inscription commemorative of His Royal Highness' visit to Madras in 1875.

II. It shall be awarded annually by the Syndicate of the University of Madras to the student who in passing the annual Bachelor of Arts Examination in the said University of Madras shall have obtained the greatest number of marks in Physical Science or if only one student has passed that examination in Physical Science, then to such student. Provided that in the event of there not being in any particular year any student who takes up Physical Science as a branch of study for the said annual Bachelor of Arts Examination, the Syndicate may at its discretion award the said gold medal to any student of that year who displays proficiency in any other branch of study prescribed for the said Bachelor of Arts Examination and is selected in this behalf by the Syndicate.

III. The first gold medal shall be awarded as soon as possible after the results of the Bachelor of Arts Examination to be held in the year 1877 have been made known.

IV. It shall be lawful for the said University of Madras at the expiration of six years from the date of these presents and also at the expiration of every succeeding six years with the assent of the Jagirdar of Arnee for the time being to make any new regulations with respect to the said gold medal either instead of the regulations here-

in contained, or in addition thereto, and such regulations when so made shall have the same effect as if they had been inserted in these presents and the regulations herein contained instead of which they shall be made, had been omitted by these presents.

In witness whereof the said Jagirdar of Arnee has set his hand and seal and the Senate of the University of Madras have caused the common seal of the said University to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered by
the above-named Jagirdar of
Arnee in the presence of

(Signed) A. SRINIVASA RAU SAIB,
Jagirdar of Arnee.

(Signed) C. AKILANDAIYA, B.A.,
Secretary to the Jagirdar of Arnee.

(Signed) D. VENKATAKRISHNAIYA,
Arnee.

The common seal of the University of Madras was hereunto affixed in the presence of

D. DUNCAN, M.A.,
Registrar,
University of Madras.

:o:

SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION.

LANGUAGES.

MATRICULATION.

1879.

English.

Selections to be published by the University.

Sanskrit.

Hitopadesa—Book I.
Rámáyana—Bálakánda, 46 to 56 Sargams.

Greek.

Homer—Iliad, Lib. I.
Xenophon—Anabasis, Lib. I, II.

Latin.

Vergil—Æneid, Lib. V.
Sallust—Bellum Jugurthinum, from the beginning of Ch. I to the end of Ch. LVII (the words "boni atque ignavi erant").

Arabic.

Ikwan-us-safa—Six Messengers.
Alf Laila—Nights 1 to 30.

Persian.

Baharistan-i-Jami—First half.
Lá, áli-i-manzumah—68 pages.

Tamil.

Nala Venba—From Stanza 131 to the end.
Nánmani Kadigai—From Stanza 51 to the end.
Rasselas—First 15 chapters.

Telugu.

Nirvachana Uttara Rámáyaṇa—Canto 5.
Julius Caesar—First 2 Acts.
Life of Lord Clive.

Kanarese.

Bháratam—Udyógaparvam—4th, 5th, 6th, Sandhis.
Kathá Sangraha—pp. 314 to 388, both inclusive.

Malayalam.

Panchatantram—Tantram I.
Muhammad Charitram—From page 21 (Printed at St. Thomas' Press, Cochin.)

Urdu.

Gulistan—2nd and 3rd chapters—(S. B. V. E. S. Edition.)
Masnavi-i-Hasan—(Government Book Depôt.)

Uriya.

Hitopadésa—(Calcutta School Book Society's Edition.)
Sutton's History of Orissa—Part I. (Do.)

1880.

English.

Selections to be published by the University.

Sanskrit.

Hitopadesa—Book IV.
Rámáyana—Balakanda, 57 to 67 Sargams.

Greek.

Xenophon—Anabasis, Books V. and VI.
Homer—Iliad, Book XXII.

Latin.

Ovid—Tristia, Book I.
Cæsar—De Bello Civili, Book I.

Arabic.

Intikhab-i-Nafhat-ul-Yemen—First half.
'Ajab-ul-'Ujab—Twenty Letters.

Persian.

Bustan—Chapters 4, 7, 8.
Akhlak-i-Muhsini—Chapters 1—20.

Tamil.

Nitineri Vilakkam—First 50 Stanzas.
Bharata Venba—50 Stanzas, from 305.
Rasselas—From Chapter 16 to the end.

Telugu.

Moral Selections from the Mahábharata—Part I., by K. Anantacharulu.
Uttara Rámáyana—Canto 7, by Tikkanna.
Chitra Ratnákaram—The whole by Sriramamurti.

Kanarese.

Bharata—'Aranya Parva—23rd Sandhi—54 Stanzas.
„ —Virata „ — 4th „ —110 „
„ —Udyoga „ — 1st „ —45 „
Kathasangraha—Part I. From page 161 to 280.

Malayalam.

Irivattu-nalu-Vrittam—Canto I.
Nalacharitram-Manipravalam—First 2 Cantos.
Vijnánamanjari—Part I. From page 66 to 147.

Urdu.

Gulzár-i-Nasim.
Bagh-u-Bahár—(School Book Society's Edition.)

Uriya.

Raghu Vansa.
Uriya Poetical Reader, Part I.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1879.

English.

Milton—Paradise Lost, Book IV.
Chapman—Homer: Odyssey, Book IX.
Shakespeare—Julius Caesar.
Ancient Classics for English Readers—Xenophon.
Scott—The Talisman.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvamsa—10 to 16 Cantos.
Vikramorvasi—(Prákrit passages omitted).

Greek.

Sophocles—Ajax.
Herodotus—Lib. VIII. and IX.

Latin.

Vergil—Eclogues.
Horace—Ars Poetica.
—Epistles Bk. I., Ep. i., iii., vi., vii., x., xi., xvi., xviii., xx., Bk. II., Ep. i.
Cicero—Oratio Philippica Secunda.
Livy—Lib. XXI.

Persian.

Ruznáma-i-Safar-i Ferangistan (Diary of the Shah.)
Divan-i Hafiz.

Tamil.

Bháratam—From the commencement of Padaiyezhuchi Sargam, to the end of Mudalpór Sargam, in Bishma Parvam.
Náladiyár—Chapters 21 to 30.
Periapuránam—From Eripattanayanar puranam to Anayanayanar puranam, and from Apputinayanar puranam to Tirugnama Sampantanayanar puranam. (Expurgated edition).

Telugu.

Bhárata—Asvamedha Parvam, 1st Canto.
Kuchelopaukhyanamu.
Níthi Chandrika—Vigrahamu, Part II. (by Viresalingam Pantulu.)

Kanarese.

Channa Basava Purana—4th Canto, 8 chapters.
Panchatantra—Parts 3rd and 4th, (Mangalore Edition).

Malayalam.

Nalacharitam—the whole.

Urdu.

Ikhván-us-Safa.
Divan-i-Goya (lithographed in the Matha' i Nizami at Cawnpore.)

Uriya.

History of India—By Beechund Putnaik (Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.)
Jeebun Charita—By Pukeer Mohun Senapaty of Balasore (Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.)
Uriya Poetical Reader—Part I (Calcutta School Book Society.)

1880.

English.

Shakespeare—Midsummer-Nights' Dream.
Milton—Paradise Lost, Book V.
Tennyson—Aylmer's Field.
Austen—Pride and Prejudice.
Macaulay—Barère.

Sanskrit.

Bhoja Champu—First three Kándas.
Uttararámacharitra—(Prákrit passages to be omitted.)

Greek.

Sophocles—Electra.
Herodotus—Lib. VI and VII.

Latin.

Vergil—Æneid, Lib IX.
Horace—Satires, excepting the 2nd, 4th, 5th, and 8th of the First Book, and the 5th and 7th of the Second Book.
Cicero—In Catilinam—the 1st and 2nd Orations.
Livy—Lib I, and the Introduction.

Arabic.

Ikwan-us-Safa.
Nafhat-ul-Yemen.

Persian.

Anwar-i-Soheili—Chapters 7, 8, & 9.
Sikandar Namah. (To the end of the death of Dara).

Tamil.

Naishadam—From Nagarningupadalam to the end. (Government Depôt Edition.)
Náladiyár—From Chapter 31 to 37.
Uttararámayanam—(Edited by Srinivasaragavachariyar.)

Telugu.

Adi Parva—2nd and 3rd Asvásas (Ed. by S.B.V.L.S.)
Ranganáda Rámáyana—Sundra Kánda, Second half.
Sandhi—By Viresulingam.

Kanarese.

Vrishabhendra Vijia—2nd, 3rd & 4th Chapters.
Bhránta Vilása.

Malayalam.

Rámáyanam—Aranya Kándam.
Bháratam—Mausala Parvam.
Kirátam—Katha Kali.

Urdu.

Surush-i-Sukhun.
Divan-i-Rind—To the Radif of "Sheen" inclusive.

Uriya.

Charupatha—Part II. (By Beechund Patnaick.)
Raghu Vansa— (Do.)
Sutton's History of Orissa—Part II.

1881.

English.

Shakespeare—The Merchant of Venice.
Milton—Paradise Lost, Book I.
Coleridge—The Rime of the Ancient Mariner.
Macaulay—Essay on Clive.
Ancient Classics for English Readers—Cicero.

Sanskrit.

Kiratarjuniya—1 to 4 Sargams.
Sakuntala—(Omitting Prakrit passages).

Greek.

Sophocles—Œdipus Tyrannus.
Herodotus—Books IV and V.

Latin.

Livy—Book XXXVIII.

Cicero—Pro Murena.

Vergil—Æneid, Book XII.

Horace—Odes: Book IV, Odes 2, 7, 14. Epodes, omitting the 8th and 12th; and Carmen Seculare.

Persian.

Anvar-i-Suhaili—Chapters 1, 2, 3.

Dewán-i-Mazhar.

Tamil.

Naishadam—First 7 Padalams (Expurgated Edition.)

Náladiyár—First 10 Chapters.

Vinodarasamanjari—First 114 pages.

Telugu.

Jaimini Bharatam—Canto 8.

Párijatapaharam—Canto 2.

Prince of Wales' Visit to India—Part II.

Kanarese.

Channa Basava Purana—Canto 5—2 Sandhis—78 Stanzas.

Jaimini Bharata—Sandhis 1, 2, 18, 19, 20, 21—Stanzas 327.

Mudra, Manjusha—First 2 Chapters.

Drustanta Manjari—Moral Class Book (Mangalore Ed.)

Malayalam.

Nalacharitam—Kothakali—Part I. From page 251 to 264.

Krishnappátu—Description of the Seasons.

Bharatam—Santi Parvam.

Urdu.

Bustán-i-Hikmat—(Cawnpore Edition.)

Dewan-i-Vazir.

Uriya.

Raghuvansa—(Calcutta School Book Society).

Jeebun Charita—By Pukeer Mohun Senaqaty of Balasore (Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.)

History of India—By Beechund Putnaik (Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta).

B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

1880.

English.

Shakespeare—Cymbeline.

Tennyson—Guinevere.

Taylor—Philip Van Artevelde, Part I.

Emerson—Representative Men: Shakespeare, Napolean, Goethe.

George Eliot —Silas Marner.

Locke—Conduct of the Understanding.

Sanskrit.

Venisamhára.

Bhatti Kávya—1 to 6 Sargas.

Greek.

Æschylus—Prometheus Vinctus.

Thucydides—Lib. II.

Latin.

Vergil—Georgics, I. and II.

Juvenal—Satires, X, XIII, and XIV.

Cicero—Tusculan Disputations, I, II, III.

Tacitus—Germania and Agricola.

Persian.

Se Nasri Zuhuri.

Khusrau va Shirin of Nizami (Edited by Munshi Naval Kishvar).

Tamil.

Rámáyanam—Sundra Kándam, from the commencement of Urukátu Padalam to the end of Panjasenapativadai Padalam, 445 Stanzas.

Kural—From 26th to 45th Chapter.

Prabódha Chandródyam—9th, 10th and 11th Sargams.

Telugu.

Vasu Charitra—Fourth Canto.

Harivamsa—Part II, 8th and 9th Cantos.

Sringára Naishada—First Canto.

Kanarese.

Shabarasankara Vilása—First half.

Mudra Manjúsha.

Malayalam.

Bháratam—Sambhava Parvam; from Kacha's studentship under Sukra, to the end of the ceremony of Subhadra's marriage.

Katha Kali—Sításwayamvaram and Kharavatham.

Urdu.

Vaq'at i-Hind, (Edited by Munshi Naval Kishore).

Divan-e-Momin.

Urya.

History of England—By Gudha Dhur Tripathy, (Calcutta School Book Society).

Swasthya Rakha—(Calcutta School Book Society.)

Rámáyana—Sundra Kand, (Calcutta School Book Society).

1881.

English.

Shakespeare—King Lear.

Byron—English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

Tennyson—Gareth and Lynette.

Mill—Representative Government, Chapters I—VII inclusive, XIV, and XVI—XVIII inclusive.

Holmes—The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, Chapters I—V inclusive.

Selections in Old English Prose:—

Sir John Mandeville—Voiage—as in Morris and Skeat, pp. 164-174.

John of Trevisa—The Norman Invasion—as in Morris and Skeat, pp. 243-247.

Sir Thomas Malory—Le Morte d'Arthur—as in Skeat, pp. 77-87.

Lord Berners—Translation of Froissart—as in Skeat, pp. 156-165.

Sanskrit.

Kadambari.

Mudrarákshasa.

Greek.

Sophocles—Philoctetes.

Demosthenes—De Coronâ.

Latin.

Lucretius—de Rerum Natura—Lib. 3.

Terence—Adelphi.

Cicero—Pro Cœlio.

Tacitus—Annales—Lib. I and II.

Persian.

Nal-daman—By Fyzi.

Vakai-i-niamat Khan-i-áli.

Tamil.

Rámáyanam—Bálakándam, First 8 Padalams (Ed. M. S. B. V. L. Society.)

Kural—From Chapter 46 to 65.

Silapadigáram—From Kádai 7th to 10th inclusive

Telugu.

Vasu Charitra—5th Canto.

Harivamsa—Part II, Canto 10th.

Sringára Naishada—2nd Canto.

Kanarese.

Shabarasankara Vilása—Second half.

Prakkávya-Málika—pp. 294-325 and pp. 331-343.

Malayalam.

Bháratam—Udyóga and Bhishma Parvams.

Santánagopálam—Katha Kali.

Urdu.

Tilism-i-Heirat.

Gulzar-i-Surur (By Rajab Ali Beg).

Divan-i-Ghalib-i-Dehlavi.

Uriya.

Mahabharat—(Calcutta School Book Society's Edition).

Batris Singhason.

Sutton's History of Orissa—Part III.

1882.

English.

Shakespeare—Hamlet.

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Newman—The Office and Work of Universities, Chapters I to IX.

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Poetical Anthology—Page 405 to 532.

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Homer—Iliad, Lib. IV, V, VI.

Thucydides—Lib. VI, VII, VIII.

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—Ranæ.

Demosthenes—De Corona.

—Philip. III.

Plato—Phædo.

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Aristotle—Eth., Lib. VII, VIII, IX.

Latin.

Vergil—Georg., Lib. III.

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Terence—Eunuchus.

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Lieutenant General W. A. M'Cleverty.
W. Mackenzie, Esq., C.B., C.S.I., A.M., M.D.
The Reverend S. Wright, M.A.
The Honorable V. Sanjiva Rau, B.A., B.L.

1868.

The Honorable Charles Collett.
W. N. Chipperfield, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.S.A.
A. Macdonald Ritchie, Esq., B.A.
The Honorable R. S. Ellis, C.B.

1869.

Beresford Anderson, Esq., C.E.

1870.

The Honorable J. D. Sim, C.S.I.

1871.

His Excellency Sir Frederick Paul Haines, K.C.B.
Surgeon General E. G. Balfour, L.R.C.S.E.
The Honorable Sir Walter Morgan, *Kt.*

1872.

S. Vijaya Raghavulu Chetti.
The Reverend J. Barton, M.A.
Geo. Thom, Esq., M.A.

1873.

Major General G. W. Walker, R. E.
The Honorable Sir W. Robinson, K.C.S.I.

1874.

The Reverend E. H. DuBois.

1877.

The Reverend D. Fenn, M.A.

EXAMINATIONS FOR DEGREES.

MASTER OF ARTS.

1869.

EXAMINERS.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. — W. A. Porter, M.A.; W. S. Foster, M.A.

Second Class.

Sundararama Aiya, Velagapudi, B.A. ..... Presidency Coll.; & Private Study.

1870.

EXAMINERS.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. — W. A. Porter, M.A.; M. H. L. Beebee, M.A.

History and Moral Science... — J. Grose, M.A.; W. E. Ormsby, M.A., LL.D.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Second Class.

Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Pundi, B.A. ..... Presidency Coll.; & Private Study.

Sesha Aiyar, R., B.A. ..... Do. do.

Third Class.

Krishnaswami Chettiyar, Pasupurti, B.A. ..... Presidency Coll.; & Private Study.

History and Moral Science.

Third Class.

Venkataramana Punt, A. L., B.A. ..... Presidency Coll.; & Private Study.

Flanagan, Charles Craig, B.A. ..... Do do.

1872.

EXAMINERS.

History and Moral Science... { D. Duncan, M.A.
John Bradshaw, M.A., LL.D.

Second Class.

Bamanji Phirozsha, B.A.....Private Study.

1873.

EXAMINERS.

History and Moral Science... { D. Duncan, M.A.
John Bradshaw, M.A., LL.D.

Second Class.

Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Salem, B.A..Presidency Coll.; & Private Study.

1874.

EXAMINERS.

History and Moral Science... { W. E. Ormsby, M.A., LL.D.
D. Duncan, M.A.

Third Class.

Kuppuswami Aiyar, V., B.A. .....Provincial College, Kumbhakonam; and Private Study.

1875.

EXAMINERS.

English and Sanskrit..... { John Bradshaw, M.A., LL.D.
F. Kielhorn, PH. D.

Third Class.

Seshagiri Sastriyar, M., B.A.....Presidency Coll.; & Private Study.

1876.

EXAMINERS.

English and Latin..... { John Bradshaw, M.A., LL.D.
K. M. Chatfield, B.A.

History and Moral Science { W. Stevenson, M.A. / D. Duncan, M.A.

History and Moral Science.

Second Class.

Gnanamuttu, Samuel, B.A. Private Study.

1877.

EXAMINERS.

English and Latin .... { W. F. Grahame, B.A. / F. Brandt, B.A.

History and Moral Science.... { W. Stevenson, M.A. / D. Duncan, M.A.

History and Moral Science.

Second Class.

Padmanabha Aiyar, S. N. .....Trivandram College and Private Study.

Subbarama Aiya, Chivucula...F. C. M. Institution and Private Study.

Third Class.

Krishna Rau, Nuldrug ... .Private Study.

1878.

EXAMINERS.

English and Sanskrit. ..... { W. F. Grahame, B.A. / G. Oppert, PH. D.

Mental Philosophy and Sociology ..... { D. Duncan, M.A. / W. Stevenson, M.A.

1879.

EXAMINERS.

English and Latin..... { W. F. Grahame, B.A. / R. B. Michell, M.A.

Mental Philosophy and Sociology ..... { D. Duncan, M.A. / W. Stevenson, M.A.

English and Latin.

Second Class.

Chinnaswami, A.....St. Joseph's College, Negapatam; and Private Study.

Mental Philosophy and Sociology.

Second Class.

Kodandaramayya, Giddu.....Madras Christian College and Private Study.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1858.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English.....A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Tamil.....G. U. Pope, D.D.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. } J. Richards, M.A.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } J. D. Mayne, B.A.

History.....E. B. Powell, M.A., C.S.I.

Second Class.

Damodaram Pillai, Chittur W...American Mission Seminary, Jaffna.

Visvanatha Pillai, D. C.....Do. do.

In 1858, there were but two classes, and Candidates were arranged alphabetically.

1859.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English.....A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Tamil and Telugu.....H. Bower, D.D.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. } J. Richards, M.A.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } J. D. Mayne, B.A.

History.....E. B. Powell, M.A., C.S.I.

First Class.

Gopala Rau, T.....Private Study.

Second Class.

Balaji Rau, C.....Presidency College.
Etirajulu, C..... Do.
Kandaswami, C..... Do.
Parthasarathi, M..... Do.
Parthasarathi, S..... Do.
Ramaswami, B..... .....Presidency College.
Venkatakrishna Rau, R..... Do.

*** In 1859, three classes were instituted, and Candidates were arranged alphabetically in each.

1860.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—
English and Latin . ...Sir A. Grant, *Bart.*, M.A.
Tamil .. ..Rev. J. B. Rodgers.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. } R. A. Halley, M.A.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } J. D. Mayne, B.A.

History... . ...A. R. Symonds, M.A.

First Class.

Pœzold, T. C. E.....Presidency College.

Second Class.

Sanjiva Rau, V..... ..Presidency College.
Grant, William.....Private Study.

Third Class.

Chellappa Pillai, T	Wes. Cent. School, Jaffna; and Normal School, Madras
Taylor, Stephen St. Andrew	Doveton Protestant College.

*** In 1860, it was decided that Candidates in the 1st and 2nd classes should be arranged in the order of merit, while those in the 3rd class be placed alphabetically.

1861.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—	
English	J. Richards, M.A.
Tamil .	H Bower, D.D.
Telugu .	S. Krishnamachariyar
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	R A. Halley, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	J. D. Mayne, B A.
History	A. R. Symonds, M.A.

First Class

Subramanyan, N	Presidency College
Sankara Aiyar, A	.. Do

Second Class

Subbarayulu, P	Presidency College.
Sivasankaram, C..	Do.
Snell, E	Do
Rama Rau, T ..	Do

1862.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—	
English ..	A. R Symonds, M A.
Tamil ..	H. Bower, D.D.
Telugu ...	Rev. J. Clay.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. } R. A. Halley, M.A.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } J. D. Mayne, B.A.

History .... E. B. Powell, M.A., C.S.I.

Second Class.

Tiruvenkatachariyar, C.....Presidency College.

Mangalam, A. J.....Provincial School, Kumbhakonam; and Presidency College.

Tillainayagam, M .....Provincial School, Kumbhakonam and Presidency College.

Tirumalachariyar, M .....Presidency College.

Krishnaswami, A..... Do.

1863.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English.....E. Thompson, M.A.

Tamil.....Walter Joyes, Esq.

Telugu.....Rev. J. Clay.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. } W. Leeming, M.A.

Physical Science .....R. A. Halley, M.A.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } W. Sausmarez Smith, M.A.

History .....A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Second Class.

Parankusa Rau, T.....Presidency College.

Murugesan, C..... Do.

Ariyanayagam Pillai, Gabriel S.....Amer. Misn. Semy., Jaffna; and Normal School, Madras.

Rangachariyar, Siveram.....Presidency College.

Raghavendra Rau, R..... Do.

Venugopalachariyar, Venbakkam... Do.

Third Class.

Singaravelu, M .....Presidency College.
Saundaranayagam Pillai, Gabriel P.Amer. Misn. Semy., Jaffna; and Normal School, Madras.

1864.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—.

English and Latin..... .. { J. Richards, M.A. / A. R. Symonds, M.A.
Tamil.. .. . .H. Bower, D.D.
Telugu..... ....Rev. J. Clay.
Malayalam. . .. .L. Garthwaite, Esq.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. { Henry Fortey, M.A. / W. Leeming, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. { W. Sausmarez Smith, M.A.
History . ... { E. Thompson, M.A. / W. Miller, M.A.

Second Class.

Bashyam, V.... .. ..Presidency College.
Hari Rau, S. . .....Provincial School, Kumbhakonam, and Presidency College.
Raghunatha Rau, R... .... Do. do. do.

Third Class.

Ratnavelu Mudaliyar, C ....Pres. College; and Normal School.
Nallatambi Mudaliyar, S... ... . Do. do.
Narasimhachariyar, V .. ..Presidency College.
Palpanabha Pillai, K.. . .. .Free School, Trivandram, and Presidency College.
Krishna Rau, B..... . .. .Presidency College; and Normal School.
Subramanya Aiyar, N..... .. ..Wesleyan A. V. Institution, Madras.
Krishnamachariyar, C. V .....Presidency College.
Seshachariyar, S. A.. .. .. Do.

1865.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English and Latin. ... ... { A. R. Symonds, M.A. / Rev. A. Burgess. / W. H. Craig, M.A.

Tamil.... ... ... { H. Bower, D.D. / Walter Joyes, Esq.

Telugu .... { Col. R. M. Macdonald. / S. Ramanujayya.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. { W. Leeming, M.A. / W. A. Porter, M.A.

Physical Science..... ..... { W. N. Chipperfield, Esq. / S. J. Wyndowe, M.D.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. { W. Sausmarez Smith, M.A.

History..... .... { E. Thompson, M.A. / W. Miller, M.A.

First Class.

Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Pundi.....Presidency College.

Second Class.

Nevins Pillai, Samuel... ....Presidency College.

Sundara Rau, C..... ....Provincial School, Kumbhakonam; and Presidency College.

Ramaswami Aiyar, K ....Provincial School, Kumbhakonam; Normal School; and Presidency College.

Balaji Rau, P..... ....Presidency Coll.; & Normal School.

Kuppuramaswami, K... .. ..Presidency College.

Srinivasachariyar, V..... .. .. Do.

Gopalakrishna Mudaliyar, C ..... . Do.

Rama Rau, K..... ..... Do.

Third Class.

Rangachariyar, S ....Presidency College.
Sura Aiya, N. ....Presidency College; and Wesleyan A. V. Institution.

1866.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English and Latin . . { A. R. Symonds, M.A. / A. W. Pearson, M.A. / Rev. A. Burgess.

Tamil... . . .. { Rev. C. E. Kennett. / W. Joyes, Esq.

Kanarese..... . . ..Rev. D. Sanderson.

Malayalam . . ..L. Garthwaite, Esq.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. { W. Leeming, M.A. / W. A. Porter, M.A. / W. S. Foster, M.A.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } J. Grose, M.A.

History..... .. { E. Thompson, M.A. / C. G. Walker, B.A. / Rev. J. Bamforth, F.R.G.S.

Second Class.

Seshadri Aiyar, K . . .. Provincial School, Calicut; and Presidency College.
Subbarayan, Carikalavakkam ..... .Presidency College.
Murdi Rau, Tenkasala. . . . .Provincial School, Bellary; and Presidency College.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, P ... . Provincial School, Kumbhakonam; and Presidency College.
Jagarau Maridas Pillai, M ....St. Mary's Seminary; and Presidency College.

Third Class.

Rajaram Rau, T .... Free School, Trivandram; and Presidency College.

1867.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English . . . . .. J. Grose, M.A. / Rev. A. Burgess.

Latin . . . .. A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Tamil .. . . H. Bower, D.D.

Telugu .. .. .. Col. T. G. M. Lane. / Y. VenkataramaAiya Garu.

Malayalam . .. . L. Garthwaite, Esq.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. W. A. Porter, M.A. / W. S. Foster, M.A.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. A. R. Symonds, M.A.

History . . . . . P. P. Hutchins, Esq. / W. Miller, M.A.

Second Class.

Ramaswami Sastriyar, K . ...Presidency College.

Sundararama Aiya, Velagapudi .....Ch. Mis. School, Masulipatam; and Presidency College.

Moss, James. ....Owen's College, Manchester; and Training College, Battersea.

Srinivasa Raghava Aiyangar, S. . ..Provincial School, Kumbhakonam; and Presidency College.

Krishnaswami Chettiyar, Pasumurti ....Presidency College.

Sesha Aiyar, R..... Do.

Flanagan, Charles Craig..... Do.

Krishnaswami Chettiyar, P..... .. Do.

Ramalinga Aiya, Yanamandram. ... Do.

Sundaram, T .....Provincial School, Kumbhakonam and Presidency College.

Krishnaswami Aiyar, D .....Presidency College.

Sarvottama Rau, A .....Prov. Sch., Calicut; and Pres. Coll.

Third Class.

Ramaswami Aiyar, Anandarama Aiyar .....} Provincial School, Kumbhakonam, and Normal School, Madras.

1868.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English .....} J. Grose, M.A. Rev. A. Burgess.

Latin .....A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Tamil .....} H. Bower, D.D. W. Joyes, Esq.

Telugu .....} Col. T. G. M. Lane. Y. Venkatarama Aiya Garu.

Malayalam .....L. Garthwaite, Esq.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.} H. Fortey, M.A. W. A. Porter, M.A.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.} F. H. Wilkinson, Esq.

History .....} W. Stevenson, M.A. F. Brandt, Esq.

First Class.

Swaminatha Subba Rau, R .....Provincial College, Kumbhakonam; and Presidency College.

Second Class.

Venkataramana, A. L.....Presidency College.

Rajagopalachariyar, V.....Provincial College, Kumbhakonam; and Presidency College.

Kidd, Daniel Wilson.....S. P. G. Mis. Seminary, Sullivan's Gardens.

Venkatachala Mudaliyar, S . . .. . Presidency College
Bashyam Chettiyar, D .. . . .. Do.
Sitarama Aiyar, A .. .. Provincial College, Kumbhakonam; and Presidency College.
Duraiswami Aiyar, T .. ..Presidency College.
Aiyaswami Aiyar, S . . . Provincial College, Kumbhakonam; & Normal School, Madras.
Swaminatha Aiyar, G .... .Provincial College, Kumbhakonam; and Presidency College.
Desikachariyar, Venbakkam.... .. ..Presidency College.

Third Class.

Amaladas Pillai, T. A. J .. ..St. Mary's Seminary; & Pres. Coll.
Subramanyan Aiyar, V ....Presidency College.
Gopalachariyar, C V . .. .. . Do.

1869.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English .. . . . . H. Wigram, M.A. / Rev. A. Burgess.
Latin. . . ..A. R. Symonds, M.A.
Tamil.. . .. . H. Bower, D.D.
Telugu . . . . . Y. Venkatarama Aiya Garu. / V. Sundararama Aiya, M.A., B.L.
Kanarese . . . B. L. Rice, Esq.
Malayalam. . . . ...L. Garthwaite, Esq.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. W. S. Foster, M.A. / H. Fortey, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. W. E. Ormsby, M.A., LL.D.
History.....· . .. . A. T. Arundel, B.A. / W. Stevenson, M.A.

First Class.

Ramachandra Rau, T. . .. .Prov. School, Bellary; & Pres. Coll.

Second Class.

Elliot, Edward Hugh. .... .Presidency College.
Jayaram Rau, A. .. ..Prov. School, Bellary; Presidency College; and Private Study.
Govinda Pillai, A . . . .High School, Trivandram; and Presidency College.
Sesha Aiyar, S .. . . Zillah School, Cuddalore; and Private Study.
Rangayya Chettiyar, S. . } Presidency College.
Rangaswami, A.. .. . . } ProvincialCollege,Kumbhakonam.
Varadachariyar, R. .. .... } Do. do.
Leonard, Charles Michael. . .... Roman Catholic Seminary, Bangalore; and Presidency College.
Subbarayan, V... .. .. Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Rama Aiyar, S .... Do. do.
Subba Aiyar, V.. .. .. Do. do.
Duraiswami Mudaliyar, M . . ..Presidency College.
Krishna Aiya, B.... .... Do.
Gopala Aiyangar, A.. . .. . High School, Trivandram.
Krishnaswami, T. S.... .. ..S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Satyavagesvara Aiyar, V .. .. . High School, Trivandram; and Presidency College.
Akîlanda Aiya, C.. . .. . . Presidency College.
Rosario, John Leonard. .. .. } Doveton College; and Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Chidambara Aiyar, N..... .. .. } Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Sundaram, C. V.. .... } Presidency College.
Ekambara Pillai, M.. . .. . } Do.
Narayanaswami, A. ....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Devaraja Pillai, T.. .. .. Normal School; Wes. Inst. and F. C. M. Inst., Madras.
Anantachâriyar Panakanjeri, Calappa..... ....Presidency College.
Achaiyalingam, S..... .....S. P. G. High School, Tanjore; and Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Achyutan Nayar, U..... ..... } Presidency College.
Desikachariyar, Cattangalathur.. } Presidency Coll., & Private Study.
Ramachandra Rau, P..... Pres. Coll.; & F. C. M. Institution.
Madhava Visvanatha Patankar.....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.

Third Class.

Srinivasa Aiyangar, R.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Krishnarau Nayudu, M. C .....Presidency College.
Narayana Rau, T. .....Pres.Coll.; & F.C.Miss. Institution.
Poonen, T. C.....C. M. S. Coll., Cottayam; Prov. School, Calicut; & Pres. College.
Sitaram, A .....S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Mangapati Nayudu, P.....Normal School; and Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Subbarayan, S. R.....Presidency College.
Subramanyan Aiyar, R..... Do.
Subba Aiyar, P .....Presidency College; and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Govindaraja Aiyangar, R.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.

1870.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English	H. Wigram, M.A. J. Bradshaw, M.A., LL.D.
Sanskrit	K. M. Banerjea, LL.D.
Latin	A. R. Symonds, M.A.
Tamil	H. Bower, D.D. P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A.
Telugu	Rev. J. Clay. V. Sundararama Aiya, M.A., B.L.
Kanarese	Rev. B. Rice.
Malayalam	L. Garthwaite, Esq.
Hindustani	Major M. W. Carr.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	H. Fortey, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	F. H. Wilkinson, Esq.
History	W. Miller, M.A. J. B. Jones, Esq.

Second Class.

Marsden, E .....Doveton College & Private Study.
Srinivasa Aiyar, V.....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Gopalachariyar, S..... Do. Do.
Duraiswami Aiyangar, S .....Presidency College.
Hensman, J. M .....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Panchanatha Aiyar, A. V..... Presidency College.
Pedroza, F. H..... } Do.
Ratnasabhapati Pillai, P..... } Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Rama Rau, P.....Presidency College.
Raju Sastriyar, C.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Periyaswami Mudaliyar, A.....Presidency College.
Subbarayar, E. R.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Venkatarama Aiya, R..... .....Presidency College.
Anantachariyar, Perumpulipakkam Do.
Ramasesha Aiya, C.....Presidency College.
Subramanyan, C..... Do.
Krishnamurti Aiyangar, T..... Do.
Venkatesan, R ....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Venkatakrishna Rau, S..... .....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Subramanya Aiyar, K.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Rama Rau, M..... .....Presidency College.

Third Class.

Krishnaswami Chettiyar, P. V.....Presidency College.
Bower, W. L.....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Somasundaram, C.....Presidency College.
Ramaswami, P..... Do.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, T. M..... Do.
Aiya Aiyar, W..... Do.
Bacon, J. D..... Do.
Nagamayya, V..... .....High School, Trivandram.
Krishna Aiyar, R.....Do. Coimbatore, & Private Study.
Jesudasen Pillai, I.....Presidency College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, C..... Do.
Gopala Aiyar, N. G.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Sundara Varadacharulu, G. N.....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.

1871.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English and Latin.. ..... H. Wigram, M.A. / G. Warlow, M.A.

Sanskrit . .. . K. M. Banerjea, LL.D.

Tamil .. . . H. Bower, D.D. / P. RanganathaMudaliyar, M.A.

Telugu . .. . Rev. J. Clay. / V. SundararamaAiya, M.A., B.L.

Kanarese .. ..Rev. B. Rice.

Malayalam . .. .Rev. E. Diez.

Hindustani ....Surgeon-General Balfour.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. H. Fortey, M.A. / W. A. Willock, B.A.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. H. E. Stokes, B.A.

History . . . . W. Stevenson, M.A. / C. D. Maclean, M.A., Mus. Doc.

Second Class.

Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Salem.....Presidency College.

Kalyanasundaram, K..... ..... } Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.

Nagoji Rau, Cuvathamakur ..... } Presidency College.

Sivarama Aiyar, P..... .. ..Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.

Kenny, Michael.....Private Study.

Ramaswami Raju, P. V.....Presidency College.

Ananda Rau, Tanjore ....High School, Trivandram.

Anantaswami Rau, L..... } Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.

Masilamani Pillai, M. D..... } Do. do.

King, Albert George.....Private Study.

Krishnamachariyar, S ..... } Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.

Ramaswami Aiyar, S. R..... } High School, Trivandram.

Swaminatha Bavaji Punt.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.

Ramakrishna Aiyar, Munnirpalam R.....High School, Trivandram.

Govinda Rau, S .....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Ratnasabhapati Pillai, M ..... } Do. do.
D'Souza, William Henry... .. .. } Presidency College.
Sankunni Menon, Thaka Curupett. Do.
Narasa Aiya Sastriyar, K. S ..... Do. & Private Study.
Subbaji Venkata Rau, A ..... Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam, & Private Study.
Madhava Rau, Mallur .. ..Presidency College.
Muttuswami Aiyar, M. P ..... } Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Seshagiri Aiyar, M ... . } Presidency College.

Third Class.

Rama Rau, Tumparti..... ..... .Presidency College.
Chakrapani Nayudu, Tunga..... } Do.
Subba Venkaji Tagal, Tanjore. .. } Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam
Srinivasa Rau, A.... .... Do. do.
Anantanarayana, A. S ..... Do. & Private Study.
Raghavacharulu, Venbakkam..... Presidency College.
Gundu Rau, J..... .... Do.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, A .....ProvincialCollege,Kumbhakonam.
Daniel, Isaac ....S. P. G. Semy., Sullivan's Gardens, and Private Study.
Adimula Mudaliyar, V.....Presidency College.
Krishna Menon, Thaka Curupett.... Do.

1872.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English . . . . . H. Wigram, M.A.
G. Warlow, M.A.
John Bradshaw, M.A., LL.D.
Sanskrit. . . . . K. M. Banerjea, LL.D.
Greek and Latin .. . .F. Brandt, B.A.
Persian and Hindustani.....Surgeon-General Balfour.
Tamil .. . . . . H. Bower, D.D.
S. Nevins Pillai, B.A., B.L.

Telugu	Rev. J. Clay. / V. SundararamaAiya, M.A., B.L.
Kanarese	Rev. B. Rice.
Malayalam	V. Achyutha Panikkar. / Rev. C. Müller.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	H. Fortey, M.A. / W. S. Foster, M.A.
Physical Science	H. King, A.M., M.B.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A.
History	J. Boyle, Esq. / W. Stevenson, M.A.

Second Class.

Ratnavelu Chettiyar, Pulicat.....Presidency College.
Subba Rau, Ammembal..... Do.
Coelho, Antoni John..... Do.
Vaidyanathan, N.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Subramanya Vajpai, A. G..... Do. do.
Ramanujan, K..... Do. do.
Sivaramakrishnamma, Oruganti.....Presidency College.
Scott, Thomas Ridsdale.....Doveton Protestant College.
Ramadas Aiyar, Sunkagiri.....Presidency College.
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Vythamanithi Mudumbi..... Do.
Ramachandra Rau, V..... Do.
Kuppuswami Aiyar, Villiaverambal.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Ramachandra Aiyar, V..... Do. do.
Kidd, Philip Horace.....Doveton Protestant College.
Srinivasa Raghavachariyar, Bahucutumbi.....Presidency College.
Sesha Aiyar, Velandai..... Do.
Rama Rau, Kallya S..... Do.
Srinivasachariyar, Chettipunyam Viravalli..... Do.
Lawrence, John Charles Skillern...High School, Bangalore.

Tirunarachariyar, Mundayam Ananthampillai	Presidency College.
Wynne, George	Presidency Coll., & Private Study.
Conquest, James	High School, Bangalore.
Narayanaswami Chettiyar, Sunku	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Ramasastriyar, V.	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Dinadayalu Nayudu, P.	Presidency College.
Coleman, Edward	H. S., Bangalore; & Private Study.
Rangachariyar, Tirumalai Mupur	Presidency College.
Muhammad Usman	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Narasimha Aiyar, Nandivada R.	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Kanakasabhai, V.	Presidency College.
Annachariyar, P. S.	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Gopala Rau, Mangalore	Presidency College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, M.	London Mis. Inst., Bangalore.

Third Class.

Raghunathachariyar, Navalpakkam	Prov. College, Kumbhakonam; & Private Study.
Raghavachariyar, T.	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Swaminatha Aiyar, T. M.	Do. do.
Madhava Rau, T.	Do. do. and Private Study.
Kuppuswami Aiyar, Grinispetta	Presidency College.
Ramachandra Venkaji, T.	Prov. Coll., Kumbhakonam; and Private Study.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, S.	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam; and Private Study.
Ramaswami, B.	Wesleyan Mis. School, Mysore; and Private Study.
Srinivasachariyar, Pudupakkam	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Subramanya Aiyar, I.	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam; and Private Study.
Ramaswami, N.	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Sundararama Aiyar, Viraraghavapuram	High School, Trivandram.
Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Saidapuram	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Raghunatha Rau, Mayaveram R.	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.

Perumal Pillai, Ananda P..... } High School, Trivandram.
Venkatarama Aiyar, Thodla..... } Presidency College.
Lakshmi Narasimha, Atmury..... } Private Study.
Swaminatha Aiyar, S..... ..... } Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Purna Aiya, S. N.....Wesl. Native Ed. Inst., Bangalore.
Krishnaswami Mudaliyar, Negapatam.....Presidency College
Ratnasabhapati Pillai, N..... Do.
Arbuthnot, James.....Bishop Cotton's Coll., Bangalore.
Chokkalingam Pillai, M .....Pres. Coll. and Private Study.
Unni Erati, M.....Pres. College and Private Study.
Gopalachariyar, Wullinellore.....Presidency College.
Gurumurti, P..... } Do.
Ranga Rau, N..... } High School, Trivandram.
Joseph, K. C.....Presidency College.
Kotilingam, Immaneny.....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Subba Rau, N..... } H.S. Trivandram; & Private Study.
Vasudeva Rau, S..... } Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Krishna Rau, N..... Do. and Private Study.

1873.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English..... ..... { Capt. W. Hughes Hallett. / H. Wigram, M.A. / G. Warlow, M.A.
Sanskrit ... .A. C. Burnell, Ph. D.
Greek and Latin..... .....R. Rice, B.A.
Tamil ... .{ S. Nevins Pillai, B.A., B.L. / H. Bower, D.D.
Telugu .... { Rev. J. Clay. / V. Sundararama Aiya, M.A., B.L.
Kanarese... . .. .Rev. B. Rice.
Malayalam . .. .{ V. Achyutha Panikkar. / J. R. Thomas, B.A.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. { H. Fortey, M.A. / W. S. Foster, M.A.

Physical Science..... ....W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } J. Thomson, M.A. / P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A.
History .... } A. J. Boyle, Esq. / J. Ross, M.A.

Second Class.

Taylor, J. Theophilus.....Bp. Cotton's Coll., & Private Study.
Winckler, Edwin.....Doveton Protestant Coll., Madras.
Govinda Pillai, P.....High School, Trivandram.
Krishna Rau, Nuldrug.....Private Study.
Seshadriachariyar, V. T.....Presidency College.
Chellaya, C..... Do.
Kanakaratnam Pillai, D. M..... Do.
Varadarajulu Nayudu, Gurrala.....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Setukavalar, Robert Newton.....Private Study.

Third Class.

Krishna Rau, T. V.....Presidency College.
Subba Aiya, D.....H. S., Bangalore, & Private Study.
Venkatasubba Aiyar, Madur.....Private Study.
Madhava Aiyan, H.....H.S., Trivandram, & Private Study.
Lewis, Henry Maskell.....F. C. M. Institution, Madras, and Private Study.
Raghava Aiya, Giddu.....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Appadurai Aiyar, M.....H.S., Trivandram, & Private Study.
Rangachariyar, Venbakkam, V.... } Private Study.
Aiyakanu Nayakar, T..... } F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Vijayaraghavachariyar, Saidapett... Do. do.
Ramasubba Aiyar, Madura S.....Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Presidency College.
Visvanatha Aiyar, Kadambi Panayur.....Private Study.
Sankunni Wariyar, N.....Presidency College, Madras.
Maddox, G..... } Doveton Protestant Coll., Madras.
Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S..... } Private Study.
Venkataraman, R.....S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Damodara Mudaliyar, Chingleput...Presidency College.

Anderson, John Robert.....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Venkata Rau, G.....Presidency College.
Arumanayagam.....Private Study.

1874.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English	W. E. Ormsby, M.A., LL.D. John Bradshaw, M.A., LL.D. Capt. W. Hughes Hallett.
Sanskrit	A. C. Burnell, PH. D.
Greek and Latin	R. C. W. Raban, M.A.
Tamil	H. Bower, D.D. P. RanganathaMudaliyar, M.A.
Telugu	Rev. J. Clay. Y. Venkatarama Aiya Garu.
Kanarese	Rev. B. Rice. J. Sturrock, Esq.
Malayalam	V. Achyutha Panikkar. J. R. Thomas, B.A.
Hindustani	Rev. E. Sell.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	E. P. Metcalfe, M.A. H. Fortey, M.A.
Physical Science	W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M. G. Bidie, M.F., F.L.S.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	J. Thomson, M.A.
History	Capt. W. Hughes Hallett. W. Miller, M.A.

First Class.

Sheppard, Robert Stuart.....Presidency College.
Sarabhalingam Nayudu, Immaneny..... Do.
Muttukumara Mupanar, T. M.....S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Shutie, Spencer Arbuthnot.....Doveton Protestant College.

Second Class.

Hanumanta Rau, B.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Subarama Aiya, Chivucula .....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Winfred, Charles Theophilus.....Presidency College.
Chandrasekharam, C..... Do.
Williams, L. C..... Do.
Varadachariyar, G. C..... Do.
Ganapati Aiyar, P. S..... Do.
Gnanamuttu, Samuel.....S. P. G. Mis. Semy., Madras.
Cooney, Henry.....Doveton Protestant College.
Lazarus, John.....Private Study.
Sundara Rau, T.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Narayanaswmi, A.....Presidency College.
Krishna Wariyar, Eddekunni..... Do.
Ramalinga Chettiyar, Marcutti Muthialpett.....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Subba Aiyar, V.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Mahadeva Aiyar, K.....Presidency College.
Ramakrishna, Aiyar, S. R..... } High School, Trivandram.
Vedantachariyar, P..... } Presidency College.
Krishna Aiyar, V..... } Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Kunjunni Menon, K..... } High School, Trivandram.
Mahadeva Sastriyar, C. A..... } Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Ranganatha Rau, K..... Do. do.
Sundararama Aiyar, Kadambi..... Do. do.
Rajesvara Mudaliyar, Saidapuram.F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Subbarayan, N.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Narasinga Rau, G.....Presidency College.
Dunhill, Edwin Stanley.....Doveton Protestant College.
Rangachariyar, S.....Presidency College.
Mathew, Mathew.....High School, Trivandram.
Gopalachariyar, Vangore.....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Ananta Rau, R. N.....High School, Trivandram.
Janakirama Aiya, Chivucula.....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Coelho, Sylvester Cactan Stanislaus..... } Presidency College.
Jackson, William Inkermann..... } Doveton Protestant College.
Ramachandra Aiyar, T. N.....S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.

Third Class.

Sundaresa Mudaliyar, R.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Subramanya Aiyar, M..... Do. do.
Mahadeva Aiyar, Cuddalore... .. } Presidency College.
Viraraghavachariyar, Velamur... } Do.
Swami Aiyar, S..... Do.
Appaswami Aiyar, Conjeveram... } F. C. M. Inst., Madras; Priv. Study.
Daniel Pillai, A. S..... } Presidency College,, S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Ramanatha Aiyar, K.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, S.....Presidency Coll., & Private Study.
Tyagaraja Rau, T. S..... Private Study.
Noircourt, Edgard de..... Do.

1875.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English ..... Captain W. H. Hallett. / J. Hudson, B.A. / C. Cooper, M.A.
Sanskrit..... F. Kielhorn, PH. D.
Greek and Latin.....R. C. W. Raban, M.A.
Persian and Hindustani.....Lieut.-Col. F. H. Tyrrell.
Tamil ..... H. Bower, D.D. / S. Nevins Pillai, B.A., B.L.
Telugu..... Rev. J. Clay. / V. Sundararama Aiya, M.A., B.L.
Kanarese ..... Rev. B. Rice. / A. Subba Rau, B.A., B.L.
Malayalam..... J. R. Thomas, B.A. / V. Achyutha Panikkar.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. W. A. Porter, M.A. / E. P. Metcalfe, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. W. E. Ormsby, M.A., LL.D. / P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M. A
History..... W. Miller, M.A. / R. B. Michell, M.A.

First Class.

Pattabirama Aiyar, Chetput R.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Sivasankara Pondiah, R.... ..... Presidency College.
Home, William Alexander.. .....Doveton College, Madras.

Second Class.

Gopalachariyar, Mandayam D..... } Presidency College.
Bensley, Oliver Henry..... } Trivandram College.
Padmanabha Aiyar, S. N..... Do.
Kannan, T. K.....Presidency College.
Joseph David..... Private Study.
Rangachariyar, Trivellore Thattei...F. C. Mission Institution, Madras.
Narasimha Aiyar, P. S..... } Trivandram College.
Vaidyanathan, R..... } Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Krishna Rau, P. S.. ..... Do. do.
Subbarayulu Reddiyar, Agaram... Presidency College.
Srinivasa Aiyar, T. V..... ..Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Vijayaraghavachariyar, Chakravarti .. .. Presidency College.
Varadachariyar, Venbakkam..... } Do.
Satagopa Aiyangar, R.. ..... } Private Study.
Chakravarti, R ..... } Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Narasimhachariyar, C. M ..... } Presidency College.
Nammaiya Chettiyar, Cochin Ncayem ..... } F. C. Mission Institution, Madras.
Ratnaswami Aiyar, Mayaveram } Trivandram College, and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Adikesavulu Nayudu, Cokah.....F. C. Mission Institution, Madras.
Gopalaswami, T. V.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam & Private Study.
Krishna Rau, Kundapur..... } Private Study.
Mariappa Mudaliyar, Cuvum.... } Presidency College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, S..... } Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Subbarayulu, Pundi..... } F. C. Mission Institution, Madras.
Krishnan, K. S..... } Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Shutie, Alfred Cyrus ..... } Doveton Coll., and Private Study
Raghunatha Aiyar, Sujir..... } Private Study.
Villiyananda Mudaliyar, A..... } Trivandram College.

Bashyam Aiyangar, Comandore... ..Presidency College.
Sankaran Nayar, U..... Do.
Lokanatha Aiyar, T. V... .....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.

Third Class.

Ramaswami, Palamaneri, E.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Swami Aiyangar, C. S..... } Do. do.
Madhavan Krishnan, Kalli C..... } Trivandram College.
Venkataraman, A. R.. ..... } Presidency College.
Viraswami Aiyar, A. S.... ..... } Provincial College, Kumbhakonam; and Private Study.
Ramalinga Aiyar, S.....Trivandram College, and Private Study.
Krishnaswami, C ....Free Church Mission Institution, Madras, and Private Study.
Subbarama Aiyar, V.....Pres. Coll., and Private Study.
Subramanya Aiyar, K..... } Trivandram College.
Singaravelu, Manjakuppam..... } Pres. Coll., and Private Study.
Murugesa Pillai, V..... } Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Krishna Rau, Gibicata..... } High School, Bangalore.
Seshachariyar, Venbakkam Vengadam.....Private Study.
Huffton, Joseph Spenser..... Do.
Venkatarama Aiya, Giddu.....F. C. Mission Institution, Madras.
Subba Rau, Tiruvalam.....Presidency College.
Ince, Thomas Sylvester.....Doveton Protestant Coll., Madras.
Visvanatha Aiyar, Mundacolattore..... } Free Church Mission Institution, Madras, and Private Study.
Ramaswami Aiyar, M. K. ..... } Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Rangachariyar, Pondapakkam Viravalli..... } Free Church Mission Institution, Madras, and Private Study.
Ramanathan, Trivarur R..... } Private Study.

1876.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English..... ..... { Captain W. H. Hallett.
J. Hudson, B A.
C. Cooper, M.A.

Sanskrit	F. Kielhorn, PH. D.
Greek and Latin	R. C. W. Raban, M.A.
Persian and Hindustani	Rev. E. Sell.
Tamil	H. Bower, D.D. S. Nevins Pillai, B.A., B.L.
Telugu	V. SundararamaAiya, M.A., B.L. Rev. R. D. Johnston.
Kanarese	A. Subba Rau, B.A., B.L. M. Clapham, Esq.
Malayalam	V. Achyutha Panikkar. T. C. Poonen, B.A.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	E. P. Metcalfe, M.A. J. Marsh, Esq.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	W. E. Ormsby, M.A., LL.D. P. RanganathaMudaliyar, M.A.
History	G. Oppert, PH. D. D. Sinclair, M.A.

First Class.

Subba Rau, T.....Presidency College.
Adolphus, Albert Emanuel.....Doveton College.

Second Class.

Venkatarama Sastriyar, S.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Sundaram Pillai, P.....Trivandram College.
Ranjangam Aiyar, S..... Do.
Narayanaswami, Dasari.....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Ramunni Menon, Chelnat.....Presidency College.
Srinivasa Aiyar, C.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Itteyara, Pulicat Joseph.....Presidency College.
Rama Rau, Tombut..... Do.
Ramamurti Pantulu, Vepa.....Private Study.
Seshayya, Kuricheti.....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Ramachandra Aiyar, S.....} Presidency College.
Subba Rau, Nyapathi.....} F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Mangesha Rau, Savur.....} Private Study.
Ramayya Punja, Attaver.....} Presidency College.

Swaminatha Sastriyar, S.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Srinivasachariyar, Venbakkam.....Presidency College.
Sundaresan, T. G.....S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Sundara Sastriyar, Bramhadesam Cidambi.....Presidency College.
Samu Aiyangar, Madapugi R.... ... Do.
Subramanya Aiyar, P..... Do.
Raghava Aiyangar, S ..... } Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Visvanatha Aiyar, S..... } Do. do.
Ranga Rau, Vupalam.....Presidency College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, P. C.. ..... Do.
Srinivasa Aiyar, S. T.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Krishnaswami, A ..... Do. do.
Raghunatha Aiyangar, R..... Do. do.
Sivasubramanya Pillai, M.....Trivandram College.
Matthan, G. M... ..... Do.
Appu Sastriyar, S.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Sarvottama Rau, Cunchi.....Presidency College.
Seturama Rau, T. M..... Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam, & S.P.G. High School, Tanjore.
Srinivasan, T. R.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, T..... Do. do.
Ambrose, Andrew Thompson.....Private Study.
Venkataramana Aiyar, Sonti.....Presidency College.
Navanita Krishna Pillai, S. M.....Trivandram College.

Third Class.

Narayana Menon, Karakadtu.....Trivandram College.
Srinivasa Rau, Yedathorai..... } Central College, Bangalore.
Sriramulu, Adavi ..... } Presidency College.
Tate, George .....Doveton College.
Ramakrishna Pillai, Thottakadu ..... } F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Subramanya Aiyar, S..... } S. P. G. High School, Tanjore, and Private Study.
Hensman, Edward S.....Presidency College.
Swaminatha Aiyar, T. S.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Tirumalachariyar, S .....Trivandram College.
Swaminatha Aiyar, V. R..... } Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Gnanaolivu, Jacob ..... } Private Study.

Krishna Pillai, T. V.....Trivandram College.
Rajagopalachariyar, Panappakkam ..... } F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Newbigging, Robert Pope ..... } Doveton College.
Ramasubba Aiyar, H..... ..... } Trivandram Coll., & Private Study.
Nityananda Mudaliyar, Vellapakkam. . ... } F. M. C. Institution, Madras.
Venkata Rau, Gollarcari..... } Presidency College.
Satagopachariyar, Pillapakkam Bahucutumbi .....Private Study.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, T. C .....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Lazarus, Daniel.....F. M. C. Institution, Madras.
Tyagarayan, P ... .Presidency College.
Srinivasa Rau, Srinivasapuram...Central College, Bangalore.
Thompson, Robert Alexander.....Private Study.
Sambasswami Aiyar, Milattore. } Do.
Nilakanta Aiyar, R..... } Trivandram College.
Guruswami, Mylapore .....Presidency College.
Anantanarayanan, S. A .....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Rama Kurup, N.,..... ....., ...Trivandram Coll., & Private Study.

1877.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English..... ..... } H. B. Grigg, B.A. / Capt. W. H. Hallett. / C. Cooper, M.A.
Sanskrit.....M. Seshagiri Sastriyar, M.A.
Latin ....F. Brandt, B.A.
Persian and Hindustani.....Lieut.-Col. F. H. Tyrrell.
Tamil.. .. . . } H. Bower, D.D. / J. M. Velu Pillai.
Telugu . .. .V. Sundararama Aiya, M.A., B.L.
Kanarese ... . } S. Venkatavarada Aiyangar, B.A., M.L. / M. Clapham, Esq.

Malayalam. ..... { T. C. Poonen, B.A. / V. Achyutha Panikkar.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. { E. P. Metcalfe, M.A. / W. A. Willock, B.A.

Physical Science..... Surg. Major H. King, A.M., M.B.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. { P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A. / J. A. V. Bindon, M.A.

History ..... { D. Sinclair, M.A. / W. R. Kershaw, B.A.

First Class.

Srinivasakam Pillai, Samuel.....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.

Second Class.

Annaswami Aiyar, P.....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Thanu Pillai, P.....Trivandram College.
Winfred, Daniel Joshua.....Presidency College.
Kandaswami Mudaliyar, Negapatam.....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Ratnaswami Mudaliyar, Amerembedu..... Do. do.
Sundaram, S.....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, S.....Presidency College.
Jambulingam Mudaliyar, C..... Do.
Siva Rau, A.....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, M. S..... Do. do.
Nagaswami, S..... Do. do.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, S. (Seshappa Aiyar) ..... Do. and Private Study.
Visvanatha Rau, Dharmavaram Desayi.....Presidency College.
Sankara Nayar, Chetur..... Do.
Venkoba Rau, R. ..... Do.
Venkobachar, S..... Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Subramanya Aiyar, Ganapati Aiyar..Private Study.
Kodandarama Aiyar, Giddu.....F. C. Miss. Institution, Madras.
Saundararaja Aiyangar, S.....Prov. Coll., Kumbhakonam, and Presidency College.

Swaminatha Aiyar, T. A.....Prov. Coll., Kumbhakonam, and Private Study.
Venkatappa Aiyar, Puranam.....F. C. Miss. Institution, Madras.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Mandayam Bhimarayan,.....Rajah's High School, Mysore, and Presidency College.
Balasubramanya Pillai, S.....Trivandram College.
Subbarayan, C.....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Harihara Sastriyar, C. G..... Do. do.
Venkatarama Aiyar, D. N.....Presidency College.
Visvanatha Aiyar, T. V..... ...Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Aiyadurai Aiyangar, Akur.....F. C. Miss. Institution, Madras.
Ramachandra Rau, Mysore K.....Trivandram College.
Rangachariyar, Venbakkam.....Presidency College.
Ramachandra Rau, Pingalay.....F. C. Miss. Institution, Madras.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, V.....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Subbarayulu Nayudu, Tuticorin Bundi.....F. C. Miss. Institution, Madras.
Krishna Aiya, Nundial.....Presidency College.
Vargese, G. T.....Trivandram College.
Chappan Menon, Vappalakallathil...Presidency College.
Viraraghavachariyar, M..... Do.
Govinda Menon, Kizhapat..... Do.
Krishnamachariyar, K..... Do.
Visvanatha Sastriyar, T. .....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Chinnaswami, A.....St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Panchapakesa Aiyar, Triviar.....F. C. Miss. Institution, Madras.

Third Class.

Koshi, Koshi.....F. C. Miss. Institution, Madras.
Tiruvirarayan, K. C.....Presidency College.
Pope, Trevelyan Arnold.....Bishop Cotton's Coll., Bangalore.
Venkoba Rau, Doddi.....Presidency College.
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Mandayam Osuri..... Do.
Mundappa, Mangalore..... Do.
Sesha Aiyar, Pethinti..... Do.
Sundara Rau, Tripasur V..... Do.
Etirajulu Nayudu, R..... Do.
Krishna Pillai, V. T. M.....Trivandram College.

Gopala Rau, Codugunti.....F. C. Miss. Institution, Madras.
Padmanabha Aiyar, V.....Trivandram College.
Swami Aiyar, Tanjore.. .....Presidency College.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, A. R..... Do.
David Issac.....L. M. Institution, Bangalore.
Gopalarau, Pakala.....Presidency College.
Gopala Menon, Pallizil.....Trivandram College.
Krishna Rau, T.....Presidency College.
Sankara Aiyar, S..... Do.
Rangachariyar, Stripermatur.....F. C. Miss. Institution, Madras.
Subbarayudu, Tangirala.....Presidency College.
Chandrasekharam, C..... Do.
Raghavendra Rau, Ullal.....Private Study.
Ramachandra Rau, V..... Do.
Carvalho, Frederic Louis.....Trivandram College.
Chengayya Chettiyar, Margaptram.F. C. Miss. Institution, Madras.
Rajaram Rau, S.....Presidency College.

1878.

EXAMINERS.

Languages :—

English.....C. Cooper, M.A.; Capt. W. H. Hallett.; H. B. Grigg, B.A.
Sanskrit.....K. M. Banerjea, LL.D.
Latin.....R. B. Michell, M.A.
Persian and Urdu.....Muhammad Ishock.
Tamil.....H. Bower, D.D.; S. Ramasawmi Mudaliyar, M.A., B.L.
Telugu.....Rev. J. Clay.
Kanarese.....M. Clapham, Esq.; A. Suba Rau, B.A., B.L.
Malayalam.....R. S. Sheppard, B.A.; V. Achyutha Panikkar.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.....H. Fortey, M.A.; P.RanganathaMudaliyar, M.A.

Physical Science.....Surg.-Maj. H. King, A.M., M.B.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy ..... F. Rowlandson, B.A., L.L.B. / W. M. Thorburn, B.A.
History..... C. D. Maclean, B.A., Mus. Doc. / J. A. V. Bindon, M.A.

First Class.

Tanakondalu Rangaswami Venkataswami Nayudu .....Presidency College.

Second Class.

Raman, Panangatan .....Presidency College.
Srinivasachariyar, Tirumalai..... Do.
Srinivasa Rau, Mundukur..... Do.
Chakrapani Rau, R..... .....Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Krishna Aiyan, Tondikulam Subramanya Pattar .....Presidency College.
Pranatartihara Aiyar, C... .....Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Muttukumaraswami Pillai, T....Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Manavedan Raja, Kayaka Covilagam.....Presidency College.
Malhari Rau, S..... .....Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Ramakrishna Aiyan, Tarakad Appadurai Aiyan.....Presidency College.
Ramachandra Rau, C. V..... Do.

Third Class.

Kailasam, Pettai M..... ... ... Madras Christian College.
LaBouchardiere, Maurice Francis..... Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Ramakrishna Aiyan, P..... Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Subramanya Aiyar, Mosur..... Madras Christian College.
Sehagiri Rau, Pandit..... .....Presidency College.
Krishnamachariyar, Mandayam Asuri..... Do.
Krishna Aiyan, Tarakad Vedam Pattar ..... Do.
Swaminatha Aiyar, S..... S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Srinivasachariyar, M.....Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Subbarau Nayudu, Makarla V...Presidency College.

Virabadra Mudaliyar, Tiruppan-
ankadu . . ..Presidency College.
Lyons, Robert William.. . . . Doveton Protestant College.
Isvara Pillai, R . ... } Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Sundaram Aiyar, Panayur . } Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Ramachandra Rau, Y... ..... Do
Muttuswami Aiyan, V.... .. ... Private Study.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, Sesha. Presidency College.
Vaidyanatha Aiyan, Raghunatha
Aiyan.. ... . Do.
Muttuswami, Nellaiyappa
Pillai, Mani. .... } Madras Christian College
Sundaram Aiyar, Subramanya
Parasurama Aiyar..... ... } Presidency College.
Sundram Aiyar, S. Madura. } Do.
Venkataratnam Nayudu,
Madiroddi . ... } Do.
Punnen, Terratanathu Eapen } Madras Christian College.
Sankara Menon, Krishnat Put-
tanvittil . ... } Presidency College.
Satagopachariyar, Conjiveram } Madras Christian College.
Duraiswami Aiyar, R ... . Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Annaswami Aiyar, A ..... } Do. do
Isaac, John .... } Madras Christian College.
Rama Rau, Hundi... . .... Presidency College.
Krishnaswami, S . ...S. P. G. High School, Tanjore and
Private Study.
Srithara Rau, Trichinopoly..... Presidency College.
Raghunatha Rau, Ramnadapur.. Central College, Bangalore.
Mangesh Rau, Tellicherri . .....Private Study.
Vasudeva Sastri, Vavilala..... . . Do.
Ranga Rau, Subbarayar .. .. } Madras Christian College.
Subramanya Aiyar, K..... } Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Appa Rau, Nilamraj .....Madras Christian College.
Gnaniyar Nadar, Jesudasen
Solomon . . .. } Do.
Kanakasabbai Pillai, Ambala-
vanar . ... } Do.
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Wil-
liyanellore Ramappa ... } Do.

1879.

EXAMINERS.

Languages:—

English..... .... { M. R. Weld, B.A.
H. B. Grigg, B.A.
John Bradshaw, M.A., LL.D.

Sanskrit..... K. M. Banerjea, LL.D.

Greek and Latin..... R. B. Michell, M.A.

Persian and Urdu..... Rev. E. Sell.

Tamil..... ..... { G. U. Pope, D.D.
V. Krishnamachariyar.

Telugu..... V. Sundararamayya, M.A., B.L.

Kanarese..... { A. Subba Rau, B.A., B.L.
M. Clapham, Esq.

Malayalam..... ..... { R. S. Sheppard, B.A.
U. Achyuthan Nayar, B.A.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. { W. A. Porter, M.A.
P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A.

Physical Science..... Surgeon-Major H. King, A.M., M.B.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. { W. M. Thorburn, B.A.
C. H. Pelly, M.A.

History..... { C. Cooper, M.A.
A. W. Atkinson, M.A.

SECOND CLASS.

Krishnaswami Aiyar, A ...	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore, and Presidency College.
Srinivasakam, John Thomas	Madras Christian College.
Sadasivan, T ...	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Swaminatha Aiya, R ...	Do. do.
Srinivasa Rau, Doddi ...	Presidency College.
Krishna Panikkar, Mullayil Kunju ...	Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Kesava Pillai, Vempakat J..	Do. do.

Jayaraja Rau, Ranganatha..	Madras Christian College.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, Singam Aiyangar ...	Presidency College.
Appaswami, A. C. M ...	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Srirangachari, Malaivaiyavur Elayavalli ...	Presidency College.
Raghavendra Rau, Doddi ...	Do.
Sankara Rau, Tandalam ...	Presidency College and Private Study.
Kuriyan, K. Jacob ...	Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Padmanabha Menon, Krishnat ...	Presidency College.
MadhavanPillai, Cherikkal, M	Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Fernandes, Victor Manuel...	Presidency College.
Nilakanta Aiyar, Tanukrishna Aiyar ...	Maharajah's College, Trivandram, and Private Study.
Ramanujachari, K ...	Provincial College, Combaconum, and Private Study.
Vijayaraghavachari, Kunnattur ...	Presidency College,
Sankaranarayanan, Palur ...	Do.
D'Souza, John Francis ...	Central College, Bangalore, and Presidency College.
Venkataramayya Chetti, Morichetti ...	Presidency College.
Narayanachari, Patangi ...	Madras Christian College.
Swaminatha Jatavallabhar, Visvanatha ...	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore, and Presidency College.
Venkobachar, Ratni ...	Presidency College.
Subramanya Pillai, Marutanayakam ...	Maharajah's College, Trivandram, and Private Study.
Swaminatha Aiyar, V. ...	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Venkataramanuja Rau, Coppichetti ...	Madras Christian College.
Appadurai Aiyar, Tharmaraja Aiyar ...	Do.
Harihara Aiyar, Subramanya Aiyar. ...	Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Krishnamurti, Vepa ...	Private Study.

Narayana Marar, Kottilil...	Presidency College.
Jesudasa Pillai, Ganapatti.	Madras Christian College and Private Study.
Narayana Aiyar, Paramagudi ...	Presidency College.
Venkataratnam, Malladi ...	Madras Christian College.
Kasturiranga Aiyangar, Sesha Aiyangar ...	Presidency College.
Krishnan, Muliyil ...	Do.
Narayanarau Nayudu, Pillarisetti. ...	Private Study.
Venkatarama Aiyar, V. R..	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Ramanujachari, Kilambi...	Presidency College.
Subba Rau, Valisvara Aiyar. ...	Madras Christian College.
Krishna Menon, Korrikottu	Presidency College.
Sargunar, Samuel ...	Private Study.
Guruswami Aiyar, Panchanatha. ...	Do.
Bartley, Edwin ...	Doveton Protestant College.
Rangachari, Desikachari Sivaganga. ...	Presidency College.
Appaswami Aiyar, Ramachandra ...	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Kalyanarama Aiyar, S ...	Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Ramarau Nayudu, Coka Vaikunta. ...	Madras Christian College.
Sudarsanachari, Kunnathur Mukkundi ...	Do.
Vaikuntam Aiyar, S. E ...	Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Krishna Aiyar, C. R	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Anantan Pillai, Thallattuvittil ...	Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Appu Rau, R ...	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Krishna Aiyar, Udiyavar...	Private Study.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Mandayam Aji ...	Do.
Rama Rau, Panamalai S ...	Presidency College.
Rangaswami Aiyar, Nemmeli	Madras Christian College.

Coombes, Robert James ...	Doveton Protestant College and Private Study
Sargunar Nadar, Devasahayam ...	Madras Christian College.
Deva Rau, Mudabidri ...	Private Study
Hoover, George Washington	Doveton Protestant College and Private Study.

THIRD CLASS.

Namberumal Chetti, Tattikonda ..	Presidency College.
KrishnaswamiAiyangar,Arasanipale ..	Private Study.
Rajalingam. Burra ...	Provincial College, Rajahmundry.
Ramaswami, Kombur ...	Maharajah's High School, Mysore, and Private Study.
Jagannayakulu Nayudu, Gurrala ...	Madras Christian College.
Mangapati Nayudu, Gurrala	Do.
Govindacharulu, Todur Madapusi ..	Do.
Jagannatha Rau, Adaki ...	Presidency College.
Muhammad Soliman Hashami ...	Do. and Private Study.
Raghavendra Rau, Nagar .	Private Study.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, Cuddalore ...	Presidency College.
Asirvadam, Visvasam ...	Private Study.
Venkatasubbayya, Vennalakanti ...	Presidency College.
Chester, Benjamin Henry...	Doveton Protestant College and Private Study.
Gnanapprakasam, John ...	Private Study.
Bashyachari, Vankipuram .	Presidency College.
Dias, Sebastian .	Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Tharyan, Parampil Tharyan	Madras Christian College
Perayya Jayanti ...	Provincial College, Rajahmundry.
Arunachala Aiyar, P N	Maharajah's College, Trivandram, and Private Study.
Ekambara Aiyar, Sattanjeri	Madras Christian College
Gurusing, Arcot	Do.

Srinivasa Aiyar, Narayana Aiyar ...	Private Study
Venkatasubba Aiyar, C ...	Do.
Venkoba Rau, Curukundi..	Presidency College.
Ramachandra Aiyar, R ...	Provincial College, Combaconum, and Private Study.
Burton, William ...	Madras Christian College.
Narayana Aiyar, Giddu ...	Do.
Srinivasaraghavan, P ...	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Venkatarama Aiyar, N ...	Private Study.
Kolandavelu, John ...	Madras Christian College.
Venkobachar, Padmanahib	Presidency College.
Chinnaswami Aiyar, V. ...	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore, and Private Study.
Ramachandra Rau, Trichinopoly. ...	Private Study.
Swaminatha Aiyar, M. R....	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Venkatajaggarau, Chendika ...	Madras Christian College.
Kalyanaraman, S. ...	Provincial College, Combaconum, and Private Study.
Varamuniswamayya, Sankirtana. ...	Presidency College.
Venkoba Rau, Narayana Rau ...	Private Study.
Gnanapprakasam Pillai, Nagalinga. ...	S. P. G. Seminary, Madras, and Private Study.
Satagopachari, V. ...	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Srinivasa Rau, Pharashi ...	Private Study.
Annamalai Chetti, Bandipalayam. ...	Madras Christian College.
Lakshmanan, Tirukalavur R ...	Presidency College.
Kamesvara Rau, Mantapudi ...	Provincial College, Rajahmundry.
Rangachari, Chakravarti...	Madras Christian College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Muttuswami Aiyar ...	Provincial College, Combaconum, and Private Study.
Rego, Joseph Boniface Salvador ...	Presidency College.

Bower, Robert Stephen ...	Doveton Protestant College.
Duraiswami Aiyar, Nemmeli. ...	Madras Christian College.
Rama Aiyangar, T. ...	Maharajah's College, Trivandram, and Private Study.
Subramanya Aiyar, Seshappa Aiyar ...	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore, and Private Study.
Venkatesa Aiyar, Srinivasapur. ...	Central College, Bangalore.
Christian, Visvasam Samuel ...	Private Study.
Subramanya Aiyar, Turayappa Aiyar ...	Provincial College, Combaconum, and Private Study.
Swami Aiyar, N. ...	Presidency College.
Appadurai Aiyar, Krishna Aiyar ...	Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Cress, Samuel ...	Maharajah's High School, Mysore.
Narasimha Aiyangar, Malur Lakshmi ...	Central College, Bangalore.
Padmanabha Aiyar, A.K...	Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Ramayya, Wuppulur ...	Madras Christian College.
Hooper, Frederick William	Private Study.
Nagesvara Aiyar, Ramaswami ...	Presidency College.
Krishna Aiyangar, Mandayam Alayavalli ...	Maharajah's High School, Mysore, and Private Study.
Natesa Dikshitar, Manakkol Anai ...	Madras Christian College.
Chennakesavulu Nayudu, Canchi Rangam ...	Madras Christian College.
Ramamurti, Nabhi ...	Private Study.
Sankara Aiyar, Krishna Sastri ...	Provincial College, Combaconum, and Private Study.
Alasingarachari, Melakkottai Comara. ...	Private Study.
Jesudasa Pillai, Nallatambi	Do.

Hanumanta Rau, Dhannavada ...	Provincial College, Rajahmundry.
Narayanan, Vayalur Gopala ...	Madras Christian College and Private Study.
Pacheco, Thomas ...	Presidency College.
Subramanyan, Coimbatore Narayana. ...	Private Study.
Sundaram Mudali, Ponnambalam. ...	Madras Christian College.
Arunachala Mudali, Vilappakkam D ...	Presidency College.
Krishnan, S ...	Madras Christian College and Private Study.

MASTER OF LAWS.

1870.

EXAMINERS..... The Hon'ble P. O'Sullivan. Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B. J. W. Handley, B.A.

Third Class.

Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S.....Private Study.

1871.

EXAMINERS..... Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B. T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Third Class.

Narahari Rau, T.....Private Study.

1874.

EXAMINERS..... H. H. Shephard, M.A. T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Third Class.

Bamanji Phirozsha, M.A.....Private Study.

1876.

EXAMINERS.. .... { T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.
H. H. Shephard, M.A.

1878.

EXAMINERS .. .. { The Hon'ble P. O'Sullivan.
T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Third Class.

Devaraja Aiyar, S., B.L . ... . Private Study.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1860.

EXAMINERS. .. . . { A. Macdonald Ritchie, B.A.
Clem. Dale, Esq.

Second Class.

Murugeseam Pillai, M.....Presidency College.

1861.

EXAMINERS.. . . . . { J. D. Mayne, B.A.
G. F. Fullerton, Esq.

First Class.

Rajagopalachariyar, Venbakkam....Presidency College
Subramanyan Pillai, V..... ... Do.
Venkatapati Rau, C..... Do.

1862.

EXAMINERS.. . . .. { The Hon'ble J. B. Norton, B.A
The Hon'ble Charles Collett.

Second Class.

Maskoll, J ....Presidency College.
Fischer, R.....Private Study.
Srinivasachariyar, T..... Do.
Parthasarathi, S., B.A .....Presidency College.

1863.

EXAMINERS... .. ..{The Hon'ble W. Holloway, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble J. B. Norton, B.A.

Third Class.

Chellappa Pillai, T., B.A.. .....Private Study.
Nanabhai Haridas .. .. Do.

1864.

EXAMINERS.. . . {The Hon'ble J. B. Norton, B.A
W. Stokes, B.A.

Third Class.

Thompson, Reginald.....Private Study.
Snell, Edmund, B.A.....Presidency College.

1865.

EXAMINERS.. . . . . {J. D. Mayne, B.A.
The Hon'ble Charles Collett.

Third Class.

Sanjiva Rau, V., B.A ....Presidency College.
Subbarayulu Chettiyar, Palakula,
B.A . ..... Do

1866.

EXAMINERS.... . .. . ..{The Hon'ble P. O'Sullivan
T. M. Busteed, Esq.

Second Class.

Rama Rau, Tumalapalli, B.A.....Presidency College.

Third Class.

Kandaswami Mudaliyar, Carikalavakam, B.A... ....Presidency College.

1867.

EXAMINERS.. .. .. { The Hon'ble P. O'Sullivan. / T. M. Busteed, Esq.

Second Class.

Tiruvenkatachariyar, C., B.A.....Presidency College.
Kuppuramaswami, C., B.A..... ..... Do.

Third Class.

Mangalam Pillai, A. J., B.A .....Presidency College.
Ramachandra Rau, P... ..... Do. and Private Study.
Ananta Subramanya Aiyar, S.....Private Study.
Arivanandam Pillai, John.....Private Study.
Saundaranayagam Pillai, Gabriel P., B.A.....Presidency College.

1868.

EXAMINERS. .. .. { The Hon'ble J. R. Kindersley. / J. C. M. Mills, Esq.

Second Class.

Subramanya Aiyan, S.....Private Study.
Grant, W.....Presidency College.
Ramachandra Aiyar, V.....Private Study.
Lacey, Joseph..... Do.
Tirumalachariyar, M. A., B.A.....Presidency College.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, R.....Private Study.
Ariyanayagam Pillai, Gabriel S.... Do.

Third Class.

Balaji Rau, P., B.A.... ..... Presidency College.
Subbarayan, C., B.A ..... Do.
Ramanujachariyar, T. S.....Private Study.

1869.

EXAMINERS.. . .. . { J. W. Handley, B.A. / T. M. Busteed, Esq.

First Class.

Bashyam Aiyangar, Venbakkam, B.A.....Private Study.
Muttuswami Aiyar, T..... Do.

Second Class.

Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S.....Private Study.
Subramanya Aiyar, N., B.A..... Do
Babu Rau, U..... Do.
Gurumurti Aiyar, P..... Presidency College
Nallatambi Mudaliyar, T., B.A..... Do.

Third Class.

Subramanya Aiyar, V.....Private Study.
Parthasarthi Aiyangar, N., B.A..... Do.
Balaji Rau, R..... Do.
Ramachandra Aiyar, A..... Do.
Krishnan, E. K..... } Do.
Narahari Rau, T ..... }
Viraswami Aiyar, A. R..... }
Kamesam, J.. . ..... Do.
Anantachariyar, Panappakkam ..... Do.

1870.

EXAMINERS.. . ... { The Hon'ble P. O'Sullivan. / Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B. / J. W. Handley, B.A.

Second Class.

Gopala Aiyangar, A., B.A.....Private Study.
Sitaram Aiyar, A., B.A..... Do.

Third Class.

Nevins Pillai, Samuel, B.A.....Presidency College.
Tirumalacharulu, B.....Private Study.
Kishnamurti, P. N..... Do.
Kachapesvara Aiya, A..... Do.
Venkatasubbarayudu, S..... Do.
Jagarau Maridas Pillai, B.A.....Presidency College.
Ramachandra Rau Saib, C.....Private Study.
Rosario, J. L., B.A .....Presidency College.
Evers, Josiah.....Private Study.
Ratnavelu Mudaliyar, C., B.A..... Do.
Arunachala Sastriyar, C..... Do.
Devaraja Aiyar, S ..... Do.

1871.

EXAMINERS .. .. { Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B.
T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Third Class.

Damodaram Pillai, Chittur W., B.A..Presidency College.

1872.

EXAMINERS..... ..... { Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B.
T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Second Class.

Aiyaswami Aiyar, Manargudi S., B.A.....Private Study.
Sundararama Aiya, Velagapudi, M.A..... Do.
Subramanya Sastriyar, Vuppalathadium, B.A..... Do.

Third Class.

Sundaram Sastriyar, C. V., B.A.....Private Study.
Sesha Aiyar, R., M.A..... Do.
Krishnaswami Chettiyar, Pasumurti, B.A..... Do.

1873.

EXAMINERS..... { Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B. / T.-Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Second Class.

Bamanji Phirozsha, M.A.....Private Study.

Third Class.

Duraiswami Aiyar, Tranquebar, B.A.Private Study.
Govinda Pillai, A., B.A..... Do.
Rajagopalachariyar, V., B.A..... Do.
Venkatesan, R., B.A..... Do.

1874.

EXAMINERS..... { H. H. Shephard, M.A. / T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Second Class.

Subramanya Sastriyar, Conjeveram, B.A.....Private Study.

Third Class.

Ramachandra Rau, Tumacherla, B.A.....Private Study.
Seshâdri Aiyar, K., B.A..... Do.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, A., B.A..... Do.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, M. R., B.A..... Do.
Lakshminarasimham, Atmuri, B.A. Do.
Sarvottama Rau, N., B.A..... Do.
Lawrence, John Charles Skillern, B.A..... Do.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, S., B.A..... Do.
Ramaswami Aiyar, M., B.A..... Do.

Anantacharulu, Panakanjeri Calappa, B.A.....Private Study.
Gurumurti, P., B.A..... Do.

1875.

EXAMINERS..... { H. H. Shephard, M.A.
T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Second Class.

Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Salem, M.A.Presidency College.
Kályanasundara Aiyar, K., B.A... Do.

Third Class.

Venkataramana Punt, A. L., M.A...Presidency College.
Duraiswami Aiyangar, Srimushnam, B.A..... Do.
Krishnaswami Chettiyar, Pasumurti, M.A..... Do.
Ramasubba Aiyar, S., B.A..... Do.
Seshacharulu, S., B.A..... Do.
Subba Aiyar, V., B.A..... Do.
Madhava Rau, T., B.A..... Do.

1876.

EXAMINERS..... { T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.
H. H. Shephard, M.A.

Second Class.

Subba Rau, Annambal, B.A.....Presidency College.
Gopalachariyar, S., B.A..... Do.

Third Class.

Appadurai Aiyar, M., B.A.....Presidency College.
Venkatarama Aiyar, Thodla, B.A... Do.
Krishna Menon, Thaka Curupett... Do.
Gopala Rau, Mangalore, B.A..... Do.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, A., B.A..... Do.
Desikachariyar, Cattangalathur, B.A. Do.

1877

EXAMINERS.. { T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B L.
The Hon'ble P O'Sullivan.

Second Class

Pattabhirama Aiyar, Chetput R.,
B A.. .. .. Presidency College
Krishna Aiyar, V., B.A . .. . Do.
Coelho, Antoni John, B.A.... . Do.

Third Class.

Raghunatha Aiya, Sujir, B A.... .. Presidency College.
Gopalachariyar, Wullnellore, B A. Do.
Kanakasabhai Pillai, V., B A . . Do
Venugopalachariyar, Venbakkam,
B A .... Do.

1878.

EXAMINERS { The Hon'ble P O'Sullivan
T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B L

Second Class.

Narasimha Aiyar, Nandivada
Ramakrishna, B.A ....Presidency College

Third Class

Subbarayulu Reddiyar, Agaram,
B A ... ... Presidency College
Satagopa Aiyangar, Raghava
Aiyangar, B A... .. Do
Visvanatha Aiyar, Kadambi Pa-
nayur, B A. . . . Do
Ramayya Punja, Attavar, B A Do
Ramachandra Venkaji, Tanjore,
B A. .... Do.
Tirumalachariyar, S , B A .. Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Rangachariyar, Pondapakkam
Viravalli, B A. . .Presidency College.

Kuppuswami Aiyar, Cathivadi G., B.A. .....Presidency College.
Tirunaranachariyar, Mandayam Anantam Pillai, B.A. ..... Do.

1879.

EXAMINERS ..... { T. M. Busteed, Esq. / J. H. Spring Branson, Esq.

Second Class.

Sankaran Nayar, Chettur, B.A. ....Presidency College.
Srinivasakam Pillai, Samuel, B.A.. Do.
Subba Rau, Tallapragada, B.A. .... Do.
Subba Rau, Nyapati, B.A. ..... Do.
Ramachandra Rau, Venkata, B.A.. Do.
Sundaram, Tirukkarukavur S., B.A. Do.
Rungachariyar, Tiruvallur Tattai, B.A. ..... Do.
Narayanaswmi Aiyar, Melur M. S., B.A. ..... Do.
Nammayya Chettiyar Canchi Nayayam, B.A. ..... Do.
Narasimha Aiyar, P. S., B.A. .....Trivandram College.
Mundappa, Mangaloro, B.A. .....Presidency College.
Ranga Rau, Vuppalam, B.A. ..... Do.
Anantanarayana Aiyar, Sankaranarayana A., B.A. ..... Do.
Chellaya Pillai, C., B.A. ..... Do

Third Class.

Venkataraman, Ananta Rama, B.A. Presidency College.
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Mandayam, Osuri, B.A. ..... Do.
Visvanatha Rau, Darmavaram Desayi, B.A. ..... Do.
Ramalinga Aiyar, C. S., B.A. .....Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Ambrose, Andrew Thompson, B.A. Presidency College.

Lokanatha Aiyar, Tiruvalur Vaidyanatha, B.A.....Presidency College.
Tiruvirarayan Rajah, Kizhakkekovilakat, B.A..... Do.
Krishna Wariyar Edakunni, B.A .. Do.
Mathew, Mathew, B.A.....Maharajah's College, Trivandram.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

1858.

EXAMINERS.
- *Medicine, including Practice of Physic*.. W. C. Maclean, M.D.
- *Surgery*.....H. W. Porteous, Esq.
- *Midwifery*.....J. Shaw, F.R.C.S.
- *Medical Jurisprudence*.....J. Urquhart, M.D.
- *General Pathology*.....J. W. Mudge, M.D.

Flynn, George William.....Madras Medical College.

1871.

EXAMINER.....H. King, A.M., M.B.

Dhanakoti Raju, W. E.....Madras Medical College.

1872.

EXAMINERS.....
- R. W. Cockerill, Esq.
- W. J. vanSomeren, M.D.
- W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M.

Rockwood, G.....Madras Medical College.

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND MASTER IN SURGERY.

1865.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS.. .....
- J. E. Mayer, Esq.
- H. B. Montgomery, M.D.
- A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Gregory, William ... .Madras Medical College

1866.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS.. . . . . { S. J. Wyndowe, M.D. / G. Bidie, M.B., F.L.S., F R G S / H. D. Paterson, F.R.C.S.E. / A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Dhanakoti Raju, W. E..... .....Madras Medical College
Tyrrell, J. H. .... Do

First Examination.

EXAMINERS.. { S. J. Wyndowe, M.D. / G. Bidie, M.B., F.L.S., F.R.G S. / H. D. Paterson, F.R.C.S.E. .

Dhanakoti Raju, W. E. . .. .. Madras Medical College
Gregory, William .... Do.

1868.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS.. { H. King, A.M., M.B. / W. H. Harris, M.D. / A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Mahoney, Phillip. ... ...Madras Medical College.
John, Mathew .... Do.
Gray, Henry Alfred Chatham .. . ... Do.
Martin, Jeremiah. ..... Do.

First Examination.

EXAMINERS . . . . { W. H. Harris, M.D / J. Urquhart, M.D.

Tyrrell, J. H . .. . Madras Medical College.

Second Examination.

EXAMINERS ... W. J. vanSomeren, M.D.
J. L Paul, A.M., M.D.
J. Urquhart, M.D.
H. King, A.M., M.B.

Dhanakoti Raju, W. E.....Madras Medical College.
Gregory, W.. ..... Do.

1869.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS ... G. Bidie, M.B., F.L.S., F.R.G.S.
Sub-Asst. Surgeon Harvey.
A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Lancaster, J.. ..... Madras Medical College.
Moraes, H.. ..... Do.
Nailer, H. A. F ..... Do.
Warder, R... ..... Do.
Barren, W. A... ..... Do.
Wilkins, J ..... Do.

1870.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS ... G. Bidie, M.B., F.L.S., F.R.G.S.
W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M.

O'Hara, W ..... Madras Medical College.
Lechler, H. M. ..... Do.

First Examination.

EXAMINERS ... W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M
W. N. Chipperfield, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

Gray, H. A. C.....Madras Medical College.
Martin, J..... Do.
Mahoney, Phillip..... Do.
John, Mathew..... Do.

1871.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS..... { H. King, A.M., M.B.
J. Keess, M.D.
A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Macdonald, J. .....Madras Medical College.

First Examination.

EXAMINERS..... { W. J. vanSomeren, M.D.
J. Urquhart, M.D.

Barren, W.....Madras Medical College.
Nailer, H. A. F..... Do.
Lancaster, J..... Do.
Warder, R..... Do.

1872.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS..... { W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M.
G. Bidie, M.B., F.L.S., F.R.G.S.

Pedroza, F. H., B.A.....Madras Medical College.

First Examination.

EXAMINERS..... { W. J. vanSomeren, M.D.
W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M.

O'Hara, W.....Madras Medical College.
Wilkins, J..... Do.

Second Examination.

EXAMINERS..... { W. J. vanSomeren, M.D. / R. W. Cockerill, Esq. / W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M.

John, Matthew.....Madras Medical College.

1873

First Examination.

EXAMINERS..... { E. F. Brookman, Esq. / G. Bidie, M.B., F.L.S., F.R.G.S.

Macdonald, D. J.....Madras Medical College.

Second Examination.

EXAMINERS..... { W. J. vanSomeren, M.D. / J. M. Joseph, M.D., LL.D. / E. F. Brockman, Esq.

Lancaster, J.....Madras Medical College.
Warder, R..... Do.
Nailor, H. A. F..... Do.

1874

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS..... { H. King, A.M., M.B. / W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M.

Simpson, D.....Madras Medical College.
Marsden, J. C..... Do.

1875.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS.....{W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M.
A. Porter, M.D.

Whitwell, Robert Richard.....Madras Medical College.
Thomas, William Frederick..... Do.
Burton, John Adolphus..... Do.

1876.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS.....{James Keess, M.D.
A. M. Branfoot, M.B.

Axelby, Charles Edwin.....Madras Medical College.
Patch, Arthur Lodge..... Do.

First Examination.

EXAMINERS.....{James Keess, M.D.
A. M. Branfoot, M.B.

Marsden, James Cort.....Madras Medical College.

1877.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS.....{James Keess, M.D.
A. M. Branfoot, M.B.

Newbigging, Robert Pope, B.A...Madras Medical College.
Staunton, Henry Foster..... Do.
Blake, Charles Joseph Markham Do.
Keys, Elias..... Do.
Passanha, Vincent Adolphe..... Do.
Jesudasa Pillai, Nallatambi..... Do.

First Examination.

EXAMINERS..... { James Keess, M.D.
A. M. Branfoot, M.B.

Whitwell, Robert Richard Harvey.Madras Medical College.

1878.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS ..... { A. M. Branfoot, M.B.
T. K. Rogers, M.B., F.R.C.S.

Albuquerque, Peter Celestin.....Madras Medical College.

First Examination.

EXAMINERS ..... { A. M. Branfoot, M.B.
T. K. Rogers, M.B., F.R.C.S.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1867.

EXAMINERS..... { J. L. Paul, A.M., M.D.
W. N. Chipperfield, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.
H. D. Patterson, F.R.C.S.E.

Gorman, John..... .....Madras Medical College.

1877.

First Examination.

EXAMINERS..... { James Keess, M.D.
A. M. Branfoot, M.B.

Second Class.

Thummon Singh Hazzary, M....Madras Medical College.

1878.

First Examination.

EXAMINERS..... { A. M. Branfoot, M.B.
T. K. Rogers, M.B., F.R.C.S.

Second Class

White, Alfred.....Madras Medical College.

Hennessy, Francis Joseph..... Do

Second Examination.

EXAMINERS..... { A. M. Branfoot, M.B.
T. K. Rogers, M.B., F.R.C.S.

Second Class.

Thummon Singh Hazari, Moharaj.Madras Medical College.

BACHELOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1864.

EXAMINERS..... { Colonel J. Carpendale, R. E.
Col. P. P. L. O'Connell, R. E.

Subbaraya Asari, S.....Civil Engineering Coll., Madras.

1865.

EXAMINERS... { Col. J. Carpendale, R. E.
Col. P. P. L. O'Connell, R.E.

Second Class.

Norris, Owen Vincent.....Presidency College; and Civil Engineering College, Madras.

Rama Rau, Arcot.....Presidency College; and Civil Engineering College, Madras.

Third Class.

Grant, Alfred. ... ... Doveton Protestant College; and Civil Engineering Coll., Madras.

Kolandavelu Mudaliyar, C Presidency College; and Civil Engineering College, Madras.

1869.

EXAMINERS... ... { Colonel J. C. Anderson, R. E. / Lieut.-Col. J Mullins, R. E.

Third Class.

Simpson, James Thomas Civil Engineering Coll., Madras.

1870.

EXAMINERS... ... ... { Lt-Col. J.H.M.S.Stewart, R E. / Captain H. Tulloch, R. E.

1871.

EXAMINERS... .... { Col. J Carpendale, R. E. / T. H. Going, B A., M.I.C.E.

Second Class.

Lynn, Edwin George ... ... Civil Engineering Coll., Madras.

Third Class.

Subbaraya Aiyar, Erode R, B A. Civil Engineering Coll, Madras.

1872.

EXAMINERS... .... { Capt. C. J Smith, R. E. / Francis B. Hanna, M.A., M.E.

1874.

EXAMINERS... ... . { Capt. W. H. Coaker, R. E. / Francis B. Hanna, M.A., M.E.

Second Class.

Ratnasabhapati Pillai, N., B A ... ...Civil Engineering Coll, Madras.

1875.

EXAMINERS... . { Capt. W. H. Coaker, R. E.
Francis B. Hanna, M.A., M.E.

Second Class.

Lafrenais, J. E ... ... Civil Engineering Colh, Madras.

Third Class.

Mathews, W. A . . Civil Engineering Coll., Madras.

1876.

EXAMINERS... .. . . { Francis B. Hanna, M.A., M.E.
Capt. W. H. Coaker, R. E.

First Class.

Raghavachariyar, Tandalam Thatta, B.A. ... ... Civil Engineering College, Madras.

Second Class.

Mahadeva Sastriyar, C. A., B.A . Civil Engineering College, Madras.

Third Class.

Chinnaswami Aiyangar, C. R . Civil Engineering College, Madras.

1877

EXAMINERS .. . . { F. B. Hanna, M.A., M.E.
Capt. W. H. Coaker, R. E.

Second Class.

Vaidyanatha Aiyar, R., B A ..... Civil Engineering Coll., Madras.

Third Class.

Kristnamachariyar, S .... Civil Engineering Coll, Madras.
Kuruvila, K. K... .... Do.

1878.

EXAMINERS . . .. { Capt. W. H. Coaker, R.E.
F. S. Evans, M.A.

Third Class.

Venkataramana Aiya, Sonti, B.A....Civil Engineering College, Madras
Adikesavulu Nayudu, Coka, B.A. Do.

1879.

EXAMINERS..... { Capt. W. H. Coaker, R. E.
F. S. Evans, M.A.

CONVOCATION, 1879.

At the Convocation held in the Senate House on the 4th April, the following Degrees were conferred:—

Names.	*Date of passing Examination.*
B. L.	
Sankaran Nayar, C., B.A.	1879
Srinivasakam Pillai, S., B.A.	„
Subba Rau, T., B.A.	„
Subba Rau, N., B.A.	„
Ramachandra Rau, V., B.A.	„
S. Sundram, T., B.A.	„
Rangachariyar, T. T., B.A.	„
Narayanaswami Aiyar, M. M. S., B.A.	„
Nammyya Chettiyar, C. N., B.A.	„
Narasimha Aiyar, P. S., B.A.	„
Mundappa, M., B.A.	„
Ranga Rau, V., B.A.	„
Anantanarayan Aiyar S. A., B.A.	„
Chellaya Pillai, C., B.A.	„
Venkataraman, A. R., B.A.	„
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, M. O., B.A.	„
Ramalinga Aiyar, C. S., B.A.	„
Ambrose, A. T., B.A.	„
Lokanatha Aiyar, T. V., B.A.	„
Krishna Wariyar, E., B.A.	„
Kuppuswami Aiyar, C. G., B.A.	1878
Tirunarayanchariyar, M.A., B.A.	„
Tirumalachariyar, S., B.A.	„
L. M. S.	
Thummon Singh Hazzarai, M.	1878
B. C. E.	
Lafrenais, J. E.	1875

Names.	*Date of Passing Examination.*
M. A.	
Chinnaswami Mudaliar, A., B.A.	1879
Kodandaramayya, G., B.A.	„
B. A.	
Krishnaswami Aiyar, A.	1879
Srinivasakam, J. T.	„
Sadasivan, T.	„
Srinivasa Rau, D.	„
Krishna Panikkar, M. K.	„
Kesava Pillai, V. J.	„
Jayaraja Rau, R.	„
Rangaswami Aiyangar, S.	„
Srirangachariyar, M. E.	„
Raghavendra Rau, D.	„
Sankara Rau, T.	„
Kuriyan, K.	„
Padmanabha Menon, K.	„
Madhavan Pillai, C. M.	„
Fernandes, V. M.	„
Nilakanta Aiyar, T.	„
Vijayaraghavachariyar, K.	„
D'Souza, J. F.	„
Venkataramayya Chettiyar, M	„
Swaminatha Jatavallabhar, V.	„
Venkobachar, R.	„
Subramanya Pillai, M.	„
Swaminatha Aiyar, V.	„
Venkatramanujarau, C.	„
Krishnamurti, V.	„
Narayana Marar, K.	„
Jesudasa Pillai, G.	„
Narayana Aiyar, P.	„

Names.	*Date of passing Examinrtion.*
Venkataratnam, M.	1879
Kasturiranga Aiyangar, S.	,,
Krishnan, M	,,
Narayanarau Nayudu, P.	,,
Venkatarama Aiyar, V. R.	,,
Krishna Menon, K.	,,
Bartley, E.	,,
Rangachariyar, D. S.	,,
Appaswami Aiyar, R.	,,
Kalyanarama Aiyar, S.	,,
Ramarau Nayudu, C V.	,,
Sudarsanachariyar, K M.	,,
Viakuntam Aiyar, S. E.	,,
Krishna Aiyar, C. R.	,,
Anantan Pillai, T.	,,
Appu Rau, R.	,,
Srinivasa Aiyangar, M. A.	,,
Rama Rau, P. S.	,,
Rangaswami Aiyar, N.	,,
Coombes, R. J.	,,
Sargunar Nadar, D.	,,
Hoover, G. W.	,,
Namberumal Chettiyar, T.	,,
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, A.	,,
Ramaswami, K.	,,
Jagannayakulu Nayudu, G.	,,
Mangapati Nayudu, G.	,,
Govindacharulu, T. M.	,,
Jagannatha Rau, A.	,,
Muhammad Soliman Hashami	,,
Krishnaswami Aiyar, C.	,,
Asirvadam, V.	,,
Venkatasubbayya, V.	,,
Chester, B. H.	,,
Gnanapprakasam, J.	,,
Bashyachariyar, V	,,
Tharyan, P T.	,,
Perayya, J.	,,
Ekambara Aiyar, S.	,,
Gurusing, A.	,,
Srinivasa Aiyar, N.	,,
Venkatasubba Aiyar, C.	,,
Venkoba Rau, C.	,,
Ramachandra Aiyar, R	1879
Burton, W.	,,
Narayana Aiyar, G.	,,
Kolandavelu, J.	,,
Ramachandra Rau, T.	,,
Venkatajaggarau, C.	,,
Kalyanaraman, S.	,,
Varamuniswamayya, S.	,,
Gnanapprakasam Pillai, N.	,,
Srinivasa Rau, P.	,,
Annamalai Chetti, B.	,,
Lakshmanan, T. R.	,,
Kamesvara Rau, M.	,,
Rangachariyar, C.	,,
Ramaswami Aiyar, M.	,,
Rego, J. B. S.	,,
Duraiswami Aiyar, N.	,,
Rama Aiyangar, T.	,,
Subramanya Aiyar, S.	,,
Venkatesa Aiyar, S.	,,
Christian, V. S.	,,
Subramanya Aiyar, T.	,,
Swami Aiyar, N.	,,
Appadurai Aiyar, K.	,,
Padmanabha Aiyar, A. K.	,,
Ramayya, W.	,,
Nagesvara Aiyar, R.	,,
Krishna Aiyangar, M. A.	,,
Chennakesavulu Nayudu, C. R.	,,
Alasingarachariyar, M. C.	,,
Jesudasa Pillai, N.	,,
Narayanan, V. G.	,,
Pacheco, T.	,,
Sundaram Mudaliyar, P.	,,
Arunachala Mudaliyar, V. D.	,,
Krishnan, S.	,,
Ramakrishna Aiyar, P.	1878
LaBouchardiere, M. F.	,,
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, A R.	1877
Subbarayan, C.	,,
Sivasubramanya Pillai, M.	1876
Ananta Rau, R. N.	1874

ALPHABETICAL LISTS

OF

GRADUATES.

MASTERS OF ARTS.

	Names.	Branch.	Year.
	Second Class.		
	Bamanji Phirozsha	History and Moral Science	1872
	Chinnaswami Mudaliyar, A.	Language	1879
	Gnanamuttu, Samuel	History and Moral Science	1876
	Kodandaramayya, Giddu	Mental Philosophy and Sociology	1879
5	Padmanabha Aiyar, S. N	Do.	1877
	Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Salem	History and Moral Science	1873
	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Pundi	Math. and Nat. Phil.	1870
	Sesha Aiyar, R	Do.	1870
	Subbarama Aiya, Chivucula	Mental Philosophy and Sociology	1877
10	Sundararama Aiya, Velagapudi	Math. and Nat. Phil.	1869
	Third Class.		
	Flanagan, Charles Craig	History and Moral Science	1870
	Krishna Rau, Nuldrug	Mental Philosophy and Sociology	1877
	Krishnaswami Chettiyar, P.	Math. and Nat. Phil.	1870
	Kuppuswami Aiyar, V.	History and Moral Science	1874
5	Seshagiri Sastriyar, M.	Language	1875
	Venkataramana Punt, A. L.	History and Moral Science	1870

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

First Class.

Adolphus, Albert Emanuel 1876
Gopala Rau, T 1859
Home, William Alexander 1875
Muttukumara Mupanar, T. M 1874
Pæzold, T. C. E 1860
Pattabirama Aiyar, Chetput R 1875
Ramachandra Rau, T 1869
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Pundi 1865
Sankara Aiyar, A 1861
Sarabhalingam Nayudu, Immaneny 1874
Sheppard, Robert Stuart 1874
Shutie, Spencer Arbuthnot 1874
Sivasankara Pondiah, R 1875
Srinivasakam Pillai, Samuel 1877
Subba Rau, T 1876
Subramanyan, N 1861
Swaminatha Subba Rau, R 1868
Venkataswami Nayudu, Tanakondalu Rangaswami ... 1878

Second Class.

Achaiyalingam, S 1869
Achyutan Nair, U 1869
Adikesavulu Nayudu, Cokah 1875
Aiyaswami Aiyar, S... 1868
Aiyadurai Aiyangar, Akur 1877
Akilanda Aiya, C 1869
Ambrose, Andrew Thompson... 1876
Anantachariyar, Perumpulipakkam 1870
Anantachariyar, Panakanjeri Calappa 1869
Ananda Rau, Tanjore 1871
Anantan Pillai, Tallattuvittil... 1879
Ananta Rau, R. N 1874
Anantaswami Rau, L 1871
Annachari, P. S 1872

	Annaswami Aiyar, P	1877
	Appaswami Aiyar, Ramachandra	1879
	Appu Rau, R	1879
	Appu Sastriyar, S	1876
	Ariyanayagam Pillai, Gabriel S	1863
20	Balaji Rau, C	1859
	Balaji Rau, P	1865
	Balasubramanya Pillai, S	1877
	Bartley, Edwin	1879
	Bashyam Aiyangar, Venbakkam	1864
	Bashyam Aiyangar, Comandur	1875
	Bashyam Chettiyar, D	1868
	Bensley, Oliver Henry	1875
	Chakrapani Rau, R.	1878
	Chandrasekharam, C	1874
30	Chappan Menon, Vappalakallathil	1877
	Chellaya, C	1873
	Chidambara Aiyar, N	1869
	Chinnaswami, A	1877
	Coelho, Antoni John	1872
	Coelho, Sylvester Caetan Stanislaus	1874
	Coleman, Edward	1872
	Conquest, James	1872
	Coombes, Robert James	1879
	Cooney, Henry	1874
40	Damodaram Pillai, Chittur W	1858
	Desikachariyar, Cattangolathur	1869
	Desikachariyar, Venbakkam	1868
	D'Souza, John Francis...	1879
	D'Souza, William Henry	1871
	Devaraja Pillai, T	1869
	Dinadayalu Nayudu, P	1872
	Dunhill, Edward Stanley	1874
	Duraiswami Aiyangar, S	1870
	Duraiswami Aiyar, Tranquebar	1868
50	Duraiswami Mudaliyar, M	1869
	Ekambara Pillai, M	1869
	Elliot, Edward Hugh	1869
	Etirajulu, C	1859

	Fernandes, Victor Manuel	1879
	Flanagan, Charles Craig	1867
	Ganapati Aiyar, P S .	1874
	Gnanamuttu, Samuel .. .	1871
	Gopala Aiyangar, A . ..	1869
	Gopalachariyar, Mandayam D	1875
60	Gopalachariyar, S ...	1870
	Gopalachariyar, Vangore .	1874
	Gopalakrishna Mudaliyar, C	1865
	Gopala Rau, Mangalore	1872
	Gopalaswami, T V	1875
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70	Hanumanta Rau, B .	1874
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90	Kasturiranga Aiyangar, Sesha Aiyangar	1879
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150	Nagaswami, S.	1877
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170	Padmanabha Aiyar, S. N.	1875

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180	Pranatartihara Aiyar, C.	1878
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200	Ramakrishna Aiyar, Munurpullum R	1871
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210	Rama Rau, Panamalai, S	1879
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220	Ramaswami Nayudu, B	1859
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	Ramaswami Sastriyar, K	1867
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	Ramunni Menon, Chelnat	1876
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230	Rangachariyar, Venbakkam	1877
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240	Ratnaswami Mudaliyar, Amerembedu	1877
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260	Seshadri Aiyar, K	1866
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Subba Rau, Nyapathi 1876
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300 Subbarayan, N 1874
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310 Subramanya Pillai, Marutanayakam 1879
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Sundararama Aiyar, Kadambi 1874
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320 Sundara Rau, T 1874
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350	Venkatarama Aiyar, D. N	1877
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360	Venkobachar, S	1877
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10 Annamalai Chettiyar, Bandipalayam 1879
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110	Muttuswami, Nellaiyappa Pillai Mani	... 1878
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130	Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Williyanellore Ramappa	... 1878
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140	Raghavendra Rau, Ullal	1877
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150	Ramachandra Rau, Y.	1878
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160	Ramasubba Aiyar, H	1876
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170	Rangachariyar, Chakravarti	1879
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180	Sambaswami Aiyar, Milattore	1876
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190	Singaravelu, Mylapore	1863
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	Srinivasa Aiyangar, R	1869
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200	Srinivasa Rau, Srinivasapuram	1876
	Srinvasa Rau, Yedathorai	1876
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	Subbarau Nayudu, Makarla V.	1878
210	Subbarayan, S. R	1869
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	Subramanya Aiyar, N	1864
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	Subramanya Aiyar, S	1876
220	Subramanya Aiyar, Seshappa Aiyar	1879
	Subramanya Aiyar, Turaiyappa Aiyar	1879
	Subramanya Aiyar, V	1863
	Sundararama Aiyar, Viraraghavapuram	1872
	Sundara Rau, Trippasur V	1877

	Sundara Varadacharulu, G. N.	1870
	Sundaram Aiyar, S. Madura	1878
	Sundaram Aiyar, Panayur	1878
	Sundaram Aiyar, Subramanya Parasurama Aiyar	1878
	Sundaram Mudali, Ponnambalam	1879
230	Sundaresa Mudaliyar, R	1874
	Sura Aiyar, N	1865
	Swami Aiyangar, C. S	1875
	Swami Aiyar, N	1879
	Swami Aiyar, S.	1874
	Swami Aiyar, Tanjore	1877
	Swaminatha Aiyar, S	1872
	Swaminatha Aiyar, S.	1878
	Swaminatha Aiyar, T. M	1872
	Swaminatha Aiyar, T. S.	1876
240	Swaminatha Aiyar, V. K	1876
	Tate, George	1876
	Taylor, Stephen St. Andrew	1860
	Tharyan, Parampil Tharyan	1879
	Thompson, Robert Alexander	1876
	Tirumalachariyar, S	1876
	Tiruverarayan, K. C	1877
	Tyagaraja Rau, T. S	1874
	Tyagarayan, P	1876
	Unni Erati, M	1872
250	Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Saidapuram	1872
	Vaidyanatha Aiyar, A. R	1877
	Vaidyanatha Aiyar, S	1872
	Varamuniswamayya, Sankirtana	1879
	Vasudeva Rau, S	1872
	Vasudeva Sastri, Vavilala	1878
	Venkatajaggarau, Chendika	1879
	Venkatarama Aiya, Giddu	1875
	Venkatarama Aiya, Thodla	1872
	Venkataraman, A. R	1875
260	Venkataraman, R	1873
	Venkata Rau, G	1873
	Venkata Rau, Gollarcari	1876
	Venkatasubba Aiyar, C	1879

Venkatasubbayya, Vennalakanti 1879
Venkatasubba Aiyar, Madur 1873
Venkataratnam Nayudu, Madireddi 1878
Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S 1873
Venkatesa Aiyar, Srinivasapur 1879
Venkoba Rau, Curukundi... 1879
270 Venkoba Rau, Doddi 1877
Virabadra Mudaliyar, Tiruppanankadu... 1878
Vijayaraghavachariyar, Saidapet 1873
Viraraghavachariyar, Velamur 1874
Viraswami Aiyar, A. S 1875
Visvanatha Aiyar, Kadambi Panayur 1873
276 Visvanatha Aiyar, Mundacolattore 1875

MASTERS OF LAWS.

Third Class.

Bamanji Phirozsha, M.A. 1874
Devaraja Aiyar, Subbaraya Aiyar 1878
Narahari Rau, T 1871
Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S., B.A. 1870

BACHELORS OF LAWS.

First Class.

Bashyam Aiyangar, Venbakkam, B.A. 1869
Muttuswami Aiyar, Thiruvalur 1869
Rajagopalachariyar, Venbakkam 1861
Subramanyan Pillai, V 1861
Venkatapati Rau, C 1861

Second Class.

Aiyaswami Aiyar, Manargudi S., B.A 1872
Anantanarayana Aiyar, Sankaranarayana A., B A. .. 1879
Ariyanayagam Pillai, Gabriel S., B.A. 1868
Babu Rau, U 1869

	Bamanji Phirozsha, M.A.	1873
	Chellaya Pillai, C., B.A.	1879
	Coelho, Antoni John, B.A.	1877
	Fischer, R	1862
	Gopala Aiyangar, A., B.A.	1870
10	Gopalachariyar, S, B.A.	1876
	Grant, W., B.A...	1868
	Gurumurti Aiyar, P.	1869
	Kalyandasundra Aiyar, K., B.A.	1875
	Kuppuramaswami, C., B.A.	1867
	Krishna Aiyar, V., B.A.	1877
	Krishnaswami Aiyangar, R	1868
	Lacey, Joseph...	1868
	Maskell, J	1862
	Mundappa, Mangalore, B.A.	1879
20	Murugesam Pillai, M	1860
	Nallatambi Mudaliyar, T., B.A.	1869
	Nammayyachettiyar, Canchi Niyayam, B.A	1879
	Narasimha Aiyar, Nandivada Ramakrishna, B.A. ...	1878
	Narasimha Aiyar, P. S., B.A.	1879
	Narayanaswami Aiyar, Melur M. S., B.A.	1879
	Parthasarathi, S., B.A.	1862
	Pattabhirama Aiyar, Chetput R., B.A.	1877
	Ramachandra Aiyar, V	1868
	Ramachandra Rau, Venkata, B.A.	1879
30	Rama Rau, Tumalapalli, B.A....	1866
	Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Salem, M.A.	1865
	Rangachariyar, Teruvallur Tattai, B A....	1879
	Rangu Rau, Vuppalam, B.A.	1879
	Sankaran Nayar, Chettur, B.A.	1879
	Sitarama Aiyar, A., B.A.	1870
	Srinivasachariyar, T	1862
	Srinivasakam Pillai, Samuel, B.A.	1879
	Subba Rau, Annambal, B.A.	1876
	Subba Rau, Nyapati, B.A.	1879
40	Subba Rau, Tallapragada, B.A.	1879
	Subramanya Aiyan, S.	1868
	Subramanya Aiyar, N., B.A.	1869
	Subramanya Sastriyar, Conjeveram, B.A.	1874

Subramanya Sastriyar, Vuppalathadium ... 1872
Sundaram, Tirukkarukapur, S., B.A. 1879
Sundararama Aiya, Velagapudi, M.A. . 1872
Tirumalachariyar, M. A., B.A... .. 1868
Tiruvenkatachariyar, C., B.A. 1867
49 Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S 1869

Third Class.

Ambrose, Andrew Thomson, B.A. 1879
Anantachariyar, Panappakkam 1869
Anantacharulu, Panakanjeri Calappa, B.A. 1874
Anantasubramanya Sastriyar, S 1867
Arivanandam Pillai, John 1867
Arunachala Sastriyar, Conjeveram 1870
Balaji Rau, P., B.A. 1868
Balaji Rau, R 1869
Chellappa Pillai, T., B.A. 1863
10 Damodaram Pillai, Chittur W., B.A. 1871
Desikachariyar, Cattangalathur, B.A. 1876
Devaraja Aiyar, Subbaraya Aiyar 1870
Duraiswami Aiyangar, Srimushnam, B.A 1875
Duraiswami Aiyar, Tranquebar, B.A. 1873
Evers, Josiah 1870
Gopalachariyar, Wullinellore, B.A. 1877
Gopala Rau, Mangalore, B.A. 1876
Govinda Pillai, A 1873
Gurumurti, P., B.A 1874
20 Haridas, Nanabhai 1863
Jagarau Maridas Pillai, M., B.A. 1870
Kachapesvara Aiya, A. 1870
Kamesan, J 1869
Kanakasabhai Pillai, V., B.A. 1877
Kandaswami Mudaliyar, Carikalavakkam, B.A. 1866
Krishna Menon, Thaka Curupett 1876
Krishnamurti, P. N 1870
Krishna, E. K 1869
Krishnaswami Chettiyar, Pasumurti, M.A. 1875
30 Krishnaswami Chettiyar, Pasumurti V., B.A. 1872

Krishna Wariyar, E. K., B.A. 1879
Kuppuswami Aiyar, C. G., B.A. 1878
Lakshminarasimham, Atmuri, B.A. 1874
Lawrence, John Charles Skillern, B.A. 1874
Lokanatha Aiyar, Tiruvalur Vaidyanatha, B.A.... . 1879
Madhava Rau, T., B.A... 1875
Mangalam Pillai, A. J., B.A. 1867
Narahari Rau, T 1869
Narayanaswami Aiyar, A., B.A. 1876
40 Nevins Pillai, Samuel, B.A. 1870
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, M., B.A. 1869
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Mandayam Osuri, B.A.... ... 1879
Raghunatha Aiya, Sujir, B.A. 1877
Rajagopalachariyar, V., B.A. 1873
Ramachandra Aiyar, A 1869
Ramachandra Rau, P 1867
Ramachandra Rau, Tumacherla, B.A. 1874
Ramachandra Rau, Saib, C 1870
Ramachandra Venkaji, Tanjore, B.A. 1878
50 Ramakrishna Aiyar, M. R., B.A. 1874
Ramalinga Aiyar, C. S., B.A. 1879
Ramanujachariyar, T. S 1868
Ramaswami Aiyar, M., B.A. 1874
Ramasubba Aiyar, S., B.A. 1875
Ramayya Punja, Attavar, B.A. 1878
Rangachariyar, Pondapakkam Viravalli, B.A. 1878
Rangaswami Aiyangar, A., B.A. 1874
Ratnavelu Mudaliyar, Chintadripetta, B.A. 1870
Rozario, J. L., B.A. 1870
60 Sanjiva Rau, V., B.A. 1865
Sarvottama Rau, N., B.A. 1874
Satagopa Aiyangar, Raghava Aiyangar, B.A. 1878
Saundaranayagam Pillai, Gabriel P., B.A. 1867
Sesha Aiyar, R., M.A. 1872
Seshacharulu, S., B.A. 1875
Snell, Edmund, B.A. 1864
Subba Aiyar, V., B.A. 1875
Subbarayan, C., B.A. 1868
Subbarayulu Chettiyar, Palakula, B.A. 1866

70 Subramanya Aiyar, V 1869
Subrayulu Reddiyar, Agaram, B.A. 1878
Sundaram Sastriyar, C. V 1872
Thompson, Reginald 1864
Tirumalachariyar, S., B.A. 1879
Tirumalacharulu, B 1870
Tirunarayanachariyar, M. A., B.A... 1879
Venkataraman, Ananta Rama, B.A. 1879
Venkataramaña Punt, A. L , M.A. 1875
Venkatesan, R., B.A.... 1873
80 Venkatarama Aiyar, Thodla, B.A. 1876
Venkatasubbarayudu, S 1870
Venugopalachariyar, Venbakkam, B.A. 1877
Viraswami Aiyar, A. R 1869
84 Visvanatha Aiyar, Kadambi Panayur, B.A. 1878

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

Dhanakoti Raju, W. E 1871
Flynn, George William 1858
Rockwood, G. 1872

BACHELORS OF MEDICINE AND MASTERS IN SURGERY.

Dhanakoti Raju, W. E 1868
Gregory, W 1868
John, Mathew 1872
Nailer, H. A. F 1873

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Second Class

Gorman, John 1867
Thummon Singh Hazari, M 1879

BACHELORS OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

First Class.

Raghavachariyar, Thandalam Thatta, B.A 1876

Second Class.

Lafrenais, J. E 1875
Lynn, Edwin George 1871
Mahadeva Sastriyar, C. A., B.A. 1876
Norris, Owen Vincent 1865
Rama Rau, Arcot 1865
Ratnasabhapati Pillai, N., B.A... 1874
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, R., B.A. 1877

Third Class.

Adikesavalu Nayudu, Coka, B.A. 1873
Chinnaswami Aiyangar, C. R. 1876
Grant, Alfred 1865
Kolandavelu Mudaliyar, C 1865
Krishnamachariyar, S 1877
Simpson, James Thomas 1869
Subbarayar, Erode, R., B.A. 1871
Subbaraya Asari, S 1864
Venkataramana Aiyar, Sonti, B.A. 1878

SCHOLARS, PRIZEMEN, AND MEDALLISTS.

Governor's Scholarship.

1870 Gopalachari, Mandayam D. .... Presidency College.

1874 Srinivasachari, Tirumalai. .....S.P.G.H.S., Vepery, & Pres. Coll.

1877 D'Cruz, Timothy Stanislaus.....St. Thomé Seminary, and Presidency College.

Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rau's Prizes.

1870 F. A.—Vaidyanadhan, N..... Prov. Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Mat.—Subba Aiyar, V. .... Do. do.

1871 F. A.—Ramachandra Aiyar, S .. Do. do. and S. P. G. H. S., Tanjore.
Mat.—Pattabhirama Aiyar, C.R. Prov. Coll., Kumbhakonam.

1872 F. A.—Subba Aiyar, V. ..... } Do.
F. A.—Krishnaswami Aiyar, V. }
Mat.—Venkataraman, S.. .... Do.

1873 F. A.—Pattabhirama, Aiyar, C.R. Do.
Mat.—Visvanadha Aiyar, T. V... Do.

1874 F. A.—Swaminadha Sastri, S.... Do.
Mat.—Malhari Rau, S..... . Do.

1875 F. A.—Sundaram, S.. .. .. Do.
Mat.—Rangaswami Aiyangar, S. Do.

1876 F. A.—Duraiswami Aiyar, R... .. Do.
Mat.—Nilakantan, A .... Do.

1877 F. A.—Swaminadha Aiyar, R..... Do.
Mat.—Radhakrishnan, S..... Do.

1878 F. A.—Swaminatha Aiyar, K... Do.
Mat.—Vaidyanatha Aiyar, T. V. Do.

1879 F.A.—Krishnaswami, N..... Do.
Mat.—Swaminatha Aiyar, S. A.. Do.

Maharajah of Travancore's Scholarship.

1872 Lafrenais, Joseph E.....Trivandram College, and Civil Engineering College, Madras.
1875 Kuruvila, K. K..... Do. do. do.
1877 Kurian Jacob.....
1879 Sesha Aiyangar, S..... Do. do. do.

Maharajah of Cochin's Scholarship.

1876 Govinda Menon, T ....Prov. School, Calicut, and Civil Engineering College, Madras.

Sri Goday Vari Sanskrit Prize.

1874 Chandrasekharam, C... .....Presidency College.
1876 Venkatarama Sastri, S.....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
1877 Chandrasekharam, C .....Presidency College.
1878 Chakrapani Rau..... .....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
1879 Sankara Rau, T..... Presidency College and Private Study.

The Norton Prize.

1876 Gnanamuttu, Samuel..... .....Private Study.
1877 Padmanabha Aiyar, S. N.....Trivandram College & Private Study.
1879 Kodandaramayya, Giddu.....Madras Christian College and Private Study.

Jagirdar of Arni's Gold Medal.

1877 Chndarasekharam, C..... .....Presidency College.
1879 Narayana Aiyar, P..... Do.

Members of Senate who have delivered the Address to Graduates at Convocation.

1858 A. J Arbuthnot, Esq. ....Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

1859 E. B. Powell, Esq, M.A.....Principal of the Presidency College.

1860 J. D. Mayne, Esq., B.A.....Barrister-at-Law.

1861 The Rev. A. R. Symonds, M.A...Secy. to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

1862 The Rev. R. Halley, M.A.....Principal, Doveton Protestant College.

1863 J. B. Norton, Esq., B.A.....Barrister-at-Law.

1864 E. Thompson, Esq., M.A.....Principal, Presidency College.

1865 The Rev. John Richards, M.A.....Chaplain, Madras Establishment.

1866 Hon'ble Sir A. Bittleston, Knight, Judge, High Court.

1867 Hon'ble W. Holloway.....Judge, High Court.

1868 Hon'ble A. J. Arbuthnot, C.S.I.....Member of Council.

1869 His Excellency Lord Napier, K.T...Governor of Fort St. George, and Chancellor of the University.

1870 Geo. Smith, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.S.E...Principal, Medical College, Madras.

1871 The Rev. W. Miller, M.A.....Principal, F. C. M. Institution, Madras.

1872 H. Fortey, Esq., M.A.....Ag. Inspector of Normal Schools and Presidency Division.

1873 W. A. Porter, Esq., M.A..... ...Ag. Principal, Presidency College.

1874 Hon'ble H. S. Cunningham, M.A...Advocate-General.

1875 G. Thom, Esq., M.A.....Principal, Doveton Protestant College.

1876 Hon'ble L. C. Innes.....Judge, High Court, and Vice-Chancellor of the University.

1877 Col. R. M. Macdonald.....Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

1878 M C. Furnell, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S....Principal, Medical College.

1879 The Rt. Rev. R. Caldwell, D.D., L.L.D. Missionary Bishop.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1878.

EXAMINERS.

Languages :—

English... General .:. Rev. Geo. Patterson.
J. B. Bilderbeck, B.A.
J. Cook, M.A.

English... Text..... D. Wilson Kidd, B.A.
R. Harvey, M.A.
Geo. Bickle, Esq.

Sanskrit and Uriya .....K. M. Banerjea, LL.D.

Latin .....R. B. Michell, M.A.

Persian and Urdu.....Rev. E. Sell.

Tamil..... S. Seshayya, B.A.
J. M. Velu Pillai.
P. V. Ramaswamiraju, B.A.
S. Ramaswami Mudaliyar M.A., B.L.

Telugu ..... V. Vasudeva Sastriyar, B.A.
S. Rangayya Chettiyar, B.A.

Kanarese..... M. Clapham, Esq.
A. Subba Raw, B.A., B.L.

Malayalam..... R. S. Sheppard, B.A.
U. Achyuthan Nayar, B.A.

Mathematics :—

Arithmetic ..... Capt. W. H. Coaker, R. E.

Algebra ..... S. Srinivasa Raghava Aiyangar, B.A.

Geometry ..... C. Waters, M.A.
W. Leeming, M.A.

General Knowledge :—

Indian History	C. C. Flanagan, M.A. E. B. Powell, Esq. Geo. Milne Rae, M.A.
Physics	E. P. Metcalfe, M.A. C. Nagoji Rau, B.A.
Geography, Physical and General.....	W. H. Wilson, PH.D. C. W. Pearce, Esq. W. Morgan, Esq.

UNDER-GRADUATES.

FIRST CLASS.

Name	Where Educated.
Tocher, Richard Thornton.	Private Study.
Swaminathan, T. K. ...	Free School, Puttukótai, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Swaminatha Aiyar, S. A ...	Anglo-Vernacular School, Kapistalam, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Venkatesvara Aiyar, Tharakad Krishna Pattar ...	Kalpatti School, Palghát, and Provincial School, Calicut.
Swamikannu, L. D. ...	St Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Jagannathan, Kalluri ...	Hindu School, Cocanáda, and Provincial College, Rájahmundry.
Padmanabha Aiyar, S. ...	Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Subramanya Aiyar, Tharakad Venkatanarayana Aiyar. ...	Zillah School, Palghát, and Provincial School, Calicut.
Subramanya Aiyar, S. A....	Town School, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Arokyaswami, T. V. ...	St. Mary's Seminary, Trichinopoly, and St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Vaidinathan, P. ...	Provincial College, Combaconum, and Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly.
Ramanathan, M. R. ...	Town School, and Provincial College, Combaconum.

Name.	Where Educated.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, R. ...	Town School, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Parthasarathi Chetti, Vemuru. ...	Pachappah's Branch and High Schools, Madras.
Coleman, Albert ...	District Schools, Chittaldroog and Tumkur.
Ganapati Aiyar, K. ...	Anglo-Vernacular School, Kapistalam, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Sloan, John Alexander ...	Bishop Cotton's School, Bangalore, and Doveton Protestant College.
Muhammad Sibagtula Chida. ...	Madrissa-i-Azam and Presidency College.
Krishna Rau, Mathava Gopala. ...	Brennan Zillah School, Tellicherry.
Gopalau, V. S. ...	Town School, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
	SECOND CLASS.
Ramachandran, M ...	Town School, Combaconum.
Ramachandra Rau, K. ...	Do. do.
Stephenson, George Scott..	Now Kingswood Bath, England.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Pattam	Anglo-Vernacular School, New Town, and Zillah School, Cuddalore.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Pasalai Aiya Aiyar ...	Provincial College, Combaconum, and Zillah School, Madura.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Ramanujapuram Anandam Pillai ...	Anglo-Vernacular School, Triplicane, and Maharajah's High School, Mysore.
Muttuswami Aiyar, T. S ...	Village School, Battlagundu, and Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Annaswami Sastri, S ...	Town School, Combaconum.
Purushottama Chetti, G..	Do. and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Sundaram Aiyar, T ...	Anglo-Vernacular School, Kapistalam, and Provincial College, Combaconum.

Name.	Where Educated
Soumyanarayanan, Sholavandan ...	St Thomé Seminary and Presidency College.
Kuppuswami Sastri, Tiruvadi V ...	Town School and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Ramaswami, M ...	Preparatory and Town Schools, Combaconum.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, T ...	Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular and High Schools, Maunárgudi.
Kanaran, Tatta ...	Brennan Zillah School, Tellicherry.
Maitland, Percy Edmund	St. George's Grammar School, Chadderghaut.
Rego, Eusebio Francis ...	Bishop's School, Rozario, and Provincial School, Mangalore.
Wilkinson, Honor Joseph Darling ...	St. Andrew's School, Madras
Subramanyan, Perumkulam Visvanatha ...	Zillah School, Palghát, and High School, Ernakulam.
Venkoba Rau, R ...	Town School and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Daniel, Joseph ...	S. P. G. Seminary, Sawyerpuram.
Parthasarathi Chetti, Kanamarlaqudi ...	Pachappah's Branch and High Schools, Madras.
Madurainayakam Pillai, Coimbatore Muttuswami Pillai ...	London Mission and High Schools, Coimbatore.
Vasudeva Rau, Nagappa ..	Basel German Mission and Provincial Schools, Calicut.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, S ...	Town School and Provincial College' Combaconum.
Arumukha Pillai, Pondicherry. ...	St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore.
Ramanujachari Pundi, Sattupadi. ...	Taluk School, Wállajápét, and Pachappah's High School, Madras.

Name.	Where Educated.
Krishna Pillai, T. R. ...	District School, Tiruvellah, and Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Natesan, S. ...	Town School and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Subramanya Aiyar, G. S...	Town School and Native High School, Combaconum.
Vedauayakam, John Emmanuel. ...	Church of Scotland Mission School, Madras.
Vittal Rau, Arur ...	Taluk School, Karkala, and Provincial School, Mangalore.
Muhammad Sibgtula Mohajir. ...	Madrissa-i-Azam and Presidency College.
Raman, Narayanan ...	District School, Aleppy, and Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Sesha Aiyangar, N. ...	Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Williams, Joshua ...	Zillah School, Cuddapah, and London Mission School, Madras.
Subbarama Aiyar Kavaseri P. ...	Brennan Zillah School, Tellicherry.
Krishnappa Aiyar, M. S...	Wesleyan Mission High School, Negapatam, and Native High School, Combaconum.
Paramasiva Aiyar, T. ...	Town School and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Ranga Ramanujam, Tiruvendipuram. ..	St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore.
Chew, William Roger ...	Bishop Cotton's School and College, Bangalore.
Rama Rau, Palladam Venkatarama Alyar. ...	High School, Coimbatore.
Subramanya Aiyar, T. N...	Chattram School, Orathanad, and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Venkoba Rau, L. ...	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Venkatachalam Aiyar, V.R.	School, Viranellore, and Maharajah's College, Trivandrum.
Balakrishnayya Nayudu, Tanjore. ...	Wesleyan Mission Institution, Royapettah.
Kuppuswami Aiyangar, Sama. ...	Vediyarpuram Seminary and Pachappah's Branch School, Chilambaram.

Name.	Where Educated.
Srinivasa Aiyar Annadurai Aiyar. ...	Town School, Combaconum, and S. P.G High School, Trichinopoly.
Krishnaswamy, Agastya...	Noble High School, Masulipatam.
Bashyakaraulu, Gunta ...	Free Church Mission School, Chingleput
Hyder Sheriff ...	Government Anglo-Vernacular School, Mylapore, and Presidency College.
Muhamud Yacob, Ghulam Hyder ...	Anglo-Vernacular School, New Town, and Zillah School, Cuddalore.
Krishna Rau, Vuppu ...	Zillah School, Cuddapah.
Annadurai Aiyar, S ...	Town School and Native High School, Combaconum.
Balasubramanya Aiyar, R...	Town School and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Duraiswami, S ...	Anglo-Vernacular School, Shiyáli, and Town School, Combaconum.
Srinivasa Rau, Puttur ...	Local Fund School, Buntwal, and Provincial School, Mangalore.
Subramanyamayya, Yanamandram ...	Pachappah's High School, Madras.
Timmakrishna Rau, Hurali	Maharajah's High School, Mysore, and District School, Chittaldroog.
Raghavendra Rau, Benigal	Taluk School, Udipi, and Provincial School, Mangalore.
Anantachari, Komandur ...	Free Church Mission B. and Hindu Anglo-Vernacular Schools, Nellore.
Abbas Hussain Syed ...	Presidency College and Zillah School, Chittúr.
Kandar Nayar, Pannikot...	Union School, Manjeri, and Provincial School, Calicut.
Duraiswami Pillai, R. R ...	St. Mary's Seminary, Trichinopoly, and St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Lashmana Sastri, Gunturi.	Provincial College, Rájahmundry.
Rama Potuval, Thirumasi.	Local Fund School, Talliparamba, and Anglo-Vernacular School, Cannanore

Name.	Where Educated.
Ramanujachari, R ...	Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Velaguli, and Wesleyan Mission High School, Mannárgudi.
Ramaswami Aiyangar, S ...	S. P. G. High School, Rámnád.
Subba Rau, Hemmadi ...	Local Fund School, Kundapur, and Provincial School, Mangalore.
Narayanaswami Mudali, Tinnalli ...	London Mission School, Madras.
Simon Cullari Mark ...	German Mission School and Provincial School, Calicut.
Lakshmanaswami Mudali, Nattam. ...	Pachappah's Branch and High Schools, Madras.
Ramaswami Aiyar, A. ...	Town School and Provincial College, Combaconum.
RamaRau, Nagarmatt. ...	Local Fund School, Mulki, and Provincial School, Mangalore.
Tolasinga Pillai, Mount ...	Wesleyan Mission School, St. Thomas' Mount, and Zillah School, Saidapet.
Duraswami Mudali, A. G .	Town School and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Ramaswami Aiyar, T. ...	Town School, Combaconum.
Perumal Chetti, Comarapalayam, K. ...	Aided School, Komarapalayam, and Zillah School, Salem.
Bernard, Edwin Townshond. ...	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras.
Tiruvenkatachari, Williyanellur. ...	Anglo-Vernacular School, Muttiyalpet, and Pachappah's High School, Madras.
Vaidyanatha Pattar, Kalpathi Ananta Krishna Pattar ...	Municipal School, Kalpathi, and Zillah School, Palghát.
Tiruvenkatachari, S. .	Town School, Combaconum

Name.	Where Educated.
Ramachandra Aiyar, Sabbapati. ...	Result-system School, Kodavasil, and Pachappah's Branch School, Chilambaram.
Srinivasaka Aiyangar, R...	Anglo-Vernacular School, Viranallur, and Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly.
Venkatasuryanarayanarau Nayudu, Makarla. ...	Town School and Provincial College, Rájahmundry.
Andy, Stephen. ...	Doveton Protestant College and Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Venkatesvaram, Prabhala.	London Mission School, Vizagapatam
Vajravelu, Lalapet ...	Do. Institution, Bangalore.
Balakrishna Rau, A. ...	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Paul, Pilo. ...	Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Lashminarayanappa Pantulu, Dronamraju. ...	Town School and Provincial College, Rájahmundry.
Ramanujachari, Chetlur ...	St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore.
Subbarama Aiyar, S. A. ...	Town and Native High Schools, Combaconum.
Francis, S. ...	Lutheran Central School, Tranquebar
Bhavani Rau, Kombrabail..	Union School, Manjeshwar, and Provincial School, Mangalore.
Noronha, Avid ...	Bishop's School, Rozario, and Provincial School, Mangalore.
Subba Rau, Konnur ...	Wesleyan Mission School, Mysore
Furvall, John Norton ...	All Saints' Institution, Hyderabad.
Kannan Nambiyar, Muvarakkamballi. ...	Taluk School, Badagara, and Provincial School, Calicut.
Pranatartiharan, N. ...	Town School and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Subramanya Sastri, S ...	Do. do do.
Subba Rau, B Hemmadi...	Union School, Basrur, and Provincial School, Mangalore.

Name.	Where Educated.
Chengalvapati, Vadlamudi	Pachappah's Branch and High Schools, Madras.
Anandatirtha Rau, Canambali ...	Wesleyan Educational Institution and Central College, Bangalore.
Panduranga Rau, Krishna Rau, S ...	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Thomas, Mangalattu Korah	Protestant Grant-in-Aid School, Cochin, and Church Mission Society's College, Cottayam.
Subba Rau, Padibidri ...	Local Fund School, Kundapur, and Provincial School, Mangalore.
Rajagopal, Alexander ...	Madras Christian College and Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras.
Subramanya Aiyar, M ...	Town School and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Venkatarama Aiyar, Karúr Parameśvara Aiyar ...	Anglo-Vernacular School, Karúr, and S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Narayana Menon, P. C ...	Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Narayanan Unnittan, V. K	Do. do.
Parameśvaran Pillai, Govindan ...	Do. do.
Taylor, Robert Thomas ...	Doveton Protestant College.
Kesava Baliga, Bantwal ...	Anglo-Vernacular School, Gokurn Mut, and Provincial School, Mangalore.
Pattabhiramayya, Guduri...	Hindu High School, Vizagapatam.
Rego, Sylvester Eusebius..	Roman Catholic Brothers' School and Anglo-Vernacular School, Cannanore.
Venkataramana Aiyar, Pollachi Parasurama Aiyar.	Taluk School, Pollachi, and High School, Coimbatore.
Viraraghava Aiyar, Sekharipuram Sesha Aiyar. ...	Mission and Zillah Schools, Palghát.
Currie, Gaspar. ...	Milagres and Provincial Schools, Mangalore.

Name.	Where Educated.
Muttanindaperumal Pillai, M. ...	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly.
Howell, Edwin Henry ...	Bishop Cotton's School and College, Bangalore.
Appu Nadungadi, Thalakoti Matathil. ...	Primary School, Mangalore, and Provincial School, Calicut.
Natesa Aiyar, M. ...	Town School and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Rama Aiyar, S. ...	Do. do. do.
Matthai, Kappuratattu Mathunni. ...	Mission School, Mullapalli, and Church Mission Society's College, Cottayam
Chinnatambi, Charles William. ...	Central School, Jaffna.
Annaswami Rau, V. ...	Muppanar School, Kapistalam, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Rama Aiyar, T. ...	Town School, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Ramachandra Aiyar, G. ...	Do. do. do.
Sesha Aiyar, P. ...	Do. do. do.
Raghavaram, Gade ...	Zillah School, Berhampore
Nash, Walter Tavenor ...	St. Andrew's School, Bangalore, and High School, Coimbatore.
Sivaramakrishna Aiyar, Tarakad Aiyaswami Aiyar. ...	Municipal School, Calpatti, and Zillah School, Palghát.
Maduranayakam, Trichinopoly Janavikulam Manikkam Pillai ...	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Ramachandra Aiyar, Pinnangudi Sundaram Aiyar	Anglo-Vernacular School, Lalgudi, and S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Achyutaramayya, Potaraju	Hindu High School, Masulipatam.

Name.	Where Educated.
Venkatappa Rau, G.	Branch School, Chípurupalle, and High School, Vizianagram.
Appavu Pillai, Selvarayan.	St. Peter's School, Royapooram, and London Mission School, Madras.
Subranyamayya, Marupur.	Pachappah's Branch and High Schools, Madras.
Subrananyam Aiyar, Wállájápét.	St. Thomé Seminary.
Tiruvenkatachari, Mysore...	Madras Christian College
Venkataramanjulu Nayudu, Turayur ...	Hindu Proprietary School, Madras.
Gordon, Philip Cecil Harcourt ...	St. Andrew's School, Bangalore.
Schmidt, Clarence	Breeks' Memorial School, Ootacamund, and Bishop Cotton's School and College, Bangalore.
Raghunatha Aiyangar, C. R.	Town School, Combaconum.
Rajappa Aiyar, S. ...	Do. and Provincial College, Combaconum
Sanjiva Rau, S. ...	Do. do. do.
Krishna Kurup, Tirumangalath Cangiradan ...	German Mission and Provincial Schools, Calicut.
Visvanatha Pant, V. ...	Town School and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Siva Rau, Kalyanapur ...	Government Normal and Provincial Schools, Mangalore.
Venkataramayya, Basavaraju	Church Mission School, Ellore, and Noble High School, Masulipatam.
Subba Rau, Mysore ...	Wesleyan Mission and Maharajah's High Schools, Mysore.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, Subramanya Sastri ...	Anglo-Vernacular School, Tirupatúr, and S. P. G. High School, Rámnád.
Manikkam Aiyar, Arasanimangalam ...	S. P. G. High School, Vepery.
Raghunatha Rau, Krishna das ...	Wesleyan Mission School, Royapettah
Vijayaraghavachari, K. ...	S. P. G. High School, Vepery.

Name	Where Educated
Pattabhirama Aiyar, S K...	Provincial College, Combaconum, and Wesleyan Mission High School, Mannárgudi.
Sesha Aiyangar, R .	Pachappah's Branch School, Chillambaram, and Native High School, Negapatam
Tettiravuswami Pillai, R .	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam
Narasimham, Vemuri Lakshmi ...	Hindu High School, Masulipatam
Ramaswami Aiyar, Basavapatna .	District School, Hole Narasapur, and Maharajah's High School, Mysore.
Jacob, Joseph ...	S P. G Seminaries, Sawyerpuram and Madras
Narasimhachari, Paranur .	Free Church Mission Branch School, Chingleput
Tangavelu Mudali, Perumbakkam ...	St Thomé Siminary and Presidency College
Muttu Aiyar, Swami Aiyar	German Mission and Provincial Schools, Calicut.
Adaikkalanatha Pillai, Ananda ...	St Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Appaswami Aiyar, S ..	Native High School, Combaconum, and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore
Ramasubba Rau, Ravalur ..	Anglo-Vernacular School, Gooty, and London Mission School, Bellary.
Krishna Menon, Kuruppatta	District School, Tiruchur, and High School, Ernakulam
Nanjappa, Tirumalige S .	Maharajah's High School, Mysore.
Joseph, Manuel	
Krishnamurti Rau, Madvapati	S. P. G. Seminary, Sawyerpuram.
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Triplicane, and Presidency College
Nanjappa Asari, Srimantula	Zillah School, Salem, and Wesleyan Mission School, Royapettah
Rangachari, Kanjivakkam .	Pachappah's Branch and High Schools, Madras.
Tiruvenkataswami Mudali, Pondicherry	Do School, Conjeveram.

Name.	Where Educated.
Velu Chetti, Venkatachala.	Madras Christian College.
Venkatachala Paut, S ...	Town School and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Venkatarama Aiyar, S. M.	Native High School, Mannárgudi.
Natesa Sastri, P. K ...	Anglo-Vernacular School, Palmanair, and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Tambinayagam Pillai, Ariyanayagam Pillai, Gabriel...	High School, Trivandram, and Private Study.
Vaidyanatha Sastri, V. S ..	District School, Kottar, and Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Rajagopala Mudali, Chinnasavanam. ...	Madras Christian College and S. P. G. High School, Vepery.
Srinivasaraghavachari, Comandur Elayavalli. ...	Pachappah's Branch and High Schools, Madras.
Gundu Rau, Talcad ...	Central College, Bangalore.
Kenny, William Thomas ...	Roman Catholic and Provincial Schools, Calicut.
Krishna Menon, Anakkara Vatakkath. ...	Government Normal and Provincial Schools, Calicut.
Susai, S. ...	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Muttuswami Aiyar, S. ...	Chattram School, Rajamadam, and Native High School, Maunárgudi.
Pandya Pillai, Sankara ...	S. P. G. Seminary, Sawyerpuram.
Arunachalam Pillai, T. S ...	Preparatory and Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Greatorex, Clement Hope...	Doveton Protestant College.
Winckler, Peter Arthur ...	Provincial School, Calicut, and Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Chatu Kurup, Padinharathil	Taluk School, Badagara, and Anglo-Vernacular School, Cannanore.
Nash, James Thomas Charles	St. Andrew's School, Bangalore.
Desikachari, Carinjipadi ...	Zillah School, Cuddalore.
Pranatartihara Aiyar, C. V..	Town School and Provincial College, Combaconum.

Name.	Where Educated.
Venkatakrishna Aiyar, P ...	Maharajah's College, Trivandram, and Native High School, Combaconum.
Savarimuttu Pillai, A ...	St. Mary's Seminary, Trichinopoly, and St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Vijayarangam Mudali, M ...	Provincial School, Bellary, and S. P. G. High School, Rámnád.
Venkataramanuja Rau, Indurti ...	Free Church Mission School, Nellore.
Abraham, Gnanakkan ...	S. P. G. Seminary, Sawyerpuram.
Appaswami Pillai, S. ...	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore, and Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly.
Simeon, Gnanakkan ...	Boys' Boarding School and Church Mission Society's English Institution, Palamcottah.
Kesava Valiyatan, V. N ...	Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Sawmirau Pillai, Pondicherry ...	Madras Christian College.
Kunhimannan, P. Velandi..	Union School, Periyakulam, and Brennan Zillah School, Tellicherry.
Kuppuswami Pillai, A ...	Town School and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Visvanatha Aiyar, M. ...	Pachappah's Branch School, Conjeveram, and Provincial College, Combaconum
Frederick, D. ...	Lutheran Mission Central School, Tranquebar.
Raghupati Aiyangar, S ...	Provincial College, Combaconum, and Native High School, Mannárgudi.
Duraiswami Pillai, Arcot Chockalinga ...	Private Study.
Ramanna, Maddur ...	Maharajah's High School, Mysore.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Mandayam Vasu ...	Wesleyan Mission School, do.
Subramanya Aiyar, M. A...	Maharajah's College, Trivandram, and Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly.
Venkataperumal Chetti, A.	Madras Christian College and Church Mission Society's English Institution, Palamcottah.

Name.	Where Educated.
Venkatarama Aiyar, R ...	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly.
Murugesa Mudali, Chittur..	Zillah School, Chittur, and Presidency College
Ranga Rau, Viyasarayani...	Do. do. and Saidapet.
Seshachari, Vembakkam Comandur ...	Anglo-Vernacular School, Mylapore, and Presidency College.
Krishna Kurup, Komath Kizhakedath ...	Anglo-Vernacular School, Cannanore, and Provincial School, Calicut.
Purushottaman, Nellore ...	London Mission School, Bangalore, and London Mission High School, Salem.
Seshadri Aiyangar, Tiruvendipuram ...	St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore.
Ramanuja Chari, Adur Venkata ...	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular and Free Church Mission Schools, Nellore.
Pichu Aiyar, V. A.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Vallayur, and Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Hanumaji Rau, Angara ...	Hindu High and London Mission High Schools, Vizagapatam.
Arunachala Aiyar, Eluvaram	Taluk School, Kishnagiri, and Zillah School, Chittúr.
Srinivasa Rau, Hosakota ...	Provincial School, Bellary, and Presidency College.
Thomson, George Robert Alexander ...	St. Andrew's School, Bangalore.
Kunhunni Menon, Pannicot	Zillah School, Palghát, and Provincial School, Calicut.
Subramanya Aiyar, Calicut	
Ramaswami Aiyar ...	High School, Coimbatore.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, R. V	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Ramaswami Aiyangar, Tirukkandesvaram ...	Anglo-Vernacular School, New Town, and Zillah School, Cuddalore.
Swaminathan, L ...	Town School and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Sundararaja Aiyar, B. A.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Battlagundu, and Zillah School, Madura.

Name.	Where Educated
Tiruchittambalam Pillai, Iyamperumal Pillai ..	Church Mission Society's English Institution, Palamcottah, and Hindu Proprietary School, Madras.
Ponnappa, Kongattira.. ..	Central School, Mercara, and Central College, Bangalore.
Chantan, Kanoth .	Local Fund School, Angarakandi, and Anglo-Vernacular School, Cannanore
Parasurama Aiyar, Nurni Appu Aiyar	Zillah School, Palghát, and Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.
Subba Rau, Satyamangalam Babu Rau ...	Taluk School, Satyamangalam, and High School, Coimbatore.
Aravamudu Aiyangar, R .	Primary and Town School, Combaconum.
Narasimhan, D S ...	American Mission School, Dindigul, and Native High School, Combaconum.
Ramachandram, C. V. ...	Town School and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Rangachari, C. S. ...	Do. do do.
Venkataraman, S. P. ...	Do. do. do
Fitzpatrick, Henry Edward John ...	St. George's Grammar School, Chadderghaut.
Farias, Francis Xavier ..	Government Normal and Provincial Schools, Mangalore.
Wiltshire, Robert ..	Hindu High School, Vizagapatam.
Kodandaramanujulu Nayudu, Gudappakkam ...	Anglo-Vernacular School, Sholingur, and Presidency College
Rangachari, Komandur ...	Free Church Mission and Hindu Anglo-Vernacular Schools, Nellore.
Draviyam, Nayinar ...	Church Mission Society's English Institution, Palamcottah.
Ponnuswami Pillai, S T ..	District School, Mavalikarai, and Maharajah's College, Trivandram.

Name.	Where Educated
Muhammad Anzim, Ghulam Hyder ...	Zillah School, Cuddalore.
Srinivassa Aiyangar, S ...	Town School and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Vembu Sastri, S ..	Do. do. do.
Gopalakrishna, Pavonje ...	Government Normal and Provincial Schools, Mangalore.
Venkataseshayya, Avasarala	Samastanam School, Pittapur, and Provincial College, Rájahmundry.
Venkatasimhachalapati Rau, O.	Hindu School, Vizagapatam, and High School, Vizianagram.
Govindarajulu Nayudu, Miriyala.	Pachappah's Branch and High Schools, Madras.
Krishnamachari, Nangamangalam Kandadai.	Pachappah's Branch School, Conjeveram.
Krishna Murti, Conjeveram.	Wesleyan Educational Institution, Bangalore.
Balaraja, Arasu ...	Royal and Maharajah's High Schools, Mysore.
Burr, Thomas William ...	St. Andrew's School, and Doveton Protestant College, Madras.
Maduranayakam Pillai, Tuticorin.	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tuticorin, and Madras Christian College.
Tyagarajan, Sadras ...	Presidency College.
Subramanya Pattar, Peruvemba Veliswaram Kanaku Pattar	Zillah School, Palghát, and Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.
Kuppuswami Aiyar, Coimbatore Narayana Aiyar	High School, Coimbatore.
Sama Rau, Tirupatur ...	High School, Bangalore, and Zillah School, Salem.
Nagesa Rau, Pandit ...	Local Fund School, Nandiál, and London Mission School, Bellary.
Govinda Menon, Marayil ...	High School, Ernakulam.
Sattiraju, Mamidipalli ...	Hindu High School, Cocanáda.
Cochucunji, Thomas ...	Maharajah's College, Trivandram.

Name.	Where Educated.
Suryanarayana, Garigipati..	London Mission and Hindu High Schools, Vizagapatam.
Rajaratna Mudali, Sadras. .	Church of Scotland Mission and Hindu Proprietary Schools, Madras.
Ramadas, Cowta ...	Provincial College, Rájahmundry, and Madras Christian College.
Flynn, Frank Killockly ...	Bishop Cotton's School and College, Bangalore.
Ramaswami Aiyangar, Setlur ...	London Mission School, Bangalore.
Appadurai Aiyangar, N. S...	Anglo-Vernacular School, Muttiyalpet, and Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Palamcottah.
Swaminatha Pillai, M ...	Mission School, Palamcottah, and Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly.
Subramanyam, Mukkamula	Branch School, Chípurupalle, and London Mission School, Vizagapatam.
Arumukham Mudali, Maiyur. ...	Nizam's Anglo-Vernacular School, Hyderabad, and Presidency College.
Subramanya Aiyar, C. N ..	Town School and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Jogiraju, Urivi ...	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Bezwáda, and Noble High School, Masulipatam.
Sundararamayya, Chakkirala ...	Free Church Mission School, Nellore.
Padmanabha Pillai, S ...	District School, Takkalay, and Mahárajah's College, Trivandram.
Alvares, Sebastian Salvador ...	Roman Catholic and Anglo-Vernacular Schools, Cannanore.
Atmaraman, C ...	Town School and Provincial College, Schools, Combaconum.
Muttuswami Aiyar, N. S...	Do. Combaconum.
Seshagiri Achar, N ...	Karúr and Native High School, Combaconum.

Name.	Where Educated.
Rouse, Robert William ...	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore, and Lutheran Central School, Tranquebar.
Aiyakannu Pillai, T. S. ...	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, Nadamuni Srinivasa Aiyàngar ...	Taluk School, Srirangam, and S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Subramanya Aiyar, Lalgudi Venku Aiyar ...	Government Normal and S. P. G. High Schools, Trichinopoly.
Anantanarayanan, V. ...	Central High and Zillah Schools, Madura.
Govindaraju Mudali, Vellore ..	Madras Christian College.
Peter, Chinnaya Frederic	S. P. G. High School, Vepery.
Desikan, M ...	London Mission School, Salem.
Lakshmana Aiyar, K. Mannárgudi ...	Wesleyan Mission High School, Mannárgudi.
Raju Pillai, S ...	St. Joseph's College and Native High School, Negapatam.
Swamiyadian, Narkunattan.	Church Mission Society's English Institution, Palamcottah, and Private Study.
Sobhanadri Rau, Mullapudi	Mission School, Narsapur, and Hindu High School, Cocanáda.
Venkatachari, Nanduri ...	Anglo-Vernacular School, Tanuku, and Provincial College, Rájahmundry.
Alwar Nayakan, Nagandra Nayakan. ...	Aleppy and Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Mr Ali ...	Madrissa-i-Azam and Presidency College.
Narasimhachari, Tirumalai Polapalli. ...	Madras Christian College and Church of Scotland Mission School, Madras.
Solayappa Mudali, Chingleput ...	Presidency College.

Name.	Where Educated.
Rangaswami Mudali, Arcot	Central College, Bangalore.
Ranganna, Bramhasamudram. ...	District School, Hassan.
Gopalakrishna Aiyar, V.	Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Chakravarti Nayinar, Arni..	Anglo-Vernacular School, Arni, and Zillah School, Chittúr.
Venkataramana Aiyar, Amúr	Pachappah's Branch and High Schools, Madras.
Appaji Rau, Coimbatore	High School, Coimbatore.
Subba Rau. ...	
Vencatakrishnayya, Vadlamannati. ...	Hindu High School, Masulipatam.
Ganapati Aiyar, T. S. ...	Anglo-Vernacular School, Gopalasamudram, and Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly.
Gnanayudam, Visuvasam...	Church Mission Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly, and Church Mission Society's English Institution, Palamcottah.
Subramanya Aiyar, P. ...	Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Sama Rau, Narasipuram ...	London Mission School, Bangalore.
Ramayya, Adiraju ...	Zillah School, Kurnool.
Selvadurai Pillai, Nevins...	Government Normal School, Madras, and Presidency College.
Srinivasachari, Alandur ...	Government Normal and Pachappah's High Schools, Madras.
Varadachari, Srinivasapuram. ...	Anglo-Vernacular School, Triplicane, and Presidency College.
Makkadan, Micah ...	German Mission & Provincial Schools, Calicut.
Subbarayan, Vitappai ...	Municipal & High Schools, Ernakulam
Narasinga Rau, Karnad ...	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Bakkyanathan, Devanayukam ...	S. P. G. Seminary, Sawyerpuram.
Gnanapprakasam, Devasahayam. ...	Church Mission Society's English Institution, Palamcottah.

Name.	Where Educated.
Jagannathaswami Aiyangar, A. ...	Church Mission Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Srìvilliputtúr, and Central School, Tinnevelly.
Pandurangan, Jagatabi ...	Church Mission Society's English Institution, Palamcottah.
Small, James ...	Presidency College.
Srinivasachari, Madavaram	Kesavulu Naidu's Anglo-Vernacular School and Pachappah's High School, Madras.
Subbanna Mudali, Vellore...	Taluq School, Arcot, and Presidency College.
Savarinatha Pillai, T. D. ...	Zillah School, Salem, and St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Andaperumal Pillai, P. D. A.	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Palamcottah
Venkatakrishna Rau, Dronamraju, ...	Primary School and Provincial College, Rájahmundry.
Venkatasubbarayudu, Kandukuri. ...	Anglo-Vernacular School, Tállapúdi, & Provincial College, Rájahmundry.
Venkataramayya, Garlapati	Hindu High School, Vizagapatam

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1878.

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Latin ..... R. B. Michell, M.A.

Persian and Urdu ..... Rev. E. Sell.

Tamil ..... G. U. Pope, D.D.; V. Krishnamachariyar.

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Malayalam ..... U. Achyuthan Nayar, B.A.; R. S. Sheppard, B.A.

History ..... C. Cooper, M.A.; A. W. Atkinson, M.A.

Mathematics ..... F. S. Evans, M.A.; P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, MA.; W. A. Porter, M.A.

UNDER-GRADUATES.

FIRST CLASS

NAME.	Where Educated.
Mahadeva Aiyar, R ...	Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Venkatachala Aiyar, Taracad Javanti Aiyar	Provincial School, Calicut

Name.	Where Educated.
Krishnaswami, Naranappa	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Ramaswami, G. S. ...	Do. do.
Madhavarayudu, V. ...	High School, Vizianagram.
Ratnavelu Chetti, Mount...	Madras Christian College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, S ...	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Vamana Rau, T. S ...	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Radhakrishnan, S ...	Provincial College, Combaconum.

SECOND CLASS

Sankaranarayana Aiyar, Ramanathapuram Appadurai ...	High School, Ernakulam.
Bashyam Aiyangar, Arunkulam ...	Madras Christian College.
Mani, Tevaradiyil Kora ...	High School, Ernakulam.
Marjoribanks, James Alexander ...	Bishop Cotton's School and College, Bangalore.
Sitaraman, P ...	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Panakala Rau, Patri ...	Do. Rájahmundry
Suryanarayanaprasadha Rau, Satyavada ...	Do. Do.
Narasimhachari, Pandravedu ...	Presidency College.
Visvesvara Aiyar, Mokshagundam ...	Central College, Bangalore.
Krishnamachari, Comandur Ramakrishnamarajapettai ...	Madras Christian College.
Seshagiri Aiyar, Tiruchandurai Vaidynatha Aiyar	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Subramanya Aiyar, Ayilam Palpanabhan ...	High School, Ernakulam.
Venkatarama Sastri, M. R ...	Provincial College, Combaconum
Narayana Rau, Mankala Surya ...	Private Study.

Name,	Where Educated.
Krishna Aiyar, Chittúr Srinivasa Aiyar ...	Provincial School, Calicut
Venkatasiva Avadhani, Vavilala ..	Provincial College, Rájahmundry.
Narayana Aiyar, V. R. ...	Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
White, Walter Wyndham...	Madras Christian College.
Satagopa Aiyangar, R .	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Tillanayakam Pillai, Adinarayana ...	High School, Ernakulam.
Subramanya Aiyar, P. ...	Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Venkatachalam, Bollapragada ...	Presidency College.
Chelva Aiyangar, Naggihalli	Central College, Bangalore.
Raghavendra Rau, Baindur.	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Vedantachari, Carur ...	Presidency College.
Sama Rau, Karpur ...	Central College, Bangalore.
Saldanha, Sylvester Severin Saturnin ...	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Balakrishna Aiyar, T. S ...	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Venkatarayudu, Velagapudi	Provincial College, Rájahmundry.
Narayana Rau, Kodical ...	Do. School, Mangalore.
Krishnaswami, Vittala Aiyar	Do. College, Combaconum.
Nauroji Hormusji ...	Do. School, Mangalore.
Krishnamachari, Srívilliputtur Ranga Aiyangar ..	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Rajaratnam, Mylapore ...	Presidency College.
Raghavendra Rau, C. K ...	Provincial College, Combaconum, and High School, Coimbatore.
Damodara Menon, Karat ...	High School, Ernakulam.
RamachandranPanchanatha	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Augustus, Francis Xavier...	High School, Ernakulam.
Venkataswami, Kolar ...	Maharajah's High School, Mysore.
Sambasiva Aiyar, V. S ...	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Rangachari, Malavur ...	Madras Christian College.
Narayanaswami, V. (Venkatarama Aiyar) ...	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Ramachandra Aiyar, Muttuswami ...	Do. do.

Name.	Where Educated.
Narayana Aiyar, Kasi Aiyar ..	Maharajah's College, Trivandram
Venkatesvara Aiyar, S. ...	Do. do.
Padmanabulu Nayudu, Koka ...	Provincial School, Bellary, and Presidency College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Kalapatti Aiya Pattar ...	Do. Calicut, and Private Study
Janakirama Aiyar, Tiruvallum ...	Madras Christian College.
Krishnaswami, K. S ...	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Narayanaswami, V. (Ramaswami Aiyar) ...	Do. do
Ramaswami Chetti, Battayi ...	Central College, Bangalore.
Narayana Rau, Kalle	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Saldanha, Sylvester Xavier ...	Do. do.
Taylor, James M'Kay ...	Bishop Cotton's School and College, Bangalore.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, C. K...	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Somayajulu, Yachuri Sarvesvara ..	Do. Rájahmundry.
Kuppuswami Chetti, Gandavadi ..	Madras Christian College
Martyn, Joseph Samuel ...	Do.
Varada Rau, Tummalapalli ...	Presidency College.
Kuppuswami, M. S ...	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Ramalinga Sastri, V ...	Do. do.
Venkataraman, C. V. ...	Do. do.
Gomez, Francis Joseph ...	Maharajah's College, Trivandram
Balasundara Mudali, Eakkadu ...	Madras Christian College
Ganapati Aiyar, Manappatam Subramanyan. ...	High School, Ernakulam.

Name.	Where Educated.
Minakshisundaram Pillai, Tinnevelly. ...	Madras Christian College.
Srinivasa Aiyar, Swami Aiyar ...	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Kumaru Pillai, S. Sankara	Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Srinivasa Aiyar, S ...	Do. do.
Nadamuni Chetti, Sundur	Madras Christian College
Seshachalam, Turlapati ...	Presidency College.
Krishnaswami, T. A ...	Provincial College, Combaconum
Ramalingesvarappa, Bodapati ..	Do. Râjahmundry
Visvesvara Rau, Kudla Nadkarni ...	Private Study.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, T M	S P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Suryanarayana Rau, Akella ..	Provincial College, Rájahmundry.
Ilayalwarayya, Ramanujakutam ...	Madras Christian College.
Rajaratnam Mudali, Perumbakkam. ...	Presidency College.
Kadirvelu Pillai, A. Viravahu Pillai. ...	Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Subramanyam, Varanasi...	Noble High School, Masulipatam.
Rego, Francis Xavier ...	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Raghavachari, Eakkadu...	Madras Christian College.
Pinto, John Baptist ...	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Ramalinga Aiyar, Agaram	Madras Christian College.
Narayana Menon, Nallanattu ...	High School, Ernakulam.
Basavaraju, Damaraju ...	Provincial College, Rájahmundry.
Rajagopalachari, S. ...	Do. Combaconum.
Masilamani, Akur Christian ...	Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Varahappa, Baggapalli. ...	Central College, Bangalore.
Ramasubba Aiyar, Vangal Venkatasubba Aiyar. ...	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Varugisa, C. M. ...	Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Venkanna, K. ...	High School, Vizianagram.

Name.	Where Educated.
Bhima Rau, Krishnaji ...	Provincial College, Combaconum
Rama Rau, Aragula ...	Maharajah's High School, Mysore, and Private Study.
Mariya Arulanandam Pillai, S ...	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Krishna Rau, Adakki. ...	Presidency College.
Nanjundappa, Anumpalli...	Provincial School, Bellary
Narasimha Aiyangar, Venkipuram Venkatesa Aiyangar. ...	High School, Coimbatore
Venkatesvara Aiyar, Vaidyanatha Aiyar ...	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Bashyam Nayudu, Caruppatti, S ...	Madras Christian College and Private Study.
Ramaswami Aiyangar, Setlur Vedanta ...	Central College, Bangalore.
Venkatachari, Bhavani ..	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Venkatesvara Aiyar, R ...	Maharajah's College, Trivandram
Silva, Severino Lawrence ...	Provincial School, Mangalore, and Private Study.
Subramanya Sastri, M ...	Provincial College, Combaconum
Ganapathi Sastri, A. ...	Do. do.
Sambasivan, N. ...	Do. do.
Venkatasubramanya Aiyar, Venkatakrishna Aiyar ...	Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Srinivasachari, Cadambi ...	Central College, Bangalore.
Anantarama Aiyar, Ayilam Narayana Aiyar ...	Provincial School, Calicut.
Sivagnana Pillai, Tinnevelly N. ...	Madras Christian College.
Venkatarama Aiyar, Devarayadrug ...	Central College, Bangalore.
Vasudeva Rau, Subanthore.	Provincial School, Bellary.
Kodandarama Aiyar, K. S...	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Prakasam, Pragallapati ...	Do. Rájahmundry.

Name.	Where Educated.
Kelappa Kurup, Paloli ...	Provincial School, Calicut.
Venkataraman, V. ...	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Ramaswami Aiyar, S ...	Maharajah's College, Trivandram
Kumaraswami Mudali, Tottikkalai ...	Presidency College.
Raghavendra Rau, Vizianagram ...	Provincial School, Bellary.
Appa Rau, Amanchi ...	Provincial College, Rájahmundry.
Namberumal Chetti, Vemur	Madras Christian College
Sitaraman, S. V. ...	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Srivasan, P ...	Do. do.
Prakasarau Nayudu, Pillarisetti ...	Do. Rájahmundry
Rangaswami Aiyar, K. V ..	Do. Combaconum.
Masilamani, David ...	High School, Ernakulam.
Krishnamurti Nayakar, Corattur Tavankuppam ...	Madras Christian College.
Subba Rau, Tiramakudlu ...	Maharajah's High School, Mysore.
Velayuthan, Pagavate ..	Maharajah's College, Trivandram
Ratnavelu Mudali, Conjeveram ...	Presidency College.
Ittinikanda Pannikkar, Ulanat ...	Provincial School, Calicut
Varadachari, Pundi ...	Madras Christian College.
Vaidyanathan, Nemmarai Rangan ...	High School, Ernakulam.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, K. S ...	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Seshan, K ...	Provincial Collge, Combaconum.
Subramanya Aiyar, S ...	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam
Narayana Aiyangar, Nadamuni. ...	Madras Christian College.
Ramaswami Aiyangar, Setlur Biligirirangam ...	Central College, Bangalore.
Singa Aiyar, Naggihalli. ...	Do. do.
Duraiswami Pillai V. ...	St Joseph's College and Wesleyan Mission High School, Negapatam

Name.	Where Educated.
Muttukumaraswami Mudali, Chunampet ...	Presidency College.
Chikkanna Chetti, Bangalore. ...	Central College, Bangalore.
Sesha Aiyar, T. ...	Maharajah's College, Trivandram, and Church Mission Society's English Institution, Palamcottah.
Padmanabha Aiyar, Adige..	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Cochran, Robert Lyle. ...	Doveton Protestant College and Private Study.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, Manavasi ...	Presidency College and Madras Christian College.
Srinivasa Rau, Krishna Rau ...	Presidency College.
Vedanayakam, Selvarayan Ponnayya. ...	Madras Christian College.
Ekambarayya, Giddu ...	Do.
Hobday, Daniel Alfred ...	Do.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Narasimhamurti Aiyar. ...	High School, Coimbatore.
Subramanya Aiyar, Pennattur ...	Presidency College.
Zacheus, Alfred Daniel ...	Madras Christian College.
Krishnamachari, Singatmaja. ...	Private Study.
Venkatanarayana Pillai, Vandalur ...	Madras Christian College.
Krishna Aiyar, S. N. ...	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Sesha Aiyangar, Gopala Aiyangar ...	Private Study.
Krishna Rau, Wunthakal ...	Provincial School, Bellary, and Central College, Bangalore.

Name.	Where Educated.
Kunni Raman Menon, Changalath ...	Provincial School, Calicut.
Venku Aiyar, Adachani Guruswami Aiyar ...	High School, Ernakulam, and Church Mission Society's English Institution, Palamcottah.
Venkatappayya, Peddibhotla	Provincial College, Rájahmundry.
Moses, Samuel ...	Maharajah's College, Trivandram.

APPENDIX.

The following changes in the Bye-Laws adopted by the Senate have received the sanction of His Grace the Governor in Council.

BYE-LAW 68, PARA. 2.

In the second language, if a classical language, there shall be two papers, of which one shall contain questions on the text-books and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, while the other (unless it be Sanskrit) shall consist wholly of passages for translation from English into the second language, and from the second language into English. But if the second language be Sanskrit the second paper shall also contain questions on a prescribed portion of the history of Sanskrit literature, but these questions shall not bear more than one-fifth of the total marks allotted to that paper.

BYE-LAW 70; SCHEME OF EXAMINATION.

OPTIONAL LANGUAGE.

Classical.

Wednesday...	10—1	Text-books and Grammar.	140.
	2—5*	Translation.	

* In the case of Sanskrit, the paper will consist of Translation and the history of Sanskrit literature.

Bye-Law 81.

The examination shall include a passage from Milton or Shakespeare to be translated into the Sanskrit Anushtup metre, as well as Sanskrit prose composition. The Candidate shall also be required to possess a competent knowledge of the native system of grammar and of the history of Sanskrit literature.

Bye-Laws 62, 75, 93, 105 and 176.

The date of the commencement of the B.A., M.A., B.L., M.L, and B.C.E. Examinations is changed from the second Monday in February to the third Monday in January.

—:o:—

EXAMINATION PAPERS, DECEMBER, 1878.

MATRICULATION.

MONDAY, 16TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GENERAL ENGLISH.

REV. GEO. PATTERSON: J. B. BILDERBECK, B.A.; J. COOK, M.A.

PART I.

I. Paraphrase:—

The streams which kissed the living banks,
Ran smooth and winding, deep and clear,
Now edged by graceful willow-ranks,
Now tufted palms approached so near,
That every long leaf mirrored lay,
On waves that crept and stole away
With murmurs musical and low:
While many a lily at the brink,
Pressed down her lips of gold to drink,
And drinking lovelier seemed to blow.

II. Correct the following, making no *unnecessary* changes:—

(1.) He asked them whence they came from, and they replied him from Italy.

(2.) Being driven by a stormy weather towards land, two of the men landed ashore, while another two remained on the boat.

(3.) I asked him what I can do, and he said to be more industrious.

(4.) I will not go until a year in the least.

(5.) The city of Madras, having an occupation nearly of twenty-seven square miles, makes up of thirty-six distinct villages, and with the purpose of the Muni-

cipal administration divided into eight Municipal divisions

(6.) He threw his eye upon him in scorn, and requested whether he could distinguish black with white.

(7.) You shall seldom or ever meet upon an ungrateful person, who, if you look backward and trace him up to his original, you shall find that he was born so; and, if you could look forward enough, it is a thousand for one but you shall find him also die so.

III (*a*)—Distinguish the meanings of the following synonyms:—(1.) Notorious, famous. (2) Sensible, sensitive. (3) Custom, habit.

(*b*.)—Give the precise meaning of the italicized word or words in the following:—

Tell him to come.
Tell me everything.
I cannot *tell* what is the matter with him
Too hard study will *tell upon* your health, and that will *tell against* you in the examination

(*c*.)—In the following sentences make the changes indicated, and such others *only* as are absolutely necessary:—

"It is so difficult that I cannot understand it."

Replace *so*, (1) by *too*, (2) by *very* and (3) by *such*.

"I have not seen him since 1870"

Replace *since* by *ago*

PART II.

IV. (*a*.)—Analyse the following, giving the character of each subordinate sentence.

"I have often wished, that, as in our constitution there are several persons whose business it is to watch over our laws, our liberties, and our commerce, certain men might be set apart as superintendents of our language, to hinder any words of foreign coinage from passing among us, when those of our own stamp are altogether as valuable."

(*b*)—Write the above so as to have only two subordinate sentences.

V. (*a*)—Give the two plural forms for *die, genius, penny,* and construct short sentences which will clearly illustrate the difference in the meaning of the forms

(*b*)—Give the masculine forms corresponding to *sow, doe, hind, lady-in-waiting, lass, madam.*

VI. (*a.*)—Express the following by means of appropriate collective nouns,—*two partridges, twenty boys, one hundred and forty-four buttons.*

(*b*)—Distinguish between

(1.)—He looked over my paper.
He overlooked my paper.

(2.)—He brought me two cup-fulls of marbles.
He brought me two cups full of marbles.

(3.)—James said that John should do so.
James said that John would do so.

VII. "I told you before all about it."

(*a.*)—The above may be interpreted in three different ways. What are these?

(*b*)—If you were to read the above sentence aloud, point out where you would place the pause or emphasis so as to express the meaning in each case.

PART III.

VIII. (*a*)—Mark the accented syllable in each of the following words, and give *one* synonym for each:—
enigma, hazardous, imaginary, anonymous, ramification, preposterous, prognosticate, tumultuous.

(*b.*)—Assign different meanings, according to accent, to the following:—

august, gallant, refuse, incense.

IX. (*a*)—Give the comparative and superlative of *nigh, holy melancholy, grey, red, far, fair, fore.*

(*b.*)—Parse fully each word in the following:—

Fain would the cat fish eat,
But she is loth to wet her feet

X. (*a*)—Illustrate by short sentences the use of each of the following as (1) a *noun*, (2) an *adjective*, and (3) a *verb* :—

mean, rank, tender, sound.

(*b*.)—Illustrate by sentences the idiomatic use of the phrases *take in, take off, take to, take over; set to. set in, set up, set over.*

IX. Write an essay (not exceeding *two* pages of your paper) on *"Cruelty to Animals."*

MONDAY, 16TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

ENGLISH TEXT.

D. WILSON KIDD, B.A.: R. HARVEY, M.A.: GEO. BICKLE, ESQ

PART I.

I. It has been said that Longfellow's fondness for medieval illustrations has betrayed him into inaccuracies of expression; and that *Evangeline* is blemished by inappropriate Scriptural allusions.

Give two—*only two*—instances from Evangeline where this criticism is true, and justify it in each case.

II. Tell me not, in mournful numbers,
"Life is but an empty dream,"
For the soul is dead that slumbers,
And things are not what they seem

(*a*.)—Expand the last two lines, so as to show how they contain a reason for the antecedent sentence.

(*b*)—Where you find "*for*" in the following, substitute an equivalent expression.

(1.) Take her for your wife.
(2.) A heart for any fate
(3.) Having the glare of the burning village for funeral torches.
(4.) For three hours he sobbed.
(5.) We will work for William's children.
(6.) I sold it for a rupee.

III. Express in your own words, the meaning of the following:—

(1) She broke out in praise

(2) His face, like the face of the morning,
Gladdened the earth with its light, and ripened thought into action.

(3) By her beating heart Evangeline knew who was with him.

(4) Might is the right of the strongest.

(5) It was the thought of her brain that assumed the shape of a phantom.

(6) Into her thoughts of him time entered not, for it was not.

IV Show the force and suitability of the following epithets:—*honest* sweat *startled* air: *gossipping* looms: envy, *the vice of republics*: *briny* hay: *ambrosial* meadows: *sheeted* smoke: *wimpling* waves Penn, *the Apostle.*

PART II

V (*a*)—The following expressions printed in italics occur in Scott's Autobiography but with a different context Show that you clearly understand their meaning

(1) Their master gave them several hints on the subject which if they are wise *they will improve.*

(2) The boy has been absent from school and therefore it will take him some time *to make up his leeway*

(3) The lad's parents consulted *the most respectable of the Faculty* as to the possibility of a cure.

(*b*)—Scott says that when he was sent to College he was put at once to the Humanity class

(1.) What kind of class is this?

(2) Why did it receive the name?

(3) The word Humanity has two meanings as a noun. What are they?

VI (*a.*)—In each of the following cases supply what is necessary to show the *usual* meaning of the words in italics.

Can you give from Scott or make yourself any example of a less common use of the words ?

(1.) He *stubbornly* refuses to

(2) People say he is greatly *addicted* to

(*b*).—Make sentences containing the following expressions properly used

(1.) to affect superiority

(2.) to gather grapes from thistles

VII. State in one short sentence for each what has struck you as most characteristic of

Scott as a school boy
Scott's elder brother
Scott's teacher, Dr. Adam.

VIII Take *either* of the following as a subject for a short exercise in composition. (1) State the reasons that led Scott to choose the bar as his profession in preference to following that of his father

or

(2) State the evils which according to Scott resulted from his being placed when sent to the High School of Edinburgh in a class further advanced than himself in years and in progress.

N. B.—Give carefully *what* Scott says; avoid saying it *in his very words*

PART III.

IX. (*a.*)—Express the meaning of the following sentence clearly in your own words:

"Tubourai Tamaide was the only one except Tootahah who had not been found guilty, and the presumption arising from this circumstance, that he was exempt from a vice of which the whole nation besides were guilty, could not be supposed to outweigh strong appearances to the contrary."

(*b*)—State the effect of the words italicized in the following sentences:

(1) In the evening this young man and *another* chief went away to the westward.

(2) This was no other than the ingenious *gentleman* who contrived to steal our sextant.

(3.) Upon these ledges there was footing only for an Indian *or a goat.*

X. (*a.*)—In the following extracts expand the italicized words into sentences, and *underline those sentences:*

(1.) They could sell none of them *without his permission.*

(2.) They were indulged, except when the smith's time was too precious *to be spared.*

(3.) Great solicitation was made *for the release of the canoe.*

(4.) I was not a little mortified *at the bad success of my project.*

(*b*)—Parse the words italicized in the following:

(1.) A chief who had dined with me a few days before *accompanied* by some of his women, came on board alone.

(2.) A place at least seven *miles* distant from the fort.

(3.) When the hour came, most of them *were returned* home.

(4.) The only thing we saw worth *notice* was a repository for the dead.

XI. (*a.*)—Give equivalents of the words italicised in the following: (1) *Memorials* of her beauty, (2) We *opened* the bay, (3) One *course* of white coral-stone, (4) *Sharp* coral sand, (5) In *bad way,* (6) A pool *so steep,* (7) Desirous *to make as much as they could of us,* (8) The report of two *pieces.*

(*b.*)—Explain the difference between the meanings of the words in the following pairs, and introduce these words into sentences consisting of not less than six words each :

(1.) Capture, conquest.
(2.) To make way, to make a way.
(3.) Instruction, instructions.

TUESDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SANSKRIT GRAMMAR, &c.

K. M. BANERJEA, LL.D.

क्षणभूतेव नौ रात्रिः संवृतेयं परन्तप! ।
इमां चिन्तयतः सर्वां निखिलेन कथां तव ॥
तस्य सा शर्वरी सर्वा मम सौमित्रिणा सह ।
जगाम चिन्तयानस्य विश्वामित्रकथां शुभां ॥
नौरेषा हि सुखास्तीर्णा ऋषीणां पुण्यकर्मणां ।
भगवन्तमिह प्राप्तं ज्ञात्वा त्वरितमागता ।
अथ रामो महाप्राज्ञो विश्वामित्रं महामुनिं ॥
पप्रच्छ प्राञ्जलि र्भूत्वा विशालामुत्तमां पुरीं ॥

1. *a.* Give the roots of जगाम and ज्ञात्वा and their 3rd person singular and dual Present and Aorist (लट् लुङ्).

b. Parse नौ (1st line above) तस्य (3rd line) and चिन्तयानस्य (4th line).

Give the meaning and explain the samása in सुखास्तीर्णा.

d. What is the meaning of the last line in the above extract?

e Give the root and the 3rd singular Aorist लुङ् and the 2nd Future लृट् of पप्रच्छ.

ततो देवासुराः सर्वे ममन्थू रघुनन्दन: ।
प्रविवेशाथ पातालं मन्थानः पर्वतोत्तमः ॥

II. *a.* Why is the last vowel in ममन्थू long here?

b. Parse मन्थानः

c. What derivation does the Ramayana give of the words सुर and असुर?

d. Who was धन्वन्तरिः and what was his origin?

पर्वतं पृष्ठतः कृत्वा शिश्ये तत्रोदधौ हरिः ।

III *a* Give the 3rd person singular, dual and plural of the root of कृत्वा

b. What part of the verb is शिश्ये, and what is its 3rd person singular Present, and its present participle masculine Nom. singular?

देवदेवे गते तस्मिन् सोऽङ्गुष्ठाग्रनिपीडिताम् ।
कृत्वा वसुमतीं राम! वत्सरं समुपासत ॥

IV. *a.* Explain the samása and the meaning of अङ्गुष्ठाग्रनिपीडिताम्. To what noun does this adjective refer?

b. Parse उपासत. Give the 3rd plural Present and the 3rd singular Perfect लिट् of this verb.

ऊर्द्ध्वबाहुः पञ्चतपा मासाहारो जितेन्द्रियः ।
देव! याचेहं सन्तत्यै नावसीदेत् कुलञ्च नः ।

VI. *a.* What is the meaning of पञ्चतपा and मासाहार?

b. What is the root of अवसीदेत् and what part of the verb is it here? Give its 3rd singular Aorist लुङ् and 2nd singular Perfect लिट् and its perfect participle (क्वसु) in the Nom. singular and accusative plural.

अन्तर्भौमानि सत्वानि वीर्यवन्ति महान्ति च ।
तेषान्तु प्रतिघातार्थं सासिं गृह्णीष्व कार्मुकं ॥

VII. *a.* Explain these two lines in English.

b. Parse वीर्यवन्ति and explain the samása in सासिं.

स चैनमब्रवीद् वाक्यं वैनतेयो महाबलः ।
मा शुचः पुरुषव्याघ्र बधोयं लोकसम्मतः ॥
कपिलेनाप्रमेयेण दग्धा ह्येते महाबलाः ।
सलिलं नार्हसे प्राज्ञ! दातुमेषां हि लौकिकं ॥

VIII. *a.* What proper names are noted in these lines? Say briefly who they were.

b. What part of the verb is अब्रवीत्, and what is its root? Give its 3rd singular and plural Present.

c What case does **अब्रवीत्** govern here Answer fully

d Parse **मुच्च:** fully.

e What is the meaning of **अप्रमेयं** ?

f Is **हीमे** simple or compound ? If the latter, analyse it What is implied by the words, **सलिलं लौकिकं** ?

g What is meant by **पुरुषव्याघ्र** ? Is there any other word affixed similarly and in the same sense ?

तेषां तद्वचनं श्रुत्वा पुत्राणां राजसत्तमः ।
समन्युरब्रवीद् वाक्यं सगरो रघुनन्दन ॥
भूयः खनत भद्रं वो विभेद्य वसुधातलं ।
अश्वहर्तारमासाद्य कृतार्थाश्च निवर्तत ॥

IX *a*. What part of the verb is **खनत**, and what part is **विभेद्य** ? Give the 3rd person singular Present, Aorist **लुङ्** and the Future **लृट्** of the latter

b. What is the meaning of **निवर्तत** here ? Has it another meaning ? What is its root and its 3rd person singular Aorist **लुङ्** and Perfect **लिट्** ?

c. What is, according to the Ramayana, the cause of earthquakes ?

TUESDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

SANSKRIT—TRANSLATIONS, &c.

K. M BANERJEA, LL.D

1. Translate the following into English:

(*a.*) तदहं तदाज्ञया ब्रवीमि । शृणु । यदेते शश-कास्चन्द्रसरोरचकास्तया निःसारितास्तन्न युक्तं कृतम् । यतो रचकास्ते शशका मदीयाः । अतएव मे शशङ्का इति प्रसिद्धिः । एवमुक्तवति दूते यूथपतिर्भयादिदमाह । देव इदमज्ञानतः कृतम् । पुनर्न गमिष्यामि । दूत उवाच । तदत्र सरसि भगवन्तं चन्द्रभसं कोपात् प्रकम्पमानं प्रणम्य प्रसाद्य च गच्छ । ततस्तेन रात्रौ नीत्वा तत्र जले चञ्चलं चन्द्रप्रतिबिम्बं दर्शयित्वा स यूथपतिः प्रणामं कारितः । देव अनेनाज्ञानेनापराधः कृतः तत्क्षम्यतामित्युक्ता तेन शशकेन स यूथपतिः प्रस्थापितः । अतोऽहं ब्रवीमि । व्यपदेशेऽपि सिद्धिः स्यादित्यादि । ततो मयोक्तम् । स एवास्मत्प्रभुर्मेघा-प्रतापोऽतिसमर्थः त्रैलोक्यस्यापि प्रभुत्वं तत्र युज्यते किंपुनाराज्यमिति । तदाहं तैः पक्षिभिर्दृष्टः कथम-स्मद्भूमौ चरसि दूत्यभिधाय चित्रवर्णस्य राज्ञः समीपं नीतः । ततो राज्ञः पुरतो मां प्रदर्श्य तैः प्रणम्योक्तम्

देव अवधीयताम्। एष दुष्टवकोऽस्मद्देशे चरन्नपि देव-पादानधिचिपति। राजाह। को ऽयं कुतः समायातः। त ऊचुः। हिरण्यगर्भनाम्नो राजहंसस्यानुचरः कर्पूर-द्वीपादागतः। अथाहं गृध्रेण मन्त्रिणा पृष्टः। कस्तव मुख्यो मन्त्रीति। मयोक्तम्। सर्व्वशास्त्रार्थपारगः सर्व्वज्ञो नाम चक्रवाकः।

(८) यो ऽकार्य्यं कार्य्यवच्छास्ति स किं मन्त्री नृपेच्छ या।

वरं स्वामिमनोदुःखं तन्नाशो न त्वकार्य्यतः॥
वैद्यो गुरुश्च मन्त्री च यस्य राज्ञः प्रियंवदाः।
शरीरधर्म्मकोषेभ्यः क्षिप्रं स परिहीयते॥

तस्यास्तीरे तदा सर्व्वे चक्रुर्वासपरिग्रहं।
ततः स्नात्वा यथा न्यायं सन्तर्प्य पितृदेवताः॥
कृत्वा चैवाग्निहोत्राणि प्राश्य चामृतवद्धविः।
विविशुर्जाह्नवीतीरे शुभा मुदितमानसाः॥
विश्वामित्रं महात्मानं परिवार्य्य समन्ततः।
विष्ठिताश्च यथान्यायं राघवौ च यथार्हतः॥

(८) अलं ह्रिया—गृहं गच्छ।

मुग्धं हि हत्वा किं नाम पौरुषं।

अद्य वाब्दशतान्ते वा ध्रुवं मृत्यु र्भविष्यति ।
मुनीनाञ्च मतिभ्रमः ।
अनित्यं यौवनं रूपं जीवितञ्चैव प्राणिनां
धर्मं चर सखे वद
अमरो हि आत्मा शरीरन्तु मर्त्यं
न स्थातव्यं क्वचित् दुर्जनेन समं
हीनसेवा न कर्तव्या कर्तव्यो महदाश्रयः

II Translate into Sanskrit the following:

The Assyrian king Tiglath was passionately fond of hunting. He chased wild bulls on Mount Lebanon, and slaughtered one hundred and twenty lions, besides numerous other wild animals. He also kept for his pleasure at his capital city named Assur a park of animals for the chase. The king of Egypt knowing his taste, presented him with a crocodile.

Tiglath at the commencement of his reign resolved to rebuild the temple of Anu and Vul which had been originally built by an ancient king named Samsi. He also repaired a canal which had been dug by Assur-dan to supply water to the inhabitants of Assur.

Madras stands on the sea, Calcutta on a river.

The sea-breeze is very good, but sea-water is not drinkable.

The ships on the sea present a fine sight.

But it is difficult to go on board when the surf is high

There is no difficulty in embarking at Calcutta

TUESDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M

LATIN: GRAMMAR, &c

R. B. MICHELL, M A.

I. In Greek—the sister of Latin—the Perfect of verbs beginning with a consonant is formed (partly) by what is called Reduplication, *i. e.*, the first letter of the verb in its radical form, and a short

vowel following it, are prefixed to the verb in its radical form: thus γηθεω (gétheo) becomes γεγηθα (gegetha). Give instances of Latin verbs, whose Perfects are similarly formed.

II. Distinguish, in meaning, patrius from paternus; quidam from aliquis; pecora from pecudes; gratiam habere from gratias agere.

III. Parse the words in italics in the following extracts from your text books:—

(*a.*) Hic invictus patriam *defensum* revocatus.
(*b.*) *Hadrumeti* reliquos ex fuga collegit.
(*c.*) quanquam nonnullis leve *visum iri* putem.
(*d.*) nunquam suscepti negotii eum *pertæsum est.*
(*e.*) ut *auxerim* dolores sine spe salutis.
(*f.*) *Impete* nunc vasto.
(*g.*) instantiaque ora retardat
Cuspide *prætenta.*
(*h.*) Eligе, fictum
Esse Jovem *malis,* an te per dedecus ortum.
(*i.*) neve male optato maneas *circumlitus* auro.
(*j.*) nunc merito *moriere* tuo.

IV. What are the Perfects Active of quæro, desisto, peto, repo, caveo, consulo, hæreo; and the Perfects of proficiscor, nanciscor, reor?

V. Translate the following extracts from your text-books, and write explanatory notes on the expressions in italics:—

(*a.*) victi *manus dedissent.*
(*b.*) Rebus his *ex sententia* peractis,
(*c.*) Fundum emisset *in diem,*
(*d.*) *versuram facere,*
(*e.*) *ad hastam publicam* nunquam accessit.
(*f.*) quo bene librato, *votique potente* futuro.

VI. Why is the Subjunctive used in the following passage?—
Vidit et obstupuit, quique æthera carpere *possent,*
Credidit esse Deos.

VII. In what cases are nouns put when governed by (*i. e.* standing as the object to) (*a*) the following verbs, respectively: pario, pareo, paro, moneo, erudio, careo, succurro; and (*b*) the following adjectives, respectively: similis, expers, plenus, obnoxius, immunis, orbus, indigus?

VIII. What were the performances of Hamilcar for his country, between the end of the First Punic War and his invasion of Spain?

IX. Mention some instances of successful strategem and device narrated by Cornelius Nepos of the man whom he calls 'vir omnium callidissimus.'

X. Relate, briefly, the great changes of parties which successively took place in Rome during Atticus's life, giving the names of the leading men. How did Atticus escape the dangers of each change, and to what was attributable his popularity with each of the successive leaders of the State?

TUESDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

LATIN: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

R. B. MICHELL, M.A.

1. Translate into English:—

(1).—Antiocho fugato, verens ne dederetur, quod sine dubio accidisset, si sui fecisset potestatem, Cretam ad Gortynios venit, ut ibi, quo se conferret, consideraret. Vidit autem vir omnium callidissimus magno se foro periculo, nisi quid providisset, propter avaritiam Cretensium. Magnam enim secum pecuniam portabat, de qua sciebat exisse famam. Itaque capit tale consilium. Amphoras complures complet plumbo; summas operit auro et argento. Has, præsentibus principibus, deponit in templo Dianæ; simulans se suas fortunas illorum fidei credere. His in errorem inductis, statuas æneas, quas secum portabat, omnes sua pecunia complet, easque in propatulo domi abjicit. Gortynii templum magna cura custodiunt, non tam a cæteris, quam ab Hannibale, ne quid ille, inscientibus his, tolleret, secumque duceret.

(2).—Humanitatis vero nullum afferre majus testimonium possum, quam quod adolescens idem seni Syllæ fuerit jucundissimus, senex adolescenti M. Bruto; cum æqualibus autem suis, Q. Hortensio et M Cicerone, sic vixerit, ut judicari difficile sit, cui ætati fuerit aptissimus; quanquam eum præcipue dilexit Cicero, ut ne frater quidem ei Quintus carior fuerit aut familiarior

(3). puer Icarus una
Stabat, et, ignarus sua se tractare pericla,
Ore renidenti, modo, quas vaga moverat aura.
Captabat plumas, flavam modo pollice ceram
Mollibat, lusoque suo mirabile patris
Impediebat opus. Postquam manus ultima cœptis
Imposita est, geminas opifex libravit in alas
Ipse suum corpus, motaque pependit in aura.
Instruit et natum, Medioque ut limite curras,
Icare, ait, moneo, ne, si demissior ibis,
Unda gravet pennas, si celsior, ignis adurat.
Inter utrumque vola. Nec te spectare Booten
Aut Helicen jubeo, strictumve Orionis ensem.
Me duce carpe viam. Pariter præcepta volandi
Tradit, et ignotas humeris accommodat alas.
Inter opus monitusque genæ maduere seniles,
Et patriæ tremuere manus. Dedit oscula nato
Non iterum repetenda suo, pennisque levatus
Ante volat, comitique timet, velut ales, ab alto
Quæ teneram prolem producit in aëra nido;
Hortaturque sequi, damnosasque erudit artes,
Et movet ipse suas, et nati respicit alas.
Hos aliquis, tremula dum captat arundine pisces,
Aut pastor baculo, stivave innixus arator,
Vidit, et obstupuit, quique æthera carpere possent,
Credidit esse deos.

(4).—Talia dicentem, nervosque ad verba moventem
Exsangues flebant animæ. Nec Tantalus undam
Captavit refugam; stupuitque Ixionis orbis;
Nec carpsere jecur volucres; urnisque vacarunt
Belides; inque tuo sedisti, Sisyphe, saxo.
Tum primum lacrimis victarum carmine fama est
Eumenidum maduisse genas; nec regia conjux
Sustinet oranti, nec qui regit ima, negare,
Eurydicenque vocant.

(5).—Metellus, postquam videt frustra inceptum, neque oppidum capi, neque Jugurtham, nisi ex insidiis aut suo loco, pugnam facere, et jam æstatem exactam esse, ab

Zama discedit; et in his urbibus quæ ad se defecerant, satisque munitæ loco aut mœnibus erant, præsidium imponit. Ceterum exercitum in provinciam, quæ proxima est Numidiæ, hiemandi gratia collocat. Neque id tempus ex aliorum more, quieti aut luxuriæ concedit, sed, quoniam armis bellum parum procedebat, insidias regi per amicos tendere, et eorum perfidia pro armis uti parat.

II. Translate into Latin:—

This terrible strife was not only expensive and mischievous while it continued, but also the cause of great loss and suffering for many years after peace had returned. The habits which the war had created; the modes of employing capital, which its necessities compelled, could not at once be changed, without immense difficulty and enormous waste. Whole classes, who were engaged in the production of all that was necessary for the equipment and maintenance of our vast naval and military establishments, were suddenly left without the means of subsistence.

TUESDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M

PERSIAN GRAMMAR, &c.

REV. E. SELL.

I. Give a short تذكرة of سعدي. When was the Gulistan written? What circumstances suggested its name to the author?

II. State what you know of هارون الرشيد — حجاز — لقمان — كوفه — حاتم طائي — اطرابلس — نوشيروان — حلب — اسكندر.

III. Give the meanings of مستجاب الدعوة

خصمان بندي — شكوه مهي — برگشته دولت

مولع بزهد — علماے نكوهيده.

IV. Translate the following couplets and explain the construction of ش in (*a*). Give the name of واو in (*b*) and that of تا in (*c*) and (*d*.)

(*a*) بزرگیش سر در تبا یي نهاد
عطارد قلم در سیا یي نهاد

(*b*) مپندار رودلها بداغ تو ریش
که روز پسین آیدت خیر پیش

(*c*) یکي تا کند تشنه را تازه حلق
دگر تا بگردن در افتند خلق

(*d*) هم تخم نامردي کاشتي
ببین لاجرم تاچه برداشتی

V. Explain and illustrate the following constructions

لف و نشر غیر مرتب — قلب اضافت
مضاف ومضاف الیه — فکّ اضافت — جملهٔ معترضه
جملهٔ معطوفه — تجنیس متشابه — سوال وجواب.

VI. There are several plural forms of nouns ending in ه. Explain and illustrate this.

VII. Of the following words give (*a*) the derivation, (*b*) the English meaning, and (*c*) another word from the same root :— مناظره
معیّن — اعانت — احد — مدافعت — مجلس
موضع — مکتب.

VIII. (*a*) Explain the following symbols and contractions

ش ص الخ رض ق ۱۲ ن ز

(*b*) What is the value in numbers of the following letters

ت ص ع ن ل ط ج ق

(*c*) Give the exact meaning of ي in زودي — رفتي
رفته ي — شد ني

(*d*) What affixes are used to express similitude, possession, place, diminution

IX (*a*) Give the تقطيع of

(1) حكايت كنند از يكي نيك مرد

(2) نبم نا ني‌گر خورد مرد خدا ي

(*b*) Analyse—

ملك پرسيد كه موجب خصمي ايشان در حق تو چيست ـ گفت در سايهٔ دولت خداوندي دام ملكه هگنا مرا راضي كردم مگر حسود كه راضي نميشود الا بزوال نعمت من دولت خداوندي باقي باد ٭

X Translate the following idiomatic phrases :—

در پوستين كسي افتادن — كاغذ رالوله كردن — آهو گيري كردن — آهن سرد كوفتن ـ لنده زدن — نه بينيد كه چند سرآب است — يك زوج ارسي ببار — ريش آن جوكند مي استاد

TUESDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

PERSIAN: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

REV. E. SELL.

I Translate into Persian :—

(i.) (*a*) The horse neighs. Does the mare shy ?

(*b*) The key does not fit the lock.

(*c*) Will he drink two cups of tea ?

(*d*) If they had not persuaded him he would not have acted in this manner.

(ii.) When the army was assembled Abu Bekr addressed the Chief Commander in the following terms:—"Take care Yezid-Ebn-Abu-Sofian to treat your men with tenderness and lenity. Consult with your officers on all occasions of danger, and encourage them to face the enemy with bravery and resolution If you conquer spare the aged, the infirm, the women, and the children. Cut down no palm trees, destroy not the fields of corn. Spare all fruit trees, slay no cattle but such as are absolutely necessary for food. Always keep your word, spare the religious people who live in monasteries, and injure not the places where they worship God. With regard to those who oppose you, cleave their skulls unless they embrace Islam or pay tribute."

II Translate into English:—

(*a*) چنان قحط سالي شد اندر دمشق
که یاران فراموش کردند عشق
چنان آسمان بر زمین شد بخیل
که لب تر نکردند زرع و نخیل
بخوشید سر چشمهاے قدیم
نماند آب جز آب چشم یتیم
نبودي بجز آه بیوه زني
اگر برشدي دودی از روزني
چو درویش بي برگ دیدم درخت
قوی بازوان سست و درمانده سخت
نه برگوه سبزي نه درباغ شخ
ملخ بوستان خورد ومردم ملخ
دران حال پیش آمدم دوستي

کزو مانده بر استخوان پوستي
شگفت آمدم کو قوی حال بود
خداوند جاه و زر و مال بود
بدو گفتم اي يار پاکيزه خوي
چه درماندگی پيشت آمد بگوی
بغريد برمن که عقلت کجاست
چوداني وپرسي سوالت خطاست
نه بيني که سختي نهايت رسيد
مشقت بحد نهايت رسيد
نه باران همي آيد از آسمان
نه برمي رود دود فرياد خوان

(b)

سياه گوش را گفتند ترا ملازمت شير بچه سبب اتفاق افتاد گفت تا فضلهٔ صيدش ميخورم وازشر دشمنان درپناه صولتش زندگاني ميکنم گفتند اکنون که بظل حمايتش درآمدي وبشکر نعمتش اعتراف نمودي چرا نزديکتر نيائي تا در حلقهٔ خاصانت درآورد واز بندگان مخلصانت شمارد گفت همچنان ازبطش وی انمن ديستم*

بيت

اگر صد سال گبر آتش فروزد
چويکدم اندران افتد بسوزد

گاه افتد که ندیم حضرت سلطان زر بیابد و گاه باشد که سرش بر رود و حکما گفته اند که ازتلون طبع بادشاهان پرحذر باید بود که وقتي سلامي برنجند وگاهي بد شنامي خلعت دهند وگفته اند که ظرافت بسیار هنر دیمان است وعیب حکیمان *

بدت

تو برسر قدر خویس میباش و وقار
بازي وظرافت بندیمان بگذار

(c)

شخصي بسیار مفلس بود اسپي داشت آنرا در اصطبل بست لیکن طرفي که سراسپان میشود دم اوکرد ومنادی داد که اي مردمان تماشا ی عجیب به بینید که سراسپ بجاے دم است هم مردمان شهر جمع شدند هرشخص که درون اصطبل براے تماشا رفتن میخواست از او اندکي نقد میگرفت واورا راه میداد هر که درآن اصطبل میرفت شرمنده از آنجا باز مي آمد و هیچ نمي گفت *

(d)

او اسپ دارد ولیکن دهنه وغیره پیش او نیست
آن مرغ ده جوجه دارد *
دیروز اسپ مرا برداشت *
درولایت شما بگاو خیش میکنند یا باسپ *

TUESDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A M. TO 1 P.M.

TAMIL: GRAMMAR, &c.

S. SESHAYYA, B.A.; J. M. VELU PILLAI.

PART I.

I. (*a*) What is the original source of the story of Nala?

(*b*) Describe the geographical situation of Nishada and Vidarbha.

(*c*) Does the *Nalavenba* afford any internal evidence to show that its author lived in the plains of the Carnatic and was unacquainted with the natural features of the country wherein the scene of his poem is laid?

II. Paraphrase in simple Tamil—

(*a*) கேடில் விழுச் செல்வங் கேடெய்து சூதா
டல்
ஏடவிழ்தார்மன்னர்க்கியல்பேகாண் —வாடிக்
கலங்கலீ யென்றுரைத்தான் காமருவு தா
டற்
கிலங்கிலைநான்மார்பனெடித்து.

(*b*) கண்ணிழந்துமாயக் கவறுடிக்காவலர்தாம்
மண்ணிழந்துபோந்துவன நண்ணி — விண்
ணிழந்த
மின்போலுநான்மார்ப மேதினியில்வேறுண்
டோ
எனபோலுழந்தாரிடர்.

(*c*) அஞ்சன்மடவனமேயுன்றனணிகடையும்
வஞ்சியனையார் மணிகடையும் —விஞ்சியது
காணப்பிடித்தது காணென்றுன்களிவண்டு
மாணப்பிடித்ததார் மன்.

(1) Explain the grammar of the words underlined in (*a*) and (*b*).

(2) Explain the *Sandhis* underlined in (*c*), quoting sutrams from the Nannul.

Why is there no duplication of வல்லினம் after பிடித்தது and பிடித்த ?

III. (*a*) Give the meaning in Tamil of the following :—

(1) ஞானக்கலைவாழ்நர். (2) பெற்ற கொடி. (3) பாவேய்ந்த செந்தமிழாமென்னப்பரந்ததே. (4) கேளாளாவாளால் விருந்திட்டமன். (5) அழகு சுமந்திளைத்தவாகத்தாள். (6) மாலவனாயை வச்சிரத்தாலீர்ந்தான். (7) யாழின் ஓசைபோற் சொல்லாள். (8) பாவிற் குழல்போலநின்றுழலும் கொள்கை.

(*b*) What Tamil equivalents does புகழேந்தி use for the following Sanskrit words and expressions ? (1) வேதவியாசர் (2) பவர்ணவம் (3) சத்தியமார்க்கம் (4) சுவேதச்சத்திராதிபதி (5) புஷ்பஸாயகன் (6) பத்மாஸனீ.

(*c*) Render the following in the language of புகழேந்தி.

(*a*) Such is the madness of love.

(*b*) Nala entered the temple of the maiden's heart.

(*c*) One who is neither elated by prosperity nor depressed by adversity.

(*d*) The parrot and the vulture sported together in the same cage.

IV. (*a*) How does the swan exhibit his skill in negotiating between Nala and Damayanti ?

(*b*) Derive சுயம்வரம் and give in Tamil a very brief description of that ancient institution.

(*c*) Does Nala deserve the epithet காமநீராழி அடக்குமாறுள்ளத்தவன் ?

V. Quote the stanzas which describe (1) the approach of spring and (2) the sunset.

PART II.

VI. What relations exist among the four statements given in every stanza of the நான்மணிக்கடிகை ? Illustrate any two of those relations by quotations from the text. State with reasons if கடிகை is appropriate here.

VII. (*a*) Give a clear பொழிப்புரை of (1) கொள்ளற்க கொள்ளார் கைமேல்வர ; (2) தவக்குட்டத் தன்னுடையானீந்தும் ; (3) பகையொருவன் முன்னம் வித்தகமுளைக்கும் ; (4) விடக்களி நல்கூர்ந்தார்மேற்றும்.

(*b*) Express the meaning of the following, putting the எழுவாய் before the பயனிலை. (1) இகழ்ந்தொருவன் பேணுமைசெய்வது பேதைமை ; (2) முறையும் இறைவகையானின்றுவிடும் ; (3) ஏதிலொன்பா ரியல்பில்லார் ; (4) மழையுந்தவமிலாரில்வழியில்லை.

(*c*) Comment on the beauty of any *two* of the expressions underlined in the following :—(1) சினச்செவ்வேல் நாட்டாக்க நல்லனிவ்வேநதென்றல் ; (2) பெற்றனதிர்ப் பிற்பிணையன்னள் தானதிர்க்கும் ; (3) மனைக்குப்பாழ் வாணுதலின்மை ; (4) பொருளின்தொகையினிது தொட்டுவழங்கின்

VIII. (1) Give with meanings the பகுதி and விகுதி of குட்டம், முன்னம், இறை, இயல்பு, and மழை in VII.

(2) Give the காலம், பொருள் and முடிபு of வர, ஆக in வித்தாக, நீந்தும் and முளைக்கும் in VII.

(3) Taking any *four* of the following words, say what words or phrases are used in the text to qualify them; கண், நெய்தல், சுடர், அழல, தவம், பொருள், அரிதாரம், முகம், மலர் and பழனம்.

IX. What information do you gather from the தசகுமாரசரித்திரம் on (1) the mode of fighting, (2) the mode of declaring war and proclaiming victory, (3) the education of princes and nobles, and (4) the amusements of royal ladies, at the time to which the book refers.

X. Correct or justify the following :—

(1) "கையுஞ் சொத்தும்மாய்ப்பிடித்து?" (2) "உட்டம்புகுலைக்கக்குலைக்க ஓடி"; (3) "பாணம் பொத்திக்கிடப்பதை"; (4) "நீராட்டத்துக்காக," (5) "ஆகாயத்திலிருந்துருண்டுவீழ்ந்தது"; (6) "சந்திரன் அவள்முகமாக ஆய்விட்டது."

XI. Fill up the blanks with appropriate எச்சம்,

(1) இவ்வேதனைகளைப்—போது நான் உடல்—முகம்—மனம்—வாய்—பல்—கண்—அறிவு—கீழே—வீழ்ந்தேன்.

(2) அரசன்மகள் இவன் என்பிராணநாதன் என்று—உடல்—முகம்—மனம்—கண்—அறிவு—ஆசையோடு—தொடங்கினள்.

XII. How is வசந்தகாலம் described in the தசகுமாரசரித்திரம்?

XIII. Define and explain in your own words an உரிச்சொல். From how many kinds of பகுதி are விகாரச்சொல் derived? Give two examples of each kind.

TUESDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

TAMIL: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

P. V RAMASWAMI RAJU, B.A.; S. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR, M.A., B.L.

PART I.

I. (A) Translate into Tamil:—

I will not weary you, gentlemen, with all the arguments that passed between me and Rachub; at last we compromised matters—he would take nothing less than the whole debt, but he let me have, at a very cheap rate, a chest of second-hand clothes, by which he assured me I might make my fortune. He brought them to Grand Cairo, he said, for the purpose of selling them to slave-merchants, but he was in haste to get back to his family at Constantinople, and therefore he was willing to make over to a friend the profits of this speculation. I should have distrusted Rachub's professions of friendship, and especially of disinterestedness, but he took me with him to the Khan, where his goods were, and unlocked the chest of clothes to show them to me. They were of the richest and finest materials, and had been but little worn. I could not doubt the evidence of my senses.

(B) (1) I was touched to the heart by this kindness.

(2) Even fools learn by experience.

(3) Our conjectures were, alas! too true.

(4) Pardon me the expression, I have none of those superstitious fears.

(5) Although my brother had been prosperous in his profession, he did not despise his poor relations.

(6) You have made this excuse so often on similar occasions, that I do not now believe you.

II. Composition in Tamil :—

"O! it is excellent
To have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous
To use it like a giant."

(The composition is not to exceed two pages in length. Particular attention should be paid to spelling, hand-writing, and accuracy and appropriateness of expression).

PART II.

III. Translate into English :—

ஓ ராஜகுமாரனே சொல்லுகிறேன்கேள். இக்காட்டில் தம் குலாசாரங்களையெல்லாம் சிறிதும்நினையாமல், வேதங்களையும் அறியாமல் பாவத்தையே தேடிக்கொண்டு வேடர்களுடன்கூடி அவர்களிட்ட சோற்றைப் புசித்துக்கொண்டு சில பார்ப்பனப்போலிகளிருக்கின்றனர். அவர்களுள் ஒருவன்மகன் நான், எனக்குமாதங்கன் என்றுபெயர், மனதிலும் நினைக்கக்கூடாத தீச்செயல்களைச்செய்திருக்கிறேன்.

VI. (a) முகம்பார்த்தருள்நோக்கி முன்னிரந்து செல்வர் அகம்பார்க்குமற்றேரைப்போல.

(b) பாவிற்குழல்போல நின்றுழலும்

(c) அறக்களி இல்லாதார்க் கீயுமுற்றேன்றும்

(d) நாற்றமுரைக்குமலருண்மை

(e) அதிர்ஷ்டமும் ஐசுவரியமும் ஒருவர்பங்கல்ல

(f) விதியை யார்வெல்லக்கூடும்.

V. பூககோடிகளெல்லாம் சூழ்ந்துகொண்டிருக்கும் படியான சாகூாது, மான்தோலாடையையணிந்த, ருத்திரமூர்த்தியானவர் பார்வதீசமேதராய் எழுந்தருளியிருக்கின்ற கைலாசபர்வதத்தை உள்ளங்கையில் வேரோ

டும்பிடுங்கித் திரிலோகங்களும் நடுநடுங்கும்படியாய்த் தூக்கினான். உலகங்களைத் தாங்குகின்ற அஷ்டதிக் கெசங்களையும் தந்தங்கள் முறியும்படியாகத் தன்னுடையபுஜத்தினால் தாக்கினான். இனி நம்மீதுவருவானென்று முப்பத்துமுக்கோடி தேவர்களும் நடுக்கங் கொண்டு ஓட்டம்பிடித்தார்கள். இவன் காலகேயர்களை அவர்கள்பந்துசகிதமாக அணிந்தகிரீடங்களோடும் பிடித்த ஆயுதங்களோடும் கொன்றபிறகு இவனுடைய பெயரைக்கேட்டாலும் இடிமுழக்கங்கேட்ட சர்ப்பம் போல் தானவர்களுடைய கருவுங்கூட இன்னம் பயப்படுகின்றது.

TUESDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TELUGU: GRAMMAR, &c.

V. VASUDEVA SASTRIYAR, B.A.

(a) Who is the author of the Play "Sákuntala" in its original; and why has he been called "the Skakespeare of India?" What have you to say about the age in which he flourished? Remark upon the style of the Telugu version by Mr. Ch. Sitarama Sastri.

(b) Why is వేణీసంహారము so called? Sketch briefly the part played by Chárvaka.

(c) It has been remarked that in the most popular of Indian Dramas, the customs of the Hindus, their opinions, prejudices and fables, their religious rites, daily occupations and amusements are reflected as in a mirror.

Illustrate the above remark from your Prose Texts, as far as you can.

II. (a) Rewrite—

(1) "నీదుసంతతికినంతకుఁగొండికవాఁడుశాంతుఁడౌన్"

substituting కంటెన్ for the genitive;

(2) "విద్యనెఱుంగనివాఁడు మర్త్యుఁడే?"
dropping the interrogation ;

(3) "వానిజన్మంబు సఫలమెవ్వానివలన
"వంశమధికోన్నతి వహించు."
contracting into *one* sentence ;

(4) "జనులు పోషింపఁబడుచుండ జగతికల్ప
"లతలెఱుంగున సకలఫలంబు లూనఁగు."
turning the active voice into the passive.

(*b*) What is peculiar in the formation of అహీహిణి, ఊర్ప్వకుండఁగ, ఉన్నె, లేజరిల్లు, అత్తవారిల్లు?

(*c*) Derive శకుంతల, అరవాయి, వేమఱు, మృగతృష్ణ, రావణుఁడు and ఏకపింగళుఁడు.

(*d*) Give the meanings of వృథాచిత్తుఁడు, చక్కనిమాటల బాంధవము, చిరాభ్యస్తము, ధర్మారణ్యము, కాకతాళీయము, పోబడి, వీరవాదము, బచ్చెనపెమలి, ఆరణ్యరోదనము ; and explain రాజర్షి and బావమఱఁది.

III. (*a*) Which of the two is the Sanscrit word పాశము or పాసెము? State your reason, and give the Sanscrit form of the other word.

(*b*) Spell correctly పంక్తి, రోధశి, శాగ్గము, చూపరుమెప్పు, నైస్త్రుతిదిక్కు, ఉజ్వలము, దిగ్ధము, and భూరిశవప్రభుతులు.

(*c*) Name and explain the compounds కృతాగ్ని భూతచేతస్కుఁడు, కొనగాళ్లు and ఆయుధముల యిల్లు and give their విగ్రహవాక్యములు.

(d) Explain fully the following idiomatic expressions:—
ప్రజ్ఞలు నఱుకుట, చిన్నఁబోవుట, నీళ్లువిడుచుట, మోమీకకోపించుట, చెవులు పట్టి యాడించుట, కలియఁబెట్టుట, వన్నెకెక్కుట, మొగము చెల్లుట.

(e) Distinguish between పెండ్లియయ్యె నవ్విభీషణుండు and పెండ్లియయ్యె నవ్విభీషణునకు.

(f) Write notes on the underlined words in

(1) వి। ఖ్యాతగుణంబులెల్లఁ దృణకల్పములొక్కధనంబు లేవడిన్.

(2) సూతునిచేత ఇచ్చి.

(3) చెవులునినవందురు.

IV. Paraphrase—

(1) "నిరుపమరణకేళీనిర్దళద్వైరిధాత్రీ
"వరతనుగళితాసృగ్వారిపూరావగాహా
"దరభరపరిఖేలద్యాతుధానాంగనాని
"ర్భరమదమధురస్తోత్రాత్త వర్ణాత్ముచేతన్."

(2) "అర్కకాంతమచేతనంబయ్యుసవితృ
"పాదములుసోఁకినంతనెప్రజ్వరిల్లుఁ;
"గాననభిమానవంతుఁడెంగైనశత్రు
"కృతతిరస్కారమెట్లు సహింపనేర్చు?"

(3) "సగుణనిర్గుణకార్యముల్ సలుపుసుమతి
"చేతఁబరిణతిఁగడుఁబ్రతీక్షింపఁబడును;
"రభసకర్మపాకంబు ఫలంబుదనుక
"హృదయముదహించు శల్యంబురీతిజగతి."

(*a*) Point out all the *pure* Telugu words in the above stanzas. Define కవిసమయములు and illustrate from the above.

(*b*) Give the force of the prefixes నిర్ - అవ - పరి as found in (1) and account for the తృతీయావిభక్తి in the same.

(*c*) What figure is employed in (2)? Name the metre of (1) and scan (2). Discuss the propriety of the *Yatis* employed in (1) and (3).

V. (*a*) Give the force of the genitive in each of the following—

(1) "పగతురకనిలోనన్ విజయుఁడీతఁడు,"

(2) "దాయకునల్గుమిత్తఱిన్,"

(3) "అన్నచందంబుచెప్పె దశాననునకు,"

(4) "కుత్తుకకొలఁదికిఁగృత్తంబులైపడె,"

(5) "వచ్చితిసారెసారెకున్,"

(6) "విధికధికంబుకర్మము,"

(7) "ఇఁకనునీకుదూరముననుండఁబోయెదము,"

(8) "రాజునకు వినకుండ."

(*b*) What does the suffix mean in దంతావళము? Give two other words formed of the same.

(*c*) Separate the plurals from the singulars in మొదలు, పాలు, లయలు, కనలు, పనలు, నిచ్చలు, చాలు, బయలు, ఎదలు and పచ్చలు.

(*d*) Give the plural of ఒడయఁడు. Form nouns from ఉక్కివము, తివురు and పాయు, and give the verbs from which చేటు and పోటు are derived.

VI. (*a*) Account grammatically for కొంతసేపటికి. చితగించు, ఆవెంపాఱుట and జిల్లెఁడు.

(*b*) Explain *very briefly* the allusion in "ప్రశంకుభవలెనడు మ్రవేలుచుండుము" and give the context.

VII. (*a*) On what grounds did Nandi decline to kill Ravana, and what is the curse he pronounced on the Rakshasa King?

(*b*) "పొరిపైవోపహతుండు పోపుకడకుం బోపుంగదా యాపదల్." Explain this maxim and illustrate it from your Ramayana.

(*c*) Briefly describe the influence of *wealth*.

(*d*) Name and define the *eight* kinds of Hindu marriages. Under which of them was Sakuntala married to king Dushyanta?

VIII (*a*) "మఱచినఁ దలపింపఁగనగు। నెఱుఁగనినాఁడెల్లపాట్ల నెఱిఁగింపనగున్। మఱియెఱిఁగియెఱుఁగ నెల్లని। కఱటిందెలుపంగఁగమల కర్భునివశమే?" Quote a parallel stanza from your Text and state whether శకుంతల could have availed herself of this maxim or not.

(*b*) "క్రచ్చఱవేఁటవచ్చి యిటఁగణ్వమహాముని నిఁజూచిపోవఁగా

"వచ్చితిమెందుఁబోయిరొకొవారనినన్ వినయాల తాంగివా

"రిచ్చటినుండియాత్మణము యేరికానకుఁబంప్లుదేరమీ

"వచ్చునెటంగిరేనిజనవల్లభవారునువత్తురింతకున్."

Compare this with your Prose Text (శాకుంతల).

TUESDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

TELUGU: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

S. RANGAYYA CHETTIYAR, B.A.

I. (A) Translate into Telugu:—

I will not weary you, gentlemen, with all the arguments that passed between me and Rachub; at last we compromised matters—he would

take nothing less than the whole debt, but he let me have, at a very cheap rate, a chest of second-hand clothes, by which he assured me I might make my fortune. He brought them to Grand Cairo, he said, for the purpose of selling them to slave-merchants, but he was in haste to get back to his family at Constantinople, and therefore he was willing to make over to a friend the profits of this speculation. I should have distrusted Rachub's professions of friendship, and especially of disinterestedness, but he took me with him to the Khan, where his goods were, and unlocked the chest of clothes to show them to me. They were of the richest and finest materials, and had been but little worn. I could not doubt the evidence of my senses.

(B) (1) I was touched to the heart by this kindness.

(2) Even fools learn by experience.

(3) Our conjectures were, alas! too true.

(4) Pardon me the expression, I have none of those superstitious fears.

(5) Although my brother had been prosperous in his profession, he did not despise his poor relations

(6) You have made this excuse so often on similar occasions, that I do not now believe you.

II. Composition in Telugu :—

"O! it is excellent
To have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous
To use it like a giant."

(The compositions is not to exceed two pages in length. Particular attention should be paid to spelling, hand-writing, and accuracy and appropriateness of expression)

III Translate into English :—

a. 1 కేలీకందుకమల్ల నెత్తుకొనుమాడ్కిం బట్టి నాయున్నయీ
కైలాసాచలమిట్టు లీవు నెగయంగా నెత్తినంజోద్యమై
నీలావేఁగొనియాడు టెల్లెడల వర్ణింపంగ నీకొక్కపే
రేలోకంబునఁజెల్లదైత్యులకుఁ బెంపెక్కంగనేనిచ్చె
దన్.

2 తెలియనిమనుజునిసుఖముగఁ
తెలుపందగు సుఖతరముగఁ తెలుపఁగవచ్చుఁ
తెలిసినవానిం తెలిసియుఁ
తెలియనినరుఁడెల్ల బ్రహ్మదేవునివశమే.

3 క్షీరముమున్ననీటికొసఁగెఁ స్వగుణంబున దన్నఁజేరుటఁ
క్షీరముదప్తమూటఁగనిచిచ్చులికెఁ వెతచేజలంబు దు
ర్వారసుహృద్విపక్షిఁగనివహ్నిఁజొరంజనెదుర్థమంతలో
నీరముఁగూడిశాంతమగు నిల్చుమహాత్ములసైత్రియోగతిఁ.

4. (1) పిమ్మట ననసూయాప్రియంవదలు పుష్పాలు కోయుచునొకరితోనొకరు "మనశకుంతలకుఁదగినవరుఁడు దొరకినదానికి సంతోషమేకాని యా రాజు తన పట్టణమునకుఁబోయెనే, ఇక్కడి సమాచారమును మఱచునేమో, అని దిగులగుచున్నది." అనియు, "అతని ప్రకృతియట్టిదిగానుండదు, ఆవిషయమున నేమియు దిగులుపడవలసినదిలేదుగాని, ఈ సమాచారమును విని కణ్వమహాముని యేమిచెప్పునో తెలియదు" అనియు, "ఆయన సంకల్పముగూడ గుణవంతునికి నీకన్యక నీయవలయుననియే యుండెను గనుక. నైవికముగానె యట్లు జరగినచుడుసంతోషించునేకాని మఱేమియుఁజెప్పఁడు," అనియు మాటలాడుకొనుచుండిరి.

(2) నేను మధురాపురమున సద్వంశమున జన్మించి, వాణిజ్యమువలన జీవనముచేయుచు, కులీనయు, గుణవతియు, సౌందర్యవతియునగు చారుమతియను దానిన్వివాహముచేసికొని, ఆమెతోఁ గూడ, కొంతకాలము సకలసౌఖ్యములననుభవించుచు సుఖజీవనముచేయుచుంటిని - అంతటవ్యవహారధర్మమునుబట్టి సింహళద్వీపమునకుఁ బోవలసివచ్చినందున గర్భిణియైయున్న భార్య నింటనేవిడిచి యోడ నెక్కిపోయి యక్కడనే వ్యాపారముమీఁద నాయుమూసములవలకు నుంటిని - ఇంకను గొంతకాలము అచ్చటనే యుండవలసినట్లు కనఁబడ్డందున, నా భార్యనుగూడ నాయొద్దకే పిలిపించికొంటిని - వచ్చిన కొన్నిదినములలోనే దివ్యసుందరవిగ్రహములుగల కవలపిల్లలను గనియెను.

IV. Explain and render the following into idiomatic English :—

(1) ఆతుట్టికి, ఈ నట్టికి సరి.

(2) నువ్వులు నూనె ఒకటి, గాండ్లవాఁడువే. ఏ

(3) పొదుగుకోని పాలు త్రాగినచందము.

(4) మొదటికి మోసము, లాభానకు గుద్దులాట

(5) మొయిలు నమ్మి చెఱువుతెగఁగొట్టినట్లు..

TUESDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

KANARESE: GRAMMAR, &c.

M. CLAPHAM, ESQ.

I. State briefly what you know of the author of the Ramayana. When, and to whom, was it first related?

II. Re-write the following in simple Kanarese prose :—

(a) ಹಾಮಹಾದೇವೆಂದು ಪುಳುಕಿತ। ರೋಮಹರುಷಣೆ ಯಾಗಿ ದೈಗುಯುಗ। ತಾಮರಸವನುಮುಗಿದು ರಾಮನ ನೆನದುಕಣ್ದೆರದು। ಆಮಹಾತ್ಮನ ಗುಣಚರಿತ್ರೋ। ದ್ಧಾಮತೆಯನಾಜ್ಞಾಪಿಸೆಂದು ಸು। ಧಾಮರೀಚಿಧರಂಗೆ ಬಿಂನೈಸಿದಳುಗಿರಿಜಾತೇ॥

(b) ವ್ಯರ್ಥವಾಯ್ತು ಕಟಕಟಜನಮ್ಮನಿ। ರರ್ಥವಾಯ್ತು ನ್ವಯದೆಸಿರಿಪರ। ಮಾರ್ಥವಾಪುತ್ರಸ್ಯಲೊಕೋನಾಸ್ತಿ ಎಂಬುದಿದೊ। ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥವಾಯ್ತೆನಗಧಿಕ ಸುಗತಿಯ। ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥಸಿದ್ಧಿಗೆಸಲ್ಲದವನಿಗ।ನರ್ಥಭಾಜನನಾದೆನೇ ತಾನೆನುತಚಿಂತಿಸಿದಾ॥

III. Write short notes on the following names :—

ಜಾಬಾಲಿ, ಮಾಯಾಸತಿ, ದಾಕ್ಷಾಯಣಿ, ಸುಬಾಹು, ಉಗ್ರಚಾಪ, ಪುರಹರ, ಗಜಾಸುರ, ತಾಂಡವ.

IV. Remark on any thing that is faulty in—

(a) ಮಹಾದಿವೌಕ ಪ್ರಚುರಭಾಷಾ ಕವಿಜನೋತ್ತುಂಗ,

(b) ಜಡರಿಗಸೂಯಭಾವರಿಗೆ,

(c) ವೊಂದೆಕ್ಷರ ಕೇಳ್ವನವಂಗೆ ಪಾತಕ ಹರವುದು.

V. Explain the allusions in—

(a) ಗುರುನಿರೂಪವಧರಿಸಿ ವನವನು ಚರಿಸಿದೆನು, (b) ಬಾಲತನದಲಿ ತಾಟಕಿಯ ಗೋನಾಳಿಯನುಗೋರಿದೆನು, (c) ಇಂದ್ರೆಚಂದ್ರರಹಾದಿಯದು, (d) ಚಿಗುರಿದುದುದುವಾರ್ತೆ ನಿಜನಗರದಲಿ.

VI. Analyse :—

ನಿಮಿಸುತಾಸುತ ಕೇಳು ನಿಗಮ। ಕ್ರಮದೆಲಾ
ಮುನಿವಂಶಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ। ರಮಣರನು ಸತ್ಕರಿಸಿದೆನು
ಸನ್ಮಾನಪೂಜೆಯಲೀ। ದ್ಯುಮಣಿವಂಶಲತಾಭಿ
ವೃದ್ಧಿ। ಭ್ರಮೆಯ ಭೂಪನ ಕಂಡು ಕರುಣದೆ।
ಮಮತೆಯಲಿ ನುಡಿಸಿದರು ಮಧುರೋಕ್ತಿಯಲಿ
ನೃಪವರನಾ॥

(a) Parse the words underlined in the above passage.

VII. Name the following :—

(a) The three eyes of Shiva. (b) The ಮಾನಸಪುತ್ರರು of Brahma. (c) The ಸಪ್ತದ್ವೀಪಗಳು. (d) The ಅಷ್ಟ ಮಾಸಿದ್ಧಿಗಳು. (e) Why is Shiva called ಗಂಗಾಧರ, ಕರಿಚರ್ಮಧಾರಿ, ಸುಧಾಮರೀಚೀಧರ.

VIII. Give the meanings of—

ಬಕಧ್ಯಾನ, ಸೂರಿ, ಪೆಂಪು, ಮಿರುಪು, ಮೆರುಕ, ಪರುಠವೆ, ಇನ್ನೊಮ್ಮೆ, ಸಚ್ಛೀಲಸಖ್ಯತನ, ವರ್ಮಕರ್ಮಗಳು, ಒಡ್ಡೊಲಗ, ಮೈಸಿರಿ, ಮಿಥ್ಯಾಪವಾದಿ, ಡೊಲ್ಲಾಸ, ದಂಡುಗ.

IX Explain :—

(a) ಎಣೆಕೆಯಾವದು ಜೀಯದಧರ್ಮದೆ। ಕಣಿಯಲಾ
ನೀ ನಿನ್ನ ಭಾಗ್ಯಕೆ। ತೃಣವಲಾಸ್ವರ್ಗಾದಿಭೋ
ಗ್ಯದೆ ಸಕಲಸೌಭಾಗ್ಯ। ಗುಣಗಣಾಲಂಕೃತನ
ಸುರಮುನಿ। ಗಣನತಾಂಘ್ರಿದ್ವಯೆನನಾರಾ। ಯ
ಣನಕೃಪೆನಿನಗುಂಟೆನುತ ಕೊಂಡಾಡಿದರು ನೃಪ
ನಾ॥

(b) ತೆರಳಿದುದು ಹರನೆಡೆಗೆನಡೆವೆ। ಸ್ಮರನಪಾಳೆಯದಂತೆ
ನಡುಗಿದೆ। ರರಸಕೇಳು ಜಿತೇಂದ್ರಿಯರುಮನ್ಮಥ
ವಿರೋಧಿಗಳೂ। ಸರಕುತೆಗದೆರು ಬೊಮ್ಮಚರಿ
ಯದೆ। ಬೆರಳ ಜಪಗಳ ತಾಪಸರುತರ। ಹರಿಸಿನಿ
ಲುವೆನಾವನ್ಯೆ ತರುಣೀಜನಂಗಳಲ್ಲೀ॥

X. Write the ತಾತ್ಪರ್ಯ of the following stories :—

'ಹರದೆನುಗಿಣಿಯೆ ಉಪಾಯಾಂತರವಿಂದೆ ವೋಸ
ಪಟ್ಟ್ಯದು' (b) 'ಆಶೆಯು ತೃಪ್ತಿಪಡದು'

XI Give the meaning and connection of—

(a) 'ತನ್ನ ಶರೀರದೆಲ್ಲ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದವ್ಯಾಧಿ ತನ್ನನ್ನೇ ಕೊ
ಲುವದು ಅರಣ್ಯದೆಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಮೂಲಿಕೆ ಔ
ಷಧಿಯಕೊಡಲು ಆವ್ಯಾಧಿಯಕೆಡಿಸುವದು ತ
ನ್ನ ದೇಹವನುಳಿಸುವದು ಇಂತೆಂಬನೀತಿ ಉಂ
ಟು'

(b) 'ನಿನ್ನ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯು ಬಿದಿಗೆಯ ಚಂದ್ರನಂತೆ ಮಹಾಬ
ಡವಾಗಿ ಇದ್ದಾಳೆ ಅಗ್ನಿಯಿಂದಲೂಚಿಂತಾಗ್ನಿ
ವಿಶೇಷವಾಯಿತು ಈ ಮರಿಯಾದೆಯಲ್ಲ ಮ
ಹಾಸಂಕಟವಾಗಿ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ'

(c) 'ಆತ ನಮ್ಮಪಟ್ಟಣಕ್ಕೆ ಅರಸು ಆತಗೆ ಪರನಾರಿ
ಯರು ಸಹೋದರರೆಂಬ ಬಿರಿದು'

XII. Explain the ಸಮಾಸಗಳು that occur in—

ಹಿಂಭಾಗ, ವದನಾಬ್ಜವಿರೋಧಿ, ಕಡುದರ್ಪ, ನಿಗ
ವೋತ್ಕರಕಲಾಪ, ಅಂದವನು.

(a) What is a ದ್ವಿಕರ್ಮಕ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದ.

(*b*) Write the perfect participles of:—

ನೋನು, ಸಲ್ಲು, ಮಿಡಿ, ಮೆಲ್ಲು, ವಿಾ, ಕೀ.

(*c*) Explain ಇಸುಪ್ರತ್ಯಯದ ಪ್ರಯೋಗವಿಧಿಗಳು.

TUESDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

KANARESE: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

A. SUBBA RAU, B.A., B L.

I. (A) Translate into Kanarese:—

I will not weary you, gentlemen, with all the arguments that passed between me and Rachub; at last we compromised matters—he would take nothing less than the whole debt, but he let me have, at a very cheap rate, a chest of second-hand clothes, by which he assured me I might make my fortune. He brought them to Grand Cairo, he said, for the purpose of selling them to slave-merchants, but he was in haste to get back to his family at Constantinople, and therefore he was willing to make over to a friend the profits of this speculation. I should have distrusted Rachub's professions of friendship, and especially of disinterestedness, but he took me with him to the Khan, where his goods were, and unlocked the chest of clothes to show them to me. They were of the richest and finest materials, and had been but little worn. I could not doubt the evidence of my senses.

(B) (1) I was touched to the heart by this kindness.

(2) Even fools learn by experience.

(3) Our conjectures were, alas! too true.

(4) Pardon me the expression, I have none of those superstitious fears.

(5) Although my brother had been prosperous in his profession, he did not despise his poor relations.

(6) You have made this excuse so often on similar occasions, that I do not now believe you.

II. Write a short Kanarese Essay on:—

"O! it is excellent
To have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous
To use it like a giant."

(The composition is not to exceed two pages in length Particular attention should be paid to spelling, hand-writing, and accuracy and appropriateness of expression).

III. Translate :—

(a) ಮೆಚ್ಚಿ ಮರುಳಾದಾಮುನೀಂದೆನ। ನುಚ್ಚಿ ತಪರು
ತರುಣಿಯೆರು ಬಳಿ
ಕಚ್ಚರಿಯೆ ಕೇಳರಸ ಬೆರಸಿದೆವಭ್ರವಂಬರವಾ॥
ಮುಚ್ಚಿ ಕೊಂಡವುಮುರಿದುನೇಸರು। ನೆಚ್ಚಿದೆಮ್ಮೆ
ತೋದೆಧಿಯೆಜಲವನು .
ಕಚ್ಚಿ ತಂದುಗುಳಿದೆವುರೋವೊಂಫ್ರಿಪನಭೊಮಿಯ
ಲೀ॥

(b) ಅನುಪಮದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾರಿಯಾತ್ರವೆಂಬ ಪರ್ವತವುಂ
ಟು ; ಆಪರ್ವತದ ಕೋಡುಗಲ್ಲಿನಮೇಲೆಗುಹೆ
ಯಲ್ಲು ವೀರವರ್ಮನೆಂಬ ಗೂಗೆರಾಜಂ ಅನೇಕ
ಕುಲಗೋತ್ರ ಮಿತ್ರ ಕಳತ್ರ ಬಂಧುಗಳವರ್ಗ
ಮುಂ ಕೂಡಿಕೊಂಡು ರಕ್ತಾಕ್ಷನೀಮೊದಲಾದ
ಐವರುಪ್ರಧಾನರಂ ಕೂಡಿಕೊಂಡುಮಹಾಸತ್ವ
ದಿಂದಲೂ ಸುಬುದ್ಧಿಯಿಂದಲೂ ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನಾ
ಳಿಕೊಂಡು ಇರುತ್ತಂ ಇರಲು ; ಇತ್ತಲಾಪರ್ವತ
ಕ್ಕೆಯೋಜನಾಂತರದಲ್ಲು ಗಂಧೆರಸವೆಂಬ ಪರ್ವ
ತದ ತಪ್ಪಲಲ್ಲು ಒಂದು ವಟವೃಕ್ಷದಮೇಲೆ ನೀ
ಳವರ್ಣನೆಂಬ ವಾಯಸರಾಜಂ ತನ್ನ ಕುಲ
ಗೋತ್ರ ಸಹಿತ ಉಜ್ಜೀವಿಯೇವೊದಲಾದೆ ಪ್ರ
ಧಾನರುಸಹ ಮಹಾಸತ್ವದಿಂದೆ ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಆಳಿ
ಕೊಂಡು ಇರುತ್ತಂ ಇರಲು ; ಇತ್ತಲಾ ಗೂಗೆ
ರಾಜಂ ಮಹಾಗರ್ವದಿಂದೆ ತನಗಾರೂ ಸರಿಯಿಲ್ಲ

ವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಬಹಳ ಅಹಂಕಾರದಿಂದ ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಧಾನರಂ ಕರದು—ನನಗೆ ಸಂಪತ್ತು ಏನೂ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಿಲ್ಲಾ, ಸಾಹಸದೊಳಗೆ ಯಾರೂ ಇದಿರುಯಿಲ್ಲಾ, ಅದುಕಾರಣ ಸರ್ವಪಕ್ಷಿ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜಪಟ್ಟಮಂ ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಳಬೇಕು, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಸಾರಣೆಯಂ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಮಹಾಹರುಷದಿಂದಿರಲು; ಈ ವಾರ್ತೆಯಂ ನೀಳ್ದುವರ್ಣಂಕೇಳಿ ಮಹಾಚಿಂತಾಕ್ರಾಂತನಾದಂ.

IV. Render into English:—

(1) ಬಂದೆನ್ನಪರೊಳಗೀತನೇನಳ। ನೆಂದರಿದು ಭೀಷ್ಮಕನುತನ್ನಯ।
ನಂದನೆಯನೊಲಿದಿತ್ತನಯ' ಬಳಿಕಾಮುಹೀಪತಿಗೆ॥
ಬಂದಭೂಪರು ಹರಿದರೀತನ। ತಂದುನಿಲಿಸಿದನಖಿಳಸಂಪದ
ದಿಂದನೈಷಧನಗರಿಯಲಿ ನರನಾಥಕೇಳೆಂದಾ॥

(2) ಅದನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ರಾವಣನು ಕೋಪದಿಂದೆ ಕಿಡಿಕಿಡಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವುರಾಕ್ಷಸಸೇನಾಪತಿಗಳೊಡನೆ ವಿಭೀಷಣನನ್ನು ಲಂಕಾಪಟ್ಟಣದಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆಯಿಟ್ಟು ಮಧುವೆಂಬ ಅಸುರನನ್ನು ಯುವಪುರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ, ಅಮರಾವತಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಇಂದ್ರನ ಗರ್ವವನ್ನು ಮುರಿದು, ತನಗ್ಯಾರು ಇದಿರುಯಂತಾ ಘರ್ಜಿಸುತ್ತ

ಹೊರಟನು. ಆಗ ಕುಂಭಕರ್ಣ ಮೇ
ಘನಾದನೇ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಸಮಸ್ತ ರಾ
ಕ್ಷಸರುಸಂಗಡ ಹೊರಟರು.

(3) ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ತಾರಕಾಸುರನೆಂಬ
ರಾಕ್ಷಸನು ಬಹುಪರಾಕ್ರಮಶಾಲಿಯಾ
ಗಿ ಇಂದ್ರಾದಿದೇವತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ
ತೊಂದ್ರೆ ಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈಶ್ವರನ ಮು
ಗನಾದ ಷಣ್ಮುಖನುದೇವತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇ
ನಾಪತಿಯಾಗಿ ಆತನನ್ನ ಸಂಹಾರ ಮಾ
ಡಿದನು.

TUESDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MALAYALAM: GRAMMAR, &c.

R. S. SHEPPARD, B.A.

(N.B.—*All the questions, except the seventh, must be answered in* Malayalam.)

1. Explain etymologically the names മണിപ്രവാളം and അ
ജ്ഞാനകാണ്ഡം. Why is each so called? Who is the author of the former poem? Name some other works of the same author.

II Render into simple Malayalam:—

പൂണ്ണഗർഭസമസ്ത്രീളവനശുഭകർമ്മങ്ങളെക
ത്തുക്കുടി

പുണ്ണാനന്ദംവിളങ്ങീടിനഘനപടലശ്യാമധാമാഭി
രാമം

മംഗല്യൈസമ്പൂർത്തമഹിതഗുണമിയന്നഷ്ടമീ
രൊഹിണീർഭ്യാം

സംഗ്രഹംഗ്രാജനിച്ചാനഴകൊട്ടജഗദീ മൂലകന്ദം
മുകുന്ദൻ.

III. Explain the following passages:—

(*a*) ജഗദുദയവിനാശനകാരണംനീ
ജനപരിപാലനശീലനായതുംനീ
അജനമലനനന്തനായതുംനി
സുരജനചിത്രചരിത്രനായതുംനീ

(*b*) പാപാംബുരാശിയിൽവാഴുന്നവർകളെ
പാപാപഹത്തിന്നുസെവിക്കിൽനിഷ്ഫലം,

(*c*) മായാമയന്റെവിലാസങ്ങളൊക്കിലൊ
ശ്രെയസ്കരമെന്നതെപറഞ്ഞീടാവു.

(*d*) കായക്ലെശം എനിക്കു അലക്ഷ്യം; സത്യപരി
പാലനാർത്ഥം ദെഹപരിത്യാഗം ക്കുടെ ഉറച്ച
വനായ എന്നൊട അധമ്മാംഗീകാരം എ
ന്തിന്നായി നിഷ്കൃഷ്ടിക്കുന്നു?

IV. (*a*) Give the meanings of പനഫാവ, ധൂർത്ത, ചലൻ, വൈകല്യം, ഗഡു, ശ്ലാഘിക്ക, ഭാവാഗ്നി, ജഠരം, ഭാനു, സാഹസം.

(*b*) Derive വാല്മീകി, പുത്രൻ, ക്രെതാവ, സൊദരി.

V. Explain the allusions in the following:—

(*a*) ദ്യൂതരായുളെളാരുഴലുന്നതുപൊലെ
യാതുരന്മാരായിചമഞ്ഞിതജന്തുനികൾം.

(*b*) ഭൂമിയിൽജാതയായുണ്ടിതുസീതയെ.

(*c*) പുരഹരനമലൻമുരാരിദെവൻ,

(*d*) താൻ വസിഷ്ഠാശ്രമത്തിൽ ചെന്നതും നന്ദി നിമിത്തം കലഹമുണ്ടായതും.

VI Enumerate in order the incarnations (അവതാരങ്ങൾ) of Vishnu, mentioning the special object of each, and give a full account of the circumstances attending the one that forms the subject of the മണിപ്രവാളം.

VII. Give the modern geographical names of സരയൂ, ഗൊമതീ, കൊസലം, വാരാണസി, കാളിന്ദീ.

VIII. What moral lesson is the story of Harischandra calculated to teach?

IX. "കുന്നിന്മെലുണ്ടൊരുമന്ദിരമെങ്കിലൊ
ചെന്നുകരേറുംപലർപലമാഗ്രമായി"

What argument is suggested in these lines? How does the author of the അജ്ഞാനകോരം try to refute it, and with what success?

X. (*a*) Parse the underlined words in

ഓരൊജനംപലദൈവങ്ങളുണ്ടെന്നു
സാരമറിയാതെചിന്തിച്ചുകൊടുകിലും,
നെരല്ലിതെന്നറിവുറെറാർചിലരവർ
നെറഞ്ഞീടിലുംനെരെനടപ്പീല.

(*b*) Analyse അപ്പൊഴത്തെക്കാലത്തിൽ - മുഴുപ്പിച്ച താരുവാൻ.

XI Distinguish between അല്ല and ഇല്ല; തരിക and കൊടുക്ക; നാം and ഞങ്ങൾ, and give sentences to illustrate the distinction.

XII (*a*) Define ദേശ്യങ്ങൾ and അന്യദേശ്യങ്ങൾ. Give examples of the principal kinds of അന്യദേശ്യങ്ങൾ.

(b) Give the തത്സമങ്ങൾ of ചങ്ങല, തരക്ക, ചാത്തം, ഇടവം and the തദ്ഭവങ്ങൾ of ജ്യേഷ്ഠൻ, ത്രോണി, ഹംസം, ചണ്ഡം.

TUESDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

MALAYALAM: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

U ACHYUTHAN NAYAR, B A.

I. (A.) Translate into Malayalam :—

I will not weary you, gentlemen, with all the arguments that passed between me and Rachub; at last we compromised matters—he would take nothing less than the whole debt, but he let me have, at a very cheap rate, a chest of second-hand clothes, by which he assured me I might make my fortune. He brought them to Grand Cairo, he said, for the purpose of selling them to slave-merchants, but he was in haste to get back to his family at Constantinople, and therefore he was willing to make over to a friend the profits of this speculation. I should have distrusted Rachub's professions of friendship, and especially of disinterestedness, but he took me with him to the Khan, where his goods were, and unlocked the chest of clothes to show them to me. They were of the richest and finest materials, and had been but little worn. I could not doubt the evidence of my senses.

(B) (1) I was touched to the heart by this kindness.

(2) Even fools learn by experience.

(3) Our conjectures were, alas! too true.

(4) Pardon me the expression, I have none of those superstitious fears.

(5) Although my brother had been prosperous in his profession, he did not despise his poor relations.

(6) You have made this excuse so often on similar occasions, that I do not now believe you.

II. Composition in Malayalam :—

"O! it is excellent
To have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous
To use it like a giant,"

(The composition is not to exceed two pages in length. Particular attention should be paid to spelling, hand-writing, and accuracy and appropriateness of expression).

III Translate into English:—

(a) അവികലമലമൂത്രമാംസപിണ്ഡം
ഭവിബഹുദുശ്ചടദുഃഖദുഷ്ടപാത്രം
ഇദമവനിപതെന്നരന്റെഗാത്രം
വദവദവാഞ്ഛിതമത്രനിഷ്ഫലന്തെ.
പ്രഥിതവിനയശൊഭാധീരനാംശൌരിത
ന്റെ
പ്രഥമമഹിഷിയാകുംരൊഹിണിദെവിത
ന്റെ
ജഠരകുഹരദെശെശെഷതെജൊവിശെഷം
ഘടയകുടിലകർമ്മപ്രക്രിയാസുപ്രവീണെ.

(b) കുന്നിനുമുണ്ടൊരുമന്ദിരമെങ്കിലൊ
ചെന്നുകരെറുംപലർപലമാഗ്ഗമായി
മന്ദിരെചെല്ലുമ്പൊഴൊന്നിച്ചുകൂട്ടുന്നു
നന്നുവഴികൾസന്ദെഹമില്ലൊക്കയും
ഇങ്ങിനെചൊല്ലുന്നമാന്തരൊക്കുവിൻ
മംഗലനാത്തരക്ഷക്കുകവാടങ്ങൾ
വെച്ചുപലതെന്നുറച്ചുവനവൻ
ഇച്ഛപൊലാചരിച്ചാലന്തരംവരും
രാജ്യഭണ്ഡാരംതുറന്നുവെച്ചീടുമൊ
രാജസെവീജനംകാവലായില്ലയൊ
രാജ്യരക്ഷാർത്ഥമാംവിത്തമെന്നാകിലും
രാജ്യത്തിലാക്കുംകടന്നെടുക്കാവല്ല.

കണ്ടപെരുവഴിയൂടെയൊടിച്ചെന്നു
കൊണ്ടീടുകിലവൻചൊരനെന്നൊപ്പിലെ
നേർവഴിയൂടെകടന്നുചെന്നങ്ങിനെ
നെരുരചെയ്തുരാജാവൊടിരക്കുകിൽ
ഓരൊനരന്മാർക്കുവെണുംധനമവൻ
താരതമ്മ്യങ്ങളറിഞ്ഞുനൽകീടുന്നു.

(c) അപ്പോൾ അശുചിയായ ചുടുകാട്ടിൽ ഒരു ചെറുതായ കുടിലിൽ ഏകനായിരിക്കുന്ന തൻരാജാവിനെ കണ്ട മന്ത്രി വ്യസനിച്ചു കാക്കൽ വീണുപറയുന്നു—നവരത്നമയമായിസ്ഫടികനിർമ്മിതമായി അത്യുന്നതമായുള്ള രാജധാനിയിൽ വിചിത്രമായ കട്ടിലിന്മെൽ മൃദുവായ ശയ്യയിൽ കുസുമാസ്തരണത്തിൽ വാസം ചെയ്തുവന്ന നമ്മുടെ രാജാവ ശ്മശാനത്തിൽ ശവസംസ്കാരാനന്തരം ശെഷിച്ച തടികൊണ്ട കെട്ടി ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ ചെറുതായകുടിലിൽ കാലം കഴിക്കുന്നു കഷ്ടം! രാജധാനിയിൽ അനേകവിധമായ ഭൊജ്യപെയാദിമധുരപദാർത്ഥങ്ങളെ അനുഭവിച്ചുവന്നിരുന്ന പ്രഭുംരം ശവാശുദ്ധമായി മലിനമായ അരിപാകംചെയ്ത ഒരു പദാർത്ഥവുമില്ലാതെ ഭക്ഷിക്കുന്നുവെല്ലൊ.

(d) സ്ഥാനമാനങ്ങൾചൊല്ലികലഹിച്ചു
നാണംകെട്ടുനശിക്കുന്നിതുചിലർ,

മദമത്സര്യംചിന്തിച്ചുചിന്തിച്ചു
മതിയുംകെട്ടവഴിക്കുന്നിതുചിലർ,
ചഞ്ചലാക്ഷിമാർവീടുകളിൽപുക്കു
കുഞ്ഞിരാമനായാടുന്നിതുചിലർ,
കൊലകളുളിൽസെവകരായിട്ടു
കൊലംകെട്ടിഞെളിയുന്നിതുചിലർ,
ശാന്തിചെയ്യുപുലർത്തുവാൻകല്പിച്ചു
സന്ധ്യയൊളംനടക്കുന്നിതുചിലർ.

(e) പ്രപഞ്ചത്തിൽ ഓരൊ പദാർത്ഥങ്ങളുടെ വീര്യഭേദങ്ങളെയും ജന്തുക്കളുടെ സഭാവഭേദങ്ങളെയും മനുഷ്യരുടെ ജ്ഞാനഭേദങ്ങളെയുമറിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നവനു കാണുന്നതും കെൾക്കുന്നതും പ്രായെണ അവന്റെ അറിവിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടതാകകൊണ്ടു അവനു സകലവും ഉദാഹരണാനുഭവംപൊലെ സന്തോഷകാരണംതന്നെ - ആപത്തും കലുംചാപല്യംകൂടാതെ ധൈര്യത്തൊടും അതിന്റെ ശക്തിയെകുറിച്ചു ദൃഢമായ സന്തോഷത്തൊടും കൂടിയിരിക്കും - ഇതകൊണ്ടു യാവനൊരുത്തൻ കൊപശീലൻ അവൻ അറിവില്ലാത്തവനെന്നും നിശ്ചയിക്കാം.

TUESDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

URDU: GRAMMAR, &c.

REV. E. SELL.

(NOTE.—*All Grammatical terms must be expressed in Urdu.*)

I. Translate the following lines into English, and explain the تصرفات شاعري in (*a*), the نزاکت in (*b*) and (*c*).

(*a*)

عکس روي يار ايدهر تو دست نازک هي اُدهر
آئينه سے کم نهين تصوير پشت آئينه

(*b*)

خم رکهه کے هاتهه هوگيا جانا نه دوش پر
زلفون مين جب الجهکے گرا شانه دوش پر

(*c*)

قفس مين مين پهڑک کرتا نه اى صيّاد مرجاؤن
غلاف شبنم گل بستني هو صحن گلشن کي

II. (*a*) Give the derivation of each of the following words and show how each addition to the root affects the meaning.

مستجاب — اعلىٰ — ضحاک — نوشيروان — بزرجمهر
سبکتگين — نارغا لباني — فرمانبرداري — ملنساری
وغيره — اوکالي — مستعد *

(*b*) Give the English meanings of

آنکهه جهپکانا — تنکے چننا — دل کے دهوين اُڑانا
اوس پڑنا — توت پڑنا — کوڑيالا *

III. (*a*) Give the exact meaning of ایک in each of the following:—

یہان ایک چیز نہین پائي جاتي — تھوڑا ایک کاغذ لاؤ — ایک ایک مارے گئے چارایک قلم لاؤ *

(*b*) Explain سے in

اُس سے کہو — بکرعالمون سے ہی — تمہاری شرارت سے تمام شاگرد خراب ہوجاتے — مئین بہت سے کتب مطالعہ کیا *

(*c*) Explain پر in

مئین اسکے گھر گیا پر اسکو نہ دیکھا — وہ کتاب اسکو کتنے پر پڑی *

(*d*) Explain کو in

گھر کو جاؤ — شاگرد علم پڑھنے کو آتے ہین *

IV. Explain the صنایع in

(*a*)

زر گل پڑگیا سر پر تو پہنچے پاس قارون کے
یہہ باغ دہر مئین عالم ہی اپني ناتواني کا

(*b*)

بہار باغ ہی چشم وخط وزلف ورخ جانان
وہ نرگس ہی وہ ریحان ہی وہ سنبل ہي وہ لالہ ہی

(*c*)

صیّاد تو کہا بلبلین غش کرتے ہین اُن پر
اب تو وہ ہزارون کے لگے ہوش اڑانے

(*d*) Give the تقطیع of the couplet marked (*b*)

V. In what tenses does the form کرتا occur? Give the exact meaning of each. Does کرتا occur in any other part of speech?

VI. State concerning the following letters :—

ن ا ي ر و ک س ش

(a) Their value as ابجد numbers.

(*b*) Their meaning when used as affixes.

VII. Explain and illustrate the following construction and figures of speech—

سیاق الاعداد — جملۂ استثنا ئیہ — تجنیس مزدوج
مراعات النظیر — تلمیع — جملۂ استدراکیہ — استعارہ
بالکنایہ *

VIII. Parse each word fully.

مئین تمہاري بات نہین مانتا مگر اس وقت کہ تم بھي اس پر عمل کرو *

IX. What are the grammatical names of

زید — چہ — جیسا — ہا ن — ہي — کیا — پتھر
بد — کترني — سعدي *

X. Rewrite the following in نثرعاری making all the neeessary corrections in grammar and spelling.

شاعر زبان دا ن ا ئیسے کہ اُ رني اؤر خاخاني کي غلطي بتائي فرد وصي وانواري کا یا د بھلا ئي شیخ امام بخش ناثق نے یہہ پندي کي چندي کیا اؤر روز مرے کو ا ئیسا فسیہ اؤر بلیغ کیا کہ کلا م صابخین منثوق ہوا فصحای شیراز واسفہان اس صیف زبان کا لوہا مان گیا اپنے کبوہ پر منفئیل ہوے اس زبا ن کا حسن جان گیا زمین شیر کو اسما ن پر پونچائے سیکرو ن کو واستاد بنائے *

TUESDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

URDU: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

REV. E. SELL.

I. (A) Translate into Urdu:—

I will not weary you, gentlemen, with all the arguments that passed between me and Rachub; at last we compromised matters—he would take nothing less than the whole debt, but he let me have, at a very cheap rate, a chest of second-hand clothes, by which he assured me I might make my fortune. He brought them to Grand Cairo, he said, for the purpose of selling them to slave-merchants, but he was in haste to get back to his family at Constantinople, and therefore he was willing to make over to a friend the profits of this speculation. I should have distrusted Rachub's professions of friendship, and especially of disinterestedness, but he took me with him to the Khan, where his goods were, and unlocked the chest of clothes to show them to me. They were of the richest and finest materials, and had been but little worn. I could not doubt the evidence of my senses

(B) (1) I was touched to the heart by this kindness.
(2) Even fools learn by experience.
(3) Our conjectures were, alas! too true.
(4) Pardon me the expression, I have none of those superstitious fears.
(5) Although my brother had been prosperous in his profession, he did not despise his poor relations.
(6) You have made this excuse so often on similar occasions, that I do not now believe you.

II. Composition in Urdu:—

"O! it is excellent
To have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous.
To use it like a giant."

(The composition is not to exceed two pages in length. Particular attention should be paid to spelling, hand-writing, and accuracy and appropriateness of expression).

III. Translate into English:—

(a) بخشي ہي نزاکت مرے بت کو خدا نے
کنگھي کبھي کي سرمين تو شل ہوگئے شانے

یوسف کا بیان کرتے ہیں اس شوخ سے عاشق
پروانے لگے شمع کو محفل میں جلانے
شیشے میں کسی سے بھی اُترا نہ پری رو
وہ بن گئے احمق جو کہا تے تہہ سیا نے
کہتا ہی کوئی کالی بلا کوئی شب تا ر
شاعر لگے اب یار کی زلفون کو بنانے
ہی حسن کی دریا میں حبابون کا یہہ جھڑمت
چیچک کے ترے گال پر ابھرے نہیں دانے
کیون ہا تھہ بندہ ہیں مجھہ بتلا دے خدارا
دل کسکا چرایا ہی صنم دزد حنانے
اُس زلف کے سؤدے میں کبھی چین نپایا
تربت میں بھی سوئے تو ہلائے گئے شانے
صد شکر کہ سودا نہوا زلف بتان کا
اِس پیچ میں ڈالا نہ امانت کو خدا نے

(b)

میں اس عدہ کے دردولت پر گیا لیکن دربان نے مجھکو نچھوڑا اور باریاب نہونے دیا بلکہ کچھہ ناشایستہ کہا میں نے اسکی برداشت کی بلکہ بہت سی معذرت اسواسطے کہ دانا کہہ گئے ہیں *

قطعہ

بیوسیلے نہ جھانکنا ہرگز
درمیر و وزیر و سلطان کو
سگ ودربان غریب دیکھیں اگر
کھینچہ یک جیب ایک داہان کو

اِتنے مین مقربان درگاہ اس بزرگ کے میرے احوال سے آگاہ ہوے اعزاز و اکرام سے مجھہ لے آئے اوْر ایک مقام بلند میرے واسطے مقرر کیا لیکن عجز وانکسار سے مین نہایت نیچہ بیٹھا اوْر یہہ شعر پڑہا *

بیت

بندہ اد نیٰ ہون اي صاحب مرے
امر ہو تو بیٹھون بندون مین ترے

کہا اسنے ایسي بانون کي یہہ جاگہہ نہین *

بیت

گرمری آنکھون پہ تو بیٹھہ یہین
ناز اُٹھاؤن مین ترا ای نازنین

(c)

دو مصور نے آپس مین کہا کہ ہم دونون تصویر کھینچین دیکھین کون اچھي کھینچتا ہی ایک نے انگور کي خوشے کي شبیہہ کھینچي اوْر دروازے پر لٹکا دی چڑیان اسپر چونچ مارنے لگین دیکھنے والے بہت خوش ہوئے ایک دن لوگ دوسرے مصور کے گھر گئے پوچھا کہ تمنے کہان تصویر کھینچي ہی اسنے کہا کہ اس پردے کے پیچہہ پہلے مصورنے پردے پر ہاتھہ رکھا سمجھا کہ پردہ نہین دیوار مین پردے کا نقش کھینچا ہي تب دوسرے مصورنے کہا تمہارے

کام سے چڑیون نے فریب کھایا اوٗر میری نقاشي سے تمنے *

(d) لکھون آگے ضحاک کي داستان
کرون اسکي اب سلطنت کا بیان
سپہدار مرتاض تازي بنام
شہ کامران خسرو ذوالکرام
کہ تھا تازیان مین وہ فرمان روا
رعیت نوازي مین مشغول تھا
ہزاران بزو اشتر وگاو مبش
رکھا تھا سپہدار فرخندہ کبش

WEDNESDAY, 18TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 12-30 P.M.

ARITHMETIC.

CAPTAIN W. H. COAKER, R E.

I. Find *by Practice* the value of

(*a.*) 9 tons 17 cwts. 2 qrs. 24 lbs. at Rs. 125-6-8 per ton.

(*b.*) 29,764 articles at Rupees 1-11-9¾ each.

II. The materials of an old building were sold for Rupees 1,500 upon condition that they should be removed within 30 days under a penalty of Rupees 10 per day for every day beyond 30 days. The purchaser employed 40 men at 3¼ annas per day to do the work, and after selling the materials for Rupees 2,365, he cleared Rupees 190 by his bargain. Find the number of days the men were at work.

III. (*a.*) Divide ·0576 by 180, and by ·018.

(*b.*) Find the value of

$$\frac{2\cdot8 \text{ of } 2\cdot\dot{2}\dot{7}}{1\cdot\dot{3}\dot{6}} + \left\{ \frac{4\cdot\dot{4} - 2\cdot\dot{8}\dot{3}}{1\cdot3 + 2\cdot6\dot{2}\dot{9}} \text{ of } 8\,2. \right\}$$

IV. *A* and *B* enter into partnership; *A* supplies the whole of the capital, amounting to Rupees 45,000 upon condition that the profits are to be equally divided, and that *B* pays *A* interest on half the capital at 10 per cent. per annum, but receives Rupees 120 per mensem for carrying on the concern. Find their total yearly profits when *B*'s share is equal to one half of *A*'s share.

V. Find the difference between the *true* discount on Rupees 259·2, due two years hence, and the interest on the same sum for two years, allowing in both cases simple interest 4 per cent. per annum.

VI. A room, 21 feet long by 13½ feet wide is surrounded by walls 1½ feet thick, and 14 feet high. There are two doors each 4½ feet by 6 feet, and one window 3 feet by 4½ feet. Find (1) the cost of building the walls at the rate of Rupees 5-1-0 per cubic yard, and (2) the number of bricks each measuring 9 inches × 4 inches × 2½ inches, required for the work.

VII. If 38 men working 6 hours a day can do a piece of work in 12 days, find in what time 57 men working 8 hours a day can do a piece of work twice as great, supposing 2 men of the first set to do as much work in 1 hour, as 3 men of the second set can do in 1½ hours.

VIII. Extract the square root of ·002, and of 764·9, each to four places of decimals.

IX. A person's net income from 5 per cent. Government paper is Rupees 1,225 after paying income tax at the rate of 2 per cent. Find the number of shares of Rupees 1,000 each owned by him.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH DEC., 2 TO 3-30 P.M.

ALGEBRA.

S SRINIVASA RAGHAVA AIYANGAR, B.A.

I. Simplify $\frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + 5x + 15}{x^3 + 2x^2 + 5x + 10} + \frac{x^4 + x^3 + 3x^2 + x - 2}{x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x - 4}$

II. Show that $(x^3 - 3x)^4 - 8(x^6 - 6x^4 + 9x^2 - 2)$ is an exact square and resolve the whole expression into factors.

III. Show that

(i) if $a + b + c = 0$ then $a(b - c)^3 + b(c - a)^3 + c(a - b)^3 = 0$.

(ii) if $a + b + c = 1$, $ab + bc + ca = \frac{1}{3}$, $abc = \frac{1}{27}$.

then $\frac{1}{a+bc} + \frac{1}{b+ac} + \frac{1}{c+ab} = \frac{27}{4}$.

IV. Solve the following equations.

(1) $\frac{4(x+5)}{x+6} + \frac{3(x+6)}{x+5} = 7$.

(2) $x + y + z = ax + by + cz = 0$,

$$\frac{x}{b-c} + \frac{y}{a-c} + \frac{z}{a-b} = 1.$$

V. A mail coach runs between two places A and B and back again. A traveller who starts walking from A 5 hours before the mail coach is overtaken by it half-way between A and B. He then doubles his rate of walking and meets the mail coach on its return journey 3 miles from B. The traveller then goes to B at the same rate and returns, and by the time he comes again midway between A and B, the mail coach reaches A. Find the distance between A and B and the rate at which the mail coach runs.

THURSDAY, 19th DEC., 10 TO 12 A.M.

GEOMETRY.

CHARLES WATERS, M.A.: W. LEEMING, M.A

PART I.

I. At a given point in a given straight line, make a rectilineal angle equal to a given rectilineal angle.

An obtuse angle ABC is divided by BD so that the angle CBD is double the angle ABD. CD is drawn parallel to AB, and CE at right angles to CD meets DB produced in E. Shew that DE is twice BC.

II. Prove that in any right angled triangle the square which is described upon the side subtending the right angle is equal to the squares described upon the sides which contain the right angle.

Prove that, in the above figure, the area of a six-sided figure formed by a side of each square and the three straight lines which join the adjacent corners of the squares is equal to four times the area of the original triangle together with twice the square on the hypothenuse

III. Two equal circles intersect one another so that the centre of each circle is on the circumference of the other. From a point on the circumference of one of these, straight lines are drawn through the centres A, B, meeting the circumference of the other circle in P and Q. If AQ, and PB be joined, shew that one of the angles APB, AQB, is four times the other.

PART II.

IV. If a straight line be bisected and produced to any point, the rectangle contained by the whole line thus produced and the part of it produced, together with the square on half the line bisected, is equal to the square on the straight line which is made up of the half and the part produced.

V. Produce a given straight line so that the rectangle contained by the whole line thus produced and the part produced may be equal to a given square.

VI. If from a point without a circle there be drawn two straight lines, one of which cuts the circle, and the other meets it; if the rectangle contained by the whole line which cuts the circle, and the part of it without the circle, be equal to the square on the line which meets it, the line which meets shall touch the circle.

VII. ACB, DCB are two circles, intersecting in B and C. P is a point in BC produced. PA is a tangent to ACB, PDE a chord of DBC. AD and AE cut the circle ACB in F and G. Shew that FG is parallel to DE.

THURSDAY, 19TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

INDIAN HISTORY.

C. C. FLANAGAN, M A : E. B. POWELL, LL.B. :
GEO. MILNE RAE, M.A.

PART I

I. (*a.*)—State what you know regarding the ancient kingdoms of *Pandya* and *Chola*.

(*b.*)—Name the kingdom of which *Calicut* originally formed an important part.

(*c.*)—When did *Calicut* become an independent principality ?

(*d.*)—What name did its ruler bear ?

(*e.*)—Give the names of any other ancient kingdoms of the *Deccan* that you know.

II. (*a.*)—Briefly state the leading tenets of Boodhism.

(*b.*)—Name its founder, the Boodha that gave a fixed character to its institutions, and the king who chiefly supported it: also give the approximate dates when these three personages flourished.

III (*a.*)—Assign events to the following dates:—B. C. 327 and 56; (*b.*) state in what year the Portuguese first landed in India and name the greatest of their commanders here.

IV. "Sultan Baber captured Delhi and established the Mogul dynasty, which continued to flourish for a hundred and eighty years, under a succession unprecedented in India, of six monarchs distinguished by their prowess in the field, and, with one exception, by their ability in the cabinet."

(*a.*)—Define by dates the period over which the *one hundred and eighty years* referred to extend.

(*b.*)—Name the six monarchs in the order of their accession to the Mogul throne.

(*c.*)—Explain why such succession is spoken of as *unprecedented in India.*

(*d.*)—Name the *one exception* and mention without narrating the principal occurrences of his reign.

PART II.

V. Describe—(*a*) Akber's character; (*b.*) His policy and its results; (*c.*) By what act or acts did his great-grandson alienate the loyalty of his Hindoo subjects ?

VI. (*a.*) Trace the course of events from the treaty of Surat which resulted in the treaty of Salbye.

(*b.*) Give the date of the latter, its leading provisions and the names of the contracting parties.

VII. Give a short account of each of the following personages, specifying the times in which they lived, and for what they are chiefly remarkable :—Beiram Khan, Rezia Begum, Mahabut Khan, Chetoo, Nana Furnavis. Who is generally known in Indian History as "the King Maker ?"

VIII. State when and under what circumstances the following places were acquired by the English :—The Konkan, The Punjab, The Baramahal and Coorg.

PART III.

IX. Give an accurate account of :—

(1.) The addition made to British territory during the administration of Warren Hastings.

(2.) The addition made to British territory in Southern India during the administration of the Marquis Wellesley.

(3.) The annexation of Assam, Nagpore and Scinde.

X. Write short historical notes on any *six* of the following particulars :—The Board of Control—Dupleix Fatihabad—The gates of Somnath—The College of Fort William—Taj Mahal—Kutub Minar—The abolition of Suttee—The suppression of Thuggee—The introduction of Railways.

XI. Sketch the career, and give an estimate, of any *four* of the following persons :—Hyder Ali—Chaitanya—Rammohun Roy—The last of the Peishwas—Sir John Shore—Sowae Jey Sing—Sir Henry Lawrence.

XII Write such an account of the Goorkhas, the Coles, and the Pindarees, as to show their place in the history of British India.

FRIDAY, 20TH DEC., 10 TO 12 A.M.

PHYSICS.

E. P. METCALFE, M.A. : C. NAGOJI RAU, B.A.

PART I.

I. Name the several natural forces which are brought into action in the following operations :—

(1.) Lighting a fire.

(2.) Building a mud wall.

(3) Using your blotting paper.

(4.) Climbing a toddy tree.

II. State and explain the effect on the mercury of a barometer

(1.) when the lower part is immersed in water

(2) when it is placed under a partially exhausted re-ceiver.

III. Under certain conditions it is possible to bring the water of a canal over the bank into the fields below without labour and without cutting the bank. State the conditions and means employed.

IV. 108 lbs of mercury, whose specific gravity is 13 5, are immersed and weighed in water. Find their weight and explain the cause of the difference.

V. Draw a rough sketch of a Bramah press with force pump and cistern, showing the directions and positions of the valves.

PART II.

VI. What is energy and how is it measured? Compare the energy of a body weighing 4 lbs. and moving with a velocity of 5 ft. per second with that of another weighing 5 lbs. and moving with a velocity of 4 ft. per second.

VII. Define specific heat.

3 lbs. Weight of mercury at 70° is mixed with 1 lb. of water at 15° and the temperature of the mixture is found to be 20°. What must be the specific heat of mercury, that of water being taken as the unit?

VIII. How is ebullition caused?

A vessel containing water at the ordinary temperature is placed under the receiver of an air-pump and the air pumped out. What change will you observe in the water, as the receiver is exhausted?

IX. When water and sulphuric acid are mixed together, the solution is found to be hot. When snow and salt are mixed together, a very cold solution is obtained. Account for the production of heat in the former case and cold in the latter.

FRIDAY, 20TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

GEOGRAPHY, PHYSICAL AND GENERAL.

W. H. WILSON, PH.D.: C. W. PEARCE, ESQ.: W. MORGAN, ESQ.

PART I.

I. Enumerate the disintegrating or depressing forces at work on the earth's surface, arranging them under the head of Chemical or of Mechanical agencies. Select any one of these forces, and give a brief description of its action.

II. Give an explanation of the following circumstances:—

(*a.*) The snow line on the southern slope of the Himalayas is but little over 13,000 feet, and on the northern nearly 21,000 feet.

(*b.*) The annual range of the thermometer at St. Helena is about 9° F. and at Orenburg about 62° F.

(*c.*) The amount of salt in the surface water of the ocean is greater in the tropics than in temperate and polar regions.

III. What impurities would you expect to find (1) in rain and (2) in spring water? What is meant by the hardness of water and how can it be removed?

PART II.

IV. The "British India Steam Navigation" Company's steamers sail up and down the Indian and British Burmah coasts.

At what ports do you think they would be likely to touch, and what cargo would they probably take in and discharge?

V. Mention:—

(*a*).—Six of the most important native states of India with their chief towns.

(*b.*)—The highest peaks of the Himalayas.

(*c.*)—The town (1) near the junction of the Jumna with the Ganges. (2) at the mouth of the Tapty. (3) in the delta of the Irawady.

VI. (*a.*)—Describe the position of the following and give *one* remarkable fact in connection with each:—(1) Singapore, (2) Kars, (3) Texas, (4) Buffalo, (5) Port Jackson, (6) Manitoba.

(b.)—Mention (1) the longest river flowing into the Arctic Ocean, (2) the chief tributaries of the Mississippi, (3) the chief towns of Mexico.

VII. Give a *brief* account of New Zealand, with reference to:—

(1) Its position.
(2) Its coast line.
(3) Its mountains and rivers.
(4) Its divisions, physical and political.
(5) Its chief towns.
(6) Its exports and imports.

PART III.

(N. B.—Correct spelling is required.)

VIII. The Captain of a ship sailing eastward on the 21st December, finds the sun to be vertical at noon, and his chronometer shows that the time at Greenwich is 6 A.M. Where about is the ship? Where is it likely to be going to, and why? What important commercial city would it arrive at if it changed its course and sailed due north.

IX. A ship sails from the second seaport in Great Britain to the chief town of the largest British Possession in the West Indies, and thence to the southernmost city of importance on the E. coast of S. America, whence it returns to the chief seaport in France, and then to the richest city in the world. Describe its course as accurately as you can; tell the names and situations of the places it visits, and the cargoes it is likely to take from each port to the next.

X. In what country in Europe is each of the following articles most largely produced for export:—Cork, Brandy, Mercury, Dried fruits, Hemp, Hides, Ironware, Eggs, Olive oil, Paper, Wood-tar.

(N. B.—Put the answer to the above in the form of a table.)

XI. Of what does the kingdom of Denmark consist? What and where is its capital?

XII. Draw a neat map of Africa, marking in it 5 large lakes, 5 large rivers, 5 important towns, 5 capes, 5 islands or groups of islands, and 5 portions of the sea.

(N. B—The names must be entered in the map, not written by the side.)

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, DEC. 1878.

MONDAY, 16th DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH POETRY.

JOHN BRADSHAW, MA., LL.D.

THE TEMPEST; PARADISE LOST, BOOK II; AND LYTTON'S SECRET WAY.

I. (*a*)—The *Tempest* may be regarded as a great allegory, and various interpretations of the allegorical significance of the several characters have been proposed. Mention at least two for Prospero and one for Caliban.

(*b*)—A recent critic interprets the character of Ferdinand as representing Fletcher, and Prospero as intended for Shakespere.—Who was Fletcher? and what resemblances are found in the acts and speeches of Prospero to justify the latter interpretation?

(c.)—The Ariel of Goethe's *Faust* may be contrasted with the Ariel of the *Tempest*. In the former he calls upon his attendant elfish spirits to prepare the soul of Faust for renewed energy by bathing him in the dews of Lethe, and by driving back remorse. Contrast, on the other hand, how Shakespere's Ariel works upon the human conscience and complete the following passage:—

Ling'ring perdition (worse than any death
Can be at once) shall step by step attend
You and your ways; whose wraths to guard you from
(Which here in this most desolate isle, else falls
Upon your heads) is nothing, but ....
And .....

(*d.*)—Two main ideas (each of which may be expressed by a *single word*) run through the *Tempest*, forming as it were the key-note to the Play?

(*c*)—The Epilogue gives echo to them, and falls in with the moral purport of the whole?

II. (*a*.)—Give the characteristics of Mammon and Beelzebub as pourtrayed by Milton; and (*b*.) show how the proposal of each in the Council bore out his character. (*c*.) Moloch adduces two objections that might be raised to his counsel, and replies to them. State (in prose) the objections and his replies.

III. (*a*)—Give in direct narration the substance of the conversation between Omartes and the priest after the former refused the terms of Zariades, beginning—

"And rightly," said the King,
"Did thy prophetic mind rebuke vain-glory."

(*b*.)—Give (in prose, but as nearly in the words of the original as you can) the reply of Zariades to the traitorous offer of Seuthes.

(*c*.)—(1.) What experiment does Bulwer Lytton say he attempted as regards the *metre* of the *Lost Tales*?

(2.) He refers to an example by a great poet?

(3.) What reasons does he assign for rejecting hexameter and alternate hexameter and pentameter?

(4.) What does he say his object was in selecting the rythm he has adopted in these *Tales*?

IV. Explain by a free paraphrase, but without omitting any point:—

(1.) He'll be hanged yet,
Though every drop of water swear against it.

(2.) Though with their high wrongs I am strook to the quick,
Yet with my nobler reason 'gainst my fury
Do I take part; the rarer action is
In virtue than in vengeance.

(3.) You brother mine, that entertained ambition,
Expelled remorse and nature.

(4.) Will he, so wise, let loose at once his ire,
Belike through impotence or unaware,
To give his enemies their wish, and end
Them in his anger, whom his anger
Saves to punish endless?

(5.) Let us not then pursue,
By force impossible, by leave obtained
Unacceptable, though in Heaven, our state
Of splendid vassalage.

(6.) Before mine eyes in opposition sits
Grim Death, my son and foe, who sets them on,
And me, his parent, would full soon devour,
For want of other prey, but that he knows
His end with mine involved.

(7.) Truth so fills this soul
It could not lodge a falsehood even in dream.

(8.) Make mine such talismans and spells,
As banish from the soul
Dreams that annul its longing for the Daylight.

(9) Soon in that dark pass
Marched war, led under rampired walls by treason.

V. Explain the allusions in the first four and the italicised words in the last two of the following:—referring in each case to a passage in one of your three Texts in which the reference or usage is similar:—

(1.) no evil thing that walks by night
Blue meagre hag, or stubborn unlaid ghost
That *breaks his magic chains at curfew time*—
Comus.

What was that *snaky-headed Gorgon* shield
That wise Minerva wore—— —*Ib.*

(3.) Amber stream,
The drink of none but Kings—*Par. Regained.*

(4.) By *Demogorgon's name*,
At which ghosts quake
Hear and appear!— —*Dryden.*

(5) It [the ghost] *faded* on the crowing of the cock—*Hamlet.*

(6) Do not believe his vows, for they are brokers,—
Not of the *eye* which their investments show. *Ib.*

VI. (*a.*)—Give the meanings of the italicised words in the following connections:—(1) we cannot *miss* him; (2) *wicked* dew; (3) Is the storm *over-blown?* (4) now I *want* spirits to enforce, art to enchant.

(*b.*)—State and illustrate the senses in which Milton uses—

(1) Venturous (2) Evasion (3) Prodigious (4) Reduce (5) Success (6) Converse.

(*c.*)—Cite three Latin constructions from *Paradise Lost.*

(*d.*)—To illustrate what is reference made in the Second Book—to Tantalus; the Caspian; Lapland; and Bellona?—

VII. (*a.*)—Quote from the *Tempest* one example of each of the following:—

(1.) A grammatical inflection now discarded.

(2) A word the accent of which has since changed.

(3) A word then being introduced which has since been more Anglicised in form (e. g. *salvage* now *savage.*)

(4.) The prefix *in*—with a word where we now use *un.*

(5.)—A word then used literally, now metaphorically only.

(*b.*)—*Point out* in each of the following a peculiarity of the grammar or construction of Shakespere's day:—

(1) I should sin
To think but nobly of my grandmother.

(2) Therefore wast thou
Deservedly confined into this rock.

(3) On their sustaining garments not a blemish,
But fresher than before.

VIII. (1) Quote Milton's *simile* for the silence that reigned when Beelzebub rose to address the assembly.

(2.) The *simile* for the wideness of the gates of Hell when thrown open.

(3.) The *simile* for the difficulty of Satan's journey after leaving Chaos.

(4.) Lytton's *simile* for the 'shadow of some troubled thought that fell over the face of Argiope?'

(5.) Quote the *metaphor* and *epithet* applied to Famine in the *Secret Way*.

(6.) "The monstrous animals," says Addison, "produced in the infernal world, are represented by a single line, which gives us a more horrible picture than a much larger description would have done." Quote the line.

(7.) Quote the passage from St. James on which the allegory of Sin and Death is based.

(8.) Quote from the *Tempest* three sayings which have passed into proverbs, and name the speaker of each.

(9.) Give the dates of—the birth of Milton; of Shakespere; of the First Edition of *Paradise Lost*; of the *Tempest*; of the publication of the First Folio collection of Shakespere's Plays.

(10.) Mention three of the most important Editors or Commentators on Milton and on Shakespere in the eighteenth century.

MONDAY, 16TH DEC., 2 to 5 P.M.

ENGLISH PROSE.

M. R. WELD, B.A.

CÆSAR AND SCOTT'S ESSAY ON CHIVALRY.

1. Explain by paraphrase the following sentences indicating any metaphors that occur in them.

(1) Augustus cemented his throne with the blood of his friends.

(2.) Cæsar manages to make Ilerda too hot for the Pompeian Generals.

(3.) Cæsar is hurried into a battle before he knows where he is.

(4.) It was impossible to Pompey that the sweepings of Rome should prevail over himself and over the Roman Senate.

(5.) Cæsar's mouth waters as he recounts them.

(6.) It was essential that he should select a lady to be the Polar star of his thoughts.

(7.) Some enterprise that hath a stomach in it.

(8.) The minstrel is at a loss to say whether the palm of true love should be given to the Knight or to the lady.

(9.) The sword did not always reap a good harvest.

(10.) He mixed superstitions with a leaven of blasphemy.

II. Give the derivations and meaning or meanings (including those now obsolete if any) of the following words:

Kernel.	Transport (s).	Commentary.	Patrician.
Villain.	Harness.	Bachelor.	Gentle.
Knight.	Lusty.	Knave.	Lurdane.
Romance.	Damsel.	Acquit.	

III. (*a.*)—It has been said that that Cæsar was perfect, and that his name is the greatest in history. Who made the assertions and to what extent are they true?

(*b.*)—Discuss Cæsar's clemency, sense of duty, his love of his country, and the motives which urged him to undertake the conquest of Gallia.

(*c.*)—Discuss the following statement with examples from ancient and modern history.

"In looking back at the annals of the world we generally find that despotic power has first grown out of popular movement against authority."

IV. (*a.*)—Give the modern names of the countries included in ancient Gallia, its divisions, the names of the tribes with whom Cæsar first engaged in hostilities, and who were considered the allies of Rome, indicating the locality inhabited by each.

(*b*)—Describe the fighting round Gergovia and Alesia, and state the happy allusion made to it in a subsequent speech of Cæsar's.

V (*a*)—Describe the circumstances under which Pompey took up his position at Petra, Cæsar's operations against it, and Pompey's counter operations

(*b*)—Give a brief account of the battle of Pharsalia indicating how Pompey thought he could win it and how Cæsar foiled him.

VI Give the substance of Cicero's criticism on Cæsar's commentaries What is the chief characteristic of Cæsar's style? Illustrate this by comparison with other authors

VII (*a*)—Modernize the following passages—

(1) Every wight that would, his thankés, have a passant name

(2) Everich after his opinion

(3) I rede ye flee

(4) His vysage fayre, sanguyne and smyling, his eyen gray and amorous, wher as he lyste to set his regarde

(5) He was of good and easy acquayntance with every man and amorously wold speke to thee; he was short in counsayle and answers

(*b*)—Write a brief explanation of the following passage—

(1) "The pain of history consists in the injustice of the wolf towards the lamb, joined to the conviction that thus and no otherwise could the lamb be brought to better than a sheepish mode of existence.

(2) "It may be better for Pompey that he should stamp his foot somewhere out of Italy."

VIII Trace the Germs of the institutions of chivalry in the customs of the Gothic or Germanic tribes

IX Name and describe the degrees of chivalry

X Describe the style of Scott and of Trollope, illustrating your answer by quotations from the 'Essay on Chivalry' and 'Cæsar'

(Note peculiarities, and points of resemblance or contrast)

TUESDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GENERAL ENGLISH.

H. B. GRIGG, B.A.

I. Put into plain and terse prose extract (*a*)
Paraphrase extract (*b*).

(*a*)—Ring out, ye crystal spheres,
Once bless our human ears,
If ye have power to touch our senses so;

And let your silver chime
Move in melodious time;
And let the base of heaven's deep organ blow;
And with your ninefold harmony,
Make up full concert to the angelick symphony.
For, if such holy song
Inwrap our fancy long,
Time will run back, and fetch the age of gold;

And speckled Vanity
Will sicken soon and die,
And leprous sin will melt from earthly mould;
And hell itself will pass away,
And leave her dolorous mansions to the peering day.

(*b*.)—We have shewn that the war just concluded is no isolated episode in history; it is only one war of a series, brought about by the same means and with the same objects as all former contests between Russia and Turkey. We are now face to face with Russia without her mask. The pretence of Livadia has been dismissed. Russia claims by right of conquest to hold the territories she has gained. The question now is the one which rose before the Crimean war: with one important exception. Then the Powers had to deliberate how much Russia should be permitted to take—now it is how much she shall be permitted to keep At first sight a most important distinction. But

it will not, we think, be difficult to shew that we have the solution in our own hands, and that England holds the effectual key of the situation

II. Explain the following figures of speech—and give an example of each.

Allegory—metaphor—simile.

III. Point out the allusions in the following passages:—

(1.) In short the whole comedy was an El Dorado of wit

(2) For truth is precious and divine
Too rich a feast for human swine.

(3.) A Triton among minnows.

(4) Lap me in soft Lydian airs.

(5) Gospel light first dawned from Bullen's eyes

(6) The Devil can cite scripture for his purpose.

IV. What are the principal metres used in English poetry, and to what description of poetry do you think each best suited?

V. Quote an English proverb enforcing each of the following virtues:—

(1) Thrift, (2) truthfulness, (3) decision of character, (4) courage, (5) charity.

VI. Explain the meaning of each of the following extracts with special reference to the words italicized:—

(1.) Most perfect hero, tried in heaviest *plight of labours* huge and hard.

(2.) Their own *conceits* they followed still.

(3) The glorious uncertainty of it (law) is of main use to the *professors* than the justice of it.

(4) The *divine right of kings* to govern wrong

VII. What is meant by the history of a language? Illustrate your answer by reference to the history of the English language.

VIII Express the following quotations in modern English, not paraphrasing:—

(*a.*)—After began he for to wexe wyse and riche. He was governour and Prince of the land of Corrodane,

and he govourned it full wysely, and in such mannere that when the prince was ded, he toke the ladye to wyfe that highte Gadridge.

(*b.*)—Her avauntage is, that thei lerneth her gramer in lesse tyme than children were wont to do. Disavauntage is, that children of gramer scole kunneth no more Frensch than can her lifte heel.

(*c.*)—He hazardeth sore that waxeth wyse by experience.

(*d.*)—There is a young shepherdess knitting and withal singing; and it seemed that her voice comforted her hands to work, and her hands kept to her voice music.

IX. Eliminate the prefixes in the following words—give their force, and state to what language they are more directly allied. In each case what other prefix of different linguistic origin has a similar force?

foreswear —anarchy
conference—differ
beshrew —epidemic
award —insolent.

X. Distinguish between gender and sex. How are distinctions of gender marked in English?

XI. What is the verb? How may verbs be classified? What is the vital distinction between strong and weak verbs.

XII. Name the era and author of the following works:—
Don Juan—Sentimental Journey—In Memoriam—Vision of Piers Ploughman—the Canterbury Tales—L'Allegro —Arcadia.

TUESDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

PHYSIOLOGY.

SURGEON-MAJOR E. F. BROCKMAN, F.R.C.S.

I. (*a*) Describe a method of preparing a specimen of blood for microscopical examination. (*b*) What microscopical power is necessary to display the physical characters of the blood? (*c*) Describe what is to be seen in a freshly prepared microscopical specimen of human blood.

II. What is meant by "amœboid movement?" What structure of the body would you select by which to demonstrate such movements.

III Enumerate the parts of the body in which "valves" are found What purposes do they fulfil?

IV. Describe the Mechanism of an Inspiratory act, and the results thereby produced on the (1) blood and (2) inspired air.

V. What are Proteid, Amyloid and Oleaginous Foods? In what does Chyme differ from Chyle?

VI. What is "rigor mortis," and in what kinds of tissue does it occur?

VII. Explain the following terms:—Peptone, Ptyalin, Molar, "reflex action," "peristaltic action," "valvulæ conniventes."

VIII. What are the structures entering into the formation of a joint? Describe a "hinge-joint," a "ball-and-socket" joint, and a "pivot-joint"; and give an example of each.

IX. Describe the peculiarities of the cardiac cavities, and how they differ from each other. What changes occur in the Heart during a "Ventricular systole"?

X. Name the different passages along which the inspired air passes to reach the lungs. What is signified by:—

(*a.*)—Complemental air.

(*b.*)—Residual air.

(*c.*)—Tidal air.

(*d.*)—Supplemental air.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SANSKRIT—GRAMMAR, &c.

K. M. BANERJEA, LL.D.

I सम्प्राप्तो योऽतिथिः सायं सूर्य्योढो गृहमेधिनां।
पूजया तस्य देवत्वं प्रयान्ति गृहमेधिनः॥

तृणानि भूमिरुदकं वाक् चतुर्थी च सूनृता ।
सतामेतानि गेहेषु नोच्छिद्यन्ते कदाचन ॥
स्वागतेनाग्नयस्तृप्ता आसनेन शतक्रतुः ।
पादशौचेन पितरः अर्घाच्छम्भुस्तथातिथेः ॥

a Give the meaning and etymology of गृहमेधिनः सूर्यीढः. and say who were the पितरः.

b What acts are implied by तृणानि भूमिः उदकं and वाक् respectively (in the 3rd line)?

c Drive सूनृता.

d. What is the radical meaning of प्रयान्ति? In what sense is it used here? Are any other verbs, having radically the sense of motion, ever used in any other sense like that in the text here?

e. What is meant by एतानि (in the 4th line)?

f. What characters are referred to in the last two lines?

g Give the root of उच्छिद्यन्ते and its 3rd singular Present and Potential active

II उपायेन जयो यादृग्रिपोस्तादृग्न हेतिभिः ।
उपायज्ञोऽल्पकायोऽपि न शरैः परिभूयते ॥

a. Undo the sandhi in यादृग्रिपोस्तादृग्न and separate the words.

b Give the meaning of हेतिभिः and उपायज्ञः

c. Give the radical meaning of भू and the several senses in which it is used when compounded with प्र परा सम् वि उत्.

III. यदि भिन्ते सूर्य्यपुत्रो रोहिण्याः शकटमिह लोके।
द्वादश वर्षाणि तदा न हि वर्षति वासवो भूमौ ॥

a. Render these lines into English explaining the astronomical phenomena represented by the characters named in them.

b. Give the root of भिन्ते and its 3rd person singular Present Parasmaipada—as well as its 3rd singular Aorist लुङ् and 3rd dual Perfect लिट्.

IV. शनैः शनैश्च यो राज्यमुपभुङ्क्ते यथा बलं।
रसायनमिव प्राज्ञः स पुष्टिं परमां व्रजेत् ॥
विधिना मन्त्रयुक्तेन रूक्षापि मतिरापि च।
प्रयच्छति फलं भूमिररणीव ऊताशनं ॥
प्रजानां पालनं शस्यं स्वर्गकोशश्च वर्द्धनं।
पीड़नं धर्मनाशाय पापायायशसे स्थितं ॥
गोपालेन प्रजाधेनो र्वित्तदुग्धं शनैः शनैः।
पालनात्पोषणाद्वाह्यं न्याय्यां वृत्तिं समाचरेत् ॥
अजामिव प्रजां मोहाद्यो हन्यात्पृथिवीपतिः।
तस्यैका जायते वृत्ति र्न द्वितीया कथञ्चन ॥

a Why is the न in the last line, though preceded by र, not turned into ण?

b To what classes of conjugation is the verb पुष admissible? In which class does it take the form अपुषत् in the Aorist लुङ्?

c What form does the root of प्रयच्छति take in the Aorist?

d Show the pertinence of the illustrative examples in the 4th line

e. Parse पालनं and पीडनं.

f. What does ग्राह्यं refer to?

g Give the full meaning of the words न द्वितीया in the last line.

भूशय्या ब्रह्मचर्यञ्च क्षुद्भत्वं लघु भोजनं ।
सेवकस्य यतेर्यद्वद्विशेषः पापधर्मजः ॥
शीतातपादिकष्टानि सहते यानि सेवकः ।
धनाय तानि चाख्यानि यदि धर्मान्न मुच्यते ॥
मृदुनापि मुवृत्तेन सुमृष्टेनापि हारिणा ।
मोदकेनापि किं तेन निर्वृत्तिर्यस्य सेवया ॥

V. *a.* What ethical maxim is here inculcated?

b. What is meant by यतेः?

c. Give the sense of the 3rd and 4th lines in English.

मत्तेभकुम्भविदलनक्षतश्रमं सुप्तमन्तकप्रतिमं ।
यमलोकदर्शनेच्छुः सिंहं बोधयति को नाम ॥
को गत्वा यमसदनं स्वयमन्तकमादिशत्यजातभयः।
प्राणानपहर मत्तो यदि शक्तिः काचिदस्ति तव ॥
प्रालेयमिश्रे मरुति प्राभातिके च वाति जडे ।
गुणदोषज्ञः पुरुषो जलेन कः शीतमपनयति ॥

VI. *a.* Write the above passage in prose order, using as far as possible other words than those in the text.

b. Give the infinitive of **सह** and parse **मत्तः** (4th line) and **वाति** in the last line but one.

c. Expound the first samása with which the above extract commences.

d. Express the meaning of **दर्शनेच्छुः** in one Sanscrit word without any samása.

VII. *a.* Write out the combined formations by Sandhi of the following:

तत् शिवं	हरिः रम्यः	हरिः चिन्त्यः
अहः राज	हरिः अयं	हरिः त्राता
अहः निशि	हरः अस्य	पुनः राजति

b. Undo the Sandhi and separate the parts in the following:

पुंस्कोकिलः गच्छंस्तिष्ठन् नृंस्पाहि गवाक्ष गवेन्द्र

c. Give the accusative, instrumental dative and genitive plurals masculine of the following:

मघवान् भगवान् विद्वान् अहं विश्वः असौ

d. Does the dative plural ever take a different form from the ablative plural?

WEDNESDAY, 18TH DEC., 2 to 5 P.M.

SANSKRIT—TRANSLATIONS, &c.

K. M. BANERJEA, LL.D.

Translate the following into English:

a. पुराणमित्येव न साधु सर्वं
न चापि काव्यं नवमित्यवद्यं ।
सन्तः परीक्ष्यान्यतरद्भजन्ते
मूढः परप्रत्ययनेयबुद्धिः ॥

[*N. B.*—In the translation of the following extract all citations, not in the speaker's own words, must be indicated by inverted commas]

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b. राजा । अनुवाचितलेखममात्यं विलोक्य । वाहतक! किं प्रतिपद्यते वैदर्भः? ।

अमात्य । देव! आत्मविनाशम् ।

राजा । निदेशमिदानीं ज्ञातुमिच्छामि ।

अमा । दृष्टमिदानीमनेन प्रतिलिखितम् । पूज्येनाहमादिष्टः । पितृव्यपुत्रो भवतः कुमारो साधवसेनः

प्रतिश्रुतसम्बन्धो सम्मोपान्तिकमुपसर्पन्नन्तरा त्वदीयेनान्तपालेनावस्कन्द्य गृहीतः स त्वया मदपेक्षया सकलसोदर्य्यो मोचयितव्य इति । तच्च वो न विदितं यत्तुल्याभिजनेषु भूमिधरेषु राज्ञां वृत्तिः । अतोऽत्र मध्यस्थः पूज्यो भवितुमर्हति । सोदरा पुनरस्य ग्रहणविस्रवे विनष्टा । तदन्वेषणाय यतिष्ये । अथ अवश्यमेव माधवसेनो मया पूज्येन मोचयितव्यः । श्रूयतामभिसन्धिः ।

आर्य्यसचिवं मुञ्चति यदि पूज्यः संयतं मम श्यालं ।
मोक्ष्ये माधवसेनं ततोऽहमपि बन्धनात् सद्यः ।

राजा । सरोषम् । कथं कार्य्यविनिमयेन मयि व्यवहरत्यनात्मज्ञः । वाहतक प्रकृत्यमित्रः प्रतिकूलकारी च मे वैदर्भः । तद् यातव्यपक्षे स्थितस्य पूर्वसङ्कल्पितसमुन्मूलनाय वीरसेनमुखं दण्डचक्रमाज्ञापय ।

अमा । यदाज्ञापयति देवः ।

राजा । अथ वा किं भवान्मन्यते ।

अमा । शास्त्रदृष्टमाह देवः ।

अचिराधिष्ठितराज्यः शत्रुः प्रकृतिष्वरूढमूलत्वात्

नवसंरोपणग्रथिलस्तरुरिव सुकरः समुद्धर्तुम् ॥
राजा । तेन ह्यवितथं तत्त्वकारवचनम् । इदमेव निमित्तमादाय समुद्योज्यतां सेनापतिः ।

c. नार्हति कृतापराधोऽप्युत्सवदिवसेषु परिजनो वन्धुम्।
इति मोचिते मयैते प्रणिपतितुं मामुपगते च ॥
प्रेष्यभावेन नामेयं देवीशब्दक्षमा सती ।
स्नानीयवस्त्वक्रियया पत्त्रोर्णं वोपयुज्यते ।
भर्त्रामि वीरपत्नीनां स्नाघ्यानां स्थापिता धुरि ।
वीरसूरिति शब्दोऽयं तनयात्त्वामुपस्थितः ॥

d. Translate into Sanscrit the following:

King Harischandra had not for a long time any son born to him Burdened with the debt he owed to his ancestors, he prayed to Varuna, promising that if a son were born to him, he would sacrifice the boy to the god. Then a son was born to him called Rohita. When Rohita was grown up, his father one day told him of the vow he had made to Varuna, and bade him prepare to be sacrificed. The son objected to be killed, and ran away from his father's house. For six years he wandered in the forest, and at last met a starving Brahman. Him he persuaded to sell one of his sons named Sunahsepha, for a hundred cows. This boy was bought by Rohita who took him to Harischandra for his own redemption. The substituted boy was about to be sacrificed in the place of Rohita, when he piteously praying to the gods for his life, in Vedic mantras, he was released by them.

A generous man should be forgiving to his enemies like the Sandal tree which perfumes the very axe that fells it.

Abstinence from injury is the great duty [Translate this sentence by three Sanscrit words]

Kings consider honor and reputation as treasures, but to Brahmans asceticism is wealth.

The evils of covetousness are greater than the sufferings of renunciation.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LATIN: GRAMMAR, &c.

R. B. MICHELL, M.A.

I. Et te tua fata docebo. Mention any other verbs, besides this, which take a double accusative (of the person and of the thing).

II. How is ergo used otherwise than as an adverb? Quote an example of such use from the 6th Book of the Æneid.

III. Comment on the construction or idiom of the italicized parts of the following extracts from your text-books:—

(*a.*) *Noctes* atque *dies* patet atri janua Ditis.

(*b.*) Sed revocare gradum, superasque evadere ad auras,
Hoc opus, *hic* labor est.

(*c.*) *nigrantes terga* juvencos
Constituit.

(*d.*) . . . ipse *atri velleris agnam*
Ense ferit.

(*e.*) . . Hos juxta *damnati* crimine *mortis.*

(*f.*) . . . ardentem et *torva* tuentem.

(*g*) . . . *solidoque adamante columnæ.*

(*h.*) Dulci *laborum decipitur* sono.

(*i.*) Vidimus flavum Tiberim .
. . . . .
Ire dejectum monumenta regis.

(*j.*) *audax* omnia *perpeti*
gens humana.

IV. What are the forms of Diminutives of Substantives in Latin? Give rules for their formation, with examples.

V. Distinguish, in meaning, securus from tutus; lituus from tuba; cupio from desidero; hostis from inimicus; te consulit from tibi consulit.

VI. Write etymological notes on the following words: lex; jus; integer; auspex; negotium; pecunia.

VII. Translate the following extracts from your text-books, and explain the parts in italics:—

(*a.*) nec vero velim, quasi *decurso spatio, a calce ad carceres revocari.*

(*b*) Ille nefastus erit per quem *tria verba* silentur

(*c.*) Agamus igitur *pingui Minerva*, ut aiunt.

VIII. Mercuri, facunde nepos Atlantis. Mention other adjectives, besides the one in this line, which are formed by the same suffix, added to their roots.

IX. Repens; malis; canis; vere; fore; suis; seni; severis:—To what two or more Parts of Speech does each of these words belong? Parse, and give the meaning of each, and the quantity of each of its syllables, according as it belongs to one Part of Speech, or another.

X. *Lat.* infāmis, *Eng.* infāmous; *Lat.* veterānus, *Eng.* vēterān; *Lat.* insuperābilis, *Eng.* insūperable. Give other instances of English words derived from Latin, showing that it is a characteristic of the English language, that the accent is thrown forward on the earlier syllables of words, and that consequently later syllables which were long in Latin become short in English.

XI. How was the appointment of a Dictator made at Rome? What peculiar circumstances attended the appointment of Quintus Fulvius as Dictator, as related by Livy in his 27th Book? Why was a Dictator appointed then?

On what other occasion, narrated in that Book, and on account of what extraordinary position of affairs, was a Dictator elected, and who was he?

XII. To whom, and what events does Vergil refer in the following lines?

> Aggeribus socer Alpinis atque arce Monœci
> Descendens; gener adversis instructus Eöis.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

LATIN: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

R. B. MICHELL, M.A.

I. Translate into English:—

(1.)—Elephanti plures ab ipsis rectoribus, quam ab hoste, interfecti. Fabrile scalprum cum malleo habebant; id, ubi sævire belluæ ac ruere in suos cœperant, magister inter aures positum, ipso in articulo, quo jungitur capiti cervix, quanto maximo poterat ictu, adigebat. Ea celerrima via mortis in tantæ molis bellua inventa erat, ubi regendi spem vicissent; primusque id Hasdrubal instituerat, dux quum sæpe alias memorabilis, tum illa præcipue pugna. Ille pugnantes hortando, pariterque obeundo pericula, sustinuit; ille fessos abnuentesque tædio et labore, nunc precando, nunc castigando, accendit; ille fugientes revocavit, omissamque pugnam aliquot locis restituit; postremo, quum haud dubie fortuna hostium esset, ne superesset tanto exercitui suum nomen secuto, concitato equo se in cohortem Romanam immissit. Ibi, ut patre Hamilcare et Hannibale fratre dignum erat, pugnans cecidit.

(2.)—"Anchisa generate, deûm certissima proles,
Cocyti stagna alta vides, Stygiamque paludem,
Di cujus jurare timent et fallere numen.
Hæc omnis, quem cernis, inops inhumataque turba est;
Portitor ille, Charon; hi, quos vehit unda, sepulti.
Nec ripas datur horrendas et rauca fluenta
Transportare prius, quam sedibus ossa quierunt.
Centum errant annos, volitantque hæc litora circum;
Tum demum admissi stagna exoptata revisunt."

(3.)—Necnon et Tityon, Terræ omnipotentis alumnum,
Cernere erat, per tota novem cui jugera corpus
Porrigitur; rostroque immanis vultur obunco
Immortale jecur tondens, fecundaque pœnis
Viscera, rimaturque epulis, habitatque sub alto
Pectore; nec fibris requies datur ulla renatis.
Quid memorem Lapithas, Ixiona Pirithoumque?
Quos super atra silex jam jam lapsura cadentique
Imminet assimilis.

(4.)—Omnia vero quæ secundum naturam fiunt sunt habenda in bonis. Quid est autem tam secundum naturam, quam senibus emori? quod idem contingit adolescentibus, adversante et repugnante natura. Itaque adolescentes mori sic mihi videntur, ut quum aquæ multitudine vis flammæ opprimitur; senes autem, sicut sua sponte, nulla adhibita vi, consumptus ignis extinguitur; et, quasi poma ex arboribus, si cruda sunt, vi avelluntur, si matura et cocta, decidunt, sic vitam adolescentibus vis aufert, senibus maturitas; quæ mihi quidem tam jucunda est, ut quo propius ad mortem accedam, quasi terram videar videre, aliquandoque in portum ex longa navigatione esse venturus.

(5.)—Immortalia ne speres, monet annus et almum
Quæ rapit hora diem.
Frigora mitescunt Zephyris, ver proterit æstas,
Interitura, simul
Pomifer auctumnus fruges effuderit, et mox
Bruma recurrit iners.
Damna tamen celeres reparant celestia lunæ;
Nos, ubi decidimus,
Quo pater Aeneas, quo dives Tullus et Ancus,
Pulvis et umbra sumus.

(6.)—Intactæ fuoratis, aves, solatia ruris,
Assuetum silvis, innocuumque genus;
Quæ facitis nidos, quæ plumis ova fovetis,
Et facili dulces editis ore modos.
Sed nihil ista juvant, quia linguæ crimen habetis,
Dique putant mentes vos aperire suas.
Nec tamen id falsum; nam, Dis ut proxima quæque,
Nunc penna veras, nunc datis ore notas.
Tuta diu volucrum proles, tum denique cæsa est,
Juveruntque Deos indicis exta sui.

(7.)—Quare quum et bellum sit ita necessarium, ut negligi non possit, ita magnum, ut accuratissime sit administrandum, et quum ei imperatorem præficere possitis, in quo sit eximia belli scientia, singularis virtus, clarissima auctoritas, egregia fortuna: dubitabitis, Quirites, quin hoc

tantum boni, quod vobis ab diis immortalibus oblatum et datum est, in rempublicam conservandam atque amplificandam conferatis ?

II. Translate into Latin :—

Against this mixed multitude, consisting of persons of all ages and ranks, and straggling through the fields, mostly unarmed, Hamilcar the Carthaginian sent forth his cavalry, who having received orders not to hurt any of them, only threw their squadrons in their way, to cut them off from the city in their scattered flight. The general himself, having taken his station on an eminence, which commanded a view of the fields and city, ordered a cohort of Bruttians to advance to the walls, and invite the leaders of the Locrians to a conference, and, with the promise of Hannibal's friendship, to exhort them to surrender the city.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH DEC., 10 A M. TO 1 P M.

TAMIL: GRAMMAR, &c.

G. U. POPE, D.D.

I செல்வம் வந்துற்றகாலைத் தெய்வமுஞ் சிறிது பேணார்

சொல்வன வறிந்து சொல்லார் சுற்றமுந் துணையு நோக்கார்

வெல்வதே நினைவதல்லால் வெம்பகை வலிதென் றெணணார்

வல்வினை விளவுமோரார் மண்ணின்மேல் வாழுமாந் தர்.

(1) Who said this ?
With reference to what ?
To whom ?

(2) Which *nouns* here are derivatives ?
Divide them into classes.
Point out their roots, euphonic particles, and affixes.

(3) Which words here are obviously Sanskrit?

(4) Express the whole in one Tamil sentence, with but one finite verb.

அணட்ர் யாவருமலர்மழைபொழிந்தனரந்தர துந்துபியார்ப்பக்

கொண்டல்வாகனன் கொண்டமெய்யொழிந்ததன் கோலமெய்யுடன் வெளிநின்றூன்

கண்டுமாமனமுருகியேகளித்திடுங் கன்னனுக்கங்ஙெடுங்கடவுள்

மண்டுபோரினில் வயங்கருமிதுவென மற்றுரைகொற்றவேலெடுத்தே.

வெலற்கருந்திறல் விசயன்மேலொழித்தநீ வெஞ்சினமடங்கல்போனெஞ்சில்

கலக்கமொன்றறப் பொருதிறல்புனைந்திடு கடோற்கசக்காளைதன்னுயிரே

இலக்குவந்தெதிர் மலைந்தபோதிதற்கெனவேவென மறையையுமியம்பிச்

சொலற்கரும்புகழ்ச்சுரபதிகொடுப்பவத் தோன்றலுந்தொழுதுகைக்கொண்டான்.

(1) Who are the personages referred to here?
What connexion have they with the story?

(2) What is an ஆகுபெயர்?
Are there any in these lines?

(3) What *epithets* are there here?

(4) How do you parse ஙெடும் and அரும்?

(5) Are there any real adjectives in Tamil?

III. (1) What is the Tamil Grammatical term for each of the following reduplicated forms?

(*a*) ஙெறு ஙெறு;

(b) சில சில ;

(c) அஞ்சினமஞ்சினம் ;

(d) முனியேல் முனியேல் ;

(e) மெள்ள மெள்ள நடந்து நடந்து.

(2) Give the precise force of each of them.

(3) Is any of them mentioned in the *Nannul* ?

(4) Quote the stanzas, or give the precise connexion in which they occur.

IV. (1) What fault do you find, in general, with the prose style of the குகப்படலம் ?

(2) Give a short account of

(a) சூர்ப்பநகை, of

(b) தூஷணன், and of

(c) கரன்.

(3) Analyze the following Sanskrit compounds :

(a) மகாபுருஷோத்தமர்,

(b) பாதாரவிந்தம்,

(c) தபோபலம்,

(d) தர்மஸ்தாபனார்த்தமாக,

(e) பிரளயகாலசண்டமாருதம்,

(f) அதிவீரசிகாமணி.

Can you express them as tersely in Tamil ?

(4) What are the component parts of பச்சை, ஒப்பு, குற்றம், கொண்டற்று, உலகத்தார் ?

Quote the rules of *Sandhi* when necessary.

Give also five other Tamil words similarly formed, each to each.

(5) What is remarkable in the use of the "*verbal participles*" in the following sentences?

(*a*) சரப்பங்கரும் அவர் பத்தினியாரும் அக்கினியில் பிரவேசமாகி ராமலட்சுமணர்கள் மனமிரங்கி அவ்விடம்விட்டுச்சென்றனர்.

(*b*) நீ காணச் செய்தான். நீ கேட்கச்சொன்னேன்.

(6) அக்கினியிலே வெந்து கருகினமரம் அமிர்தஞ் சொரியத் துளிர்விட்டதுபோல இராமன்வரவால் முனிவர் சந்தோஷித்தார்கள்.

(*a*) What figure of speech is used here?

(*b*) How would you convert the figure into a metaphor?

(*c*) What are the Tamil names for these two figures of speech.

(7) Who was *Anasuya*?

Give the particulars regarding the honor done to Sita by that person.

(8) Name the invulnerable cannibal that appeared in the forest of Dandaka and seized Sita.

What was his fate?

Give in Tamil the substance of his final words to Rama.

V. (1) What is the modern name of *Panchavati*?

(2) State in plain Tamil the natural beauties of that place as described in your text.

(3) Name the vegetable products and the birds said to abound there.

VI. (1) What words are used in the Naladiyar portion of your text for பசு, உரிமை, மதிப்பு, துன்பம், மகிமை and நாள்?

(2) Quote one whole stanza in which the synonym of any of these words occurs.

(3) Write down any phrases in which the poet's patron is addressed; and show from these the character of the country over which he bore sway.

(4) Is there any internal evidence that these stanzas are not all the work of one poet?

(5) Give two examples from the *Naladi* of வழுவமைதி.

(6) There is a stanza in which மின் is repeatedly used to form an imperative mood, 2nd plural; quote it and give its meaning in terse English.

(7). There is a stanza in which the extent of the subjects of human study is contrasted with the shortness of human life; quote it, put it into prose Tamil, and append three *essential* notes to it.

VII. Do you consider the following expressions admissible? How would you alter any of them?

(1) தேவர்கள் நடுங்கும்படியானசேவகம்;

(2) அவளுடைய அழகை என்னெருவாயினல் எப்படிசொல்லப்போகிறேன்;

(3) ஏழைவேடன் பிராணனையாகிலும் விட்டுக்கொள்ளலாகாதா;

(4) என்னமோ யோஜனையாய் வருகிறன்.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

TAMIL: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

V. KRISHNAMACHARIYAR.

I. (A) Translate into Tamil:—

It appears that Cæsar never failed to believe in himself. He is far too simple in his language, and too conscious of his own personal dignity, to assert that he has never been worsted. But his very simplicity seems to convey the assurance that such cannot ultimately be the result of any campaign in which he is engaged. He seems to imply that victory attends him so certainly that it would be futile in any

case to discuss its probability. He feared no one, and was therefore the cause of awe to others. He could face his own legions when that would not obey his call to arms, and reduce them to obedience by a word. Lucan, understanding his character well, says of him that "he deserved to be feared, for he feared nothing." He writes of himself as we might imagine some god would write who knew that his divine purpose must of course prevail, and who would therefore never be in the way of entertaining a doubt. With Cæsar there is always this godlike simplicity, which makes his "veni, vidi, vici," the natural expression of his mind as to his own mode of action.

(B) Turn the following into simple idiomatic Tamil:

1. We have lately had no news from home.
2. He was not equal to the task.
3. The morals inculcated in this book come home to every man's bosom.
4. The owner of the ship did not know if it paid its own way.
5. These we think are empty compliments; come to the point.
6. She is home-sick.
7. In all matters of intellectual progress, and in all the arts of ordinary life, the time to which we refer is a time of wonderful advance.
8. He who tells a lie is not sensible how great a task he undertakes; for he must be forced to invent twenty more to maintain one.
9. I wish all your countrymen would take after you in honesty, indeed I do.
10. If you say that again, I shall at once go away.

    If you were to say that again, I should at once go away.

    If you had said that again, I should at once have gone away.

11. What Tamil words must be used to express the force of:—

(*a*) *Or* denoting *opposition.*
(*b*) *Over* when it denotes *superiority.*

(c) *Of* when it means *concerning* or *relating to.*
(d) *That* when it denotes *a final end.*
(e) *Upon* when it means *in consideration of.*
(f) *By* when denoting *the absence of all others.*

Write simple idiomatic sentences in English and Tamil to illustrate your answer.

III. Theme for a short Essay in Tamil (two pages) :—

" Men may be very glad that they live in our own day and not in any of the times which have gone before us."—*Freeman.*

[Particular attention should be paid to spelling, handwriting, and accuracy and appropriateness of expression].

IV. Translate into appropriate English :—

(a) மூத்தவரிலையோர்வேத முனிவரர்பிணிபின் மிக்கோர்

தோத்திரமொழிவோர்மாதர் தூதொன்றிவ ணைக்கொல்லின்

பார்த்திவர் தமக்குவேறு பாவமற்றிதனினில்லை

பூத்தெரிதொடையாய்பின்னு ரகினும்புகுவ தொன்றுன்.

(b) அருத்தியீதல்பொற் சுரதருவினுக்குமற் றரிதுநீடளித்தியோவென்று

விருத்தவேதியன்மொழிந்திடுகைத்துநீ மெய்யுயிர்விழைந்திரந்தாலும்,

கருத்திலேனெனக் களித்திலேனெனினெதிர் கறுத்தவர்கண்ணிணைசிவப்ப

உருத்தபோரினிற் புறந்தருகிருபர்போ யுறு பதமுறுவனென்றுரைத்தான்.

(c) அறிமினறநெறியஞ்சுமின்கூற்றம்

பொறுமின் பிறர்கடுஞ்சொல் போற்றுமின் வஞ்சம்

(d) ஒருநாள் தசரதமகாராஜா சபாமண்டபத்தில் தனித்திருந்து தன் மந்திரிமாரைவரவழைக்க மகாபுத்திசாலிகளும் தாக்ஷிணிபமின்றி அரசர்க்கு நீதியுரைப்பவருமாகிய அந்த மந்திரிகள்வந்து கூடியபின் அவர்களைநோக்கி, நான் எமதுகுலத்துப்பெரியோர் காத்துவந்தபடி இதுவரையிலும் உங்கள்சகாயம்பெற்று இயன்றமட்டும் பூமியைக்காத்துச் சனங்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்தேனேயல்லது என் ஆத்துமாவுக்கு நன்மைதேடினேனில்லை. இப்போது அறிவைமழுக்கும்படியான மூப்பு எனக்கு வந்துவிட்டதனால் இனி அந்தப்பாரத்தை என் குமாரனாகிய இராமனிடத்து இறக்கி இளப்பாறுவதுமன்றி, பெரியோர்கள் பழியாதிருக்கும்படி ஆத்துமலாபத்திற்குரிய தவநிட்டைபெற விரும்புகிறேன். நீங்கள் இம்மையாட்சிக்கு இதுவரையிலும் துணைப்பட்டதுபோல் மறுமையாட்சிக்கும் துணைப்படவேண்டுமென்று பிரார்த்திக்கிறேனென்றனர்.

1 அடாதுசெய்தவர் படாதுபடுவர்.

2. சகலத்தையும் துறந்துவிடுகிறதும் தருமம்செய்கிறதும் இவ்விரண்டுந்தவிர வெறொன்றுமில்லாது.

3. கட்டலையிடுதல் அரசர்க்கும் கீழ்ப்படிதல் குடிகளுக்குமேற்றவை.

4. அவனுக்கு வயசுக்குத்தக்க வளர்த்தியில்லை.

5. நட்சத்திரங்கள் எத்தனையோ அத்தனையாய் உன்சந்ததிபெருகும்.

6 இது அவனுலேநடக்கும்; இல்லாவிடின் யாராலும் நடவாது.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH DEC, 10 A.M TO 1 P.M.

TELUGU: GRAMMAR, &c.

V. SUNDARARAMAYYA, M.A., B.L.

I. (*a*) State what you know of జైమిని the author of your భారతము. What other Rishi has also written on the subject of your text? In what incidents do they differ and how?

(*b*) In what part of the Telugu country were Runganadha Ramayanam, and your భారతము composed?

(*c*) What date would you assign to విష్ణుశర్మ and why?

II Explain the అలంకారములు in the following:—

(*a*) అనిన నృపాలవర్యుఁడను యజ్ఞభ
లప్రదుఁడైన దేవరంగనుఁగొనఁగల్గెనేటి
కిమఘుంబొనరింపఁగడప్పిగొన్నమ
ర్త్యునకు మనోహరాంబువులు గ్రోలక
మంచునదాహమారునే॥.

(*b*) భూరిపుడుకైనకులిశము, నారా
యణు కరుణగలిగిననులేకున్న,

మేరువుతృణమగునవ్విభు, కారుణ్య
ముగాదెవజ్రకవచము మనకున్.

Define and give examples of అర్థాంతరన్యాసము and సమాసోక్తి.

III. Explain the following :—

(1) ఋణత్రయ విముక్తుండు.

(2) డావటికంటిబాష్పతోయమ్ములు.

(3) ఏరీమీసాటి వీర్యవితరణగరిమన్.

(4) కరుణఁబ్రత్యక్షమైనన్నుఁగావఁడయ్యె.

(a) In how many ways can a man become ఋణత్రయ విముక్తుండు? How does తామ్రధ్వజ apply this epithet to himself?

(b) What సమాసము is బాష్పతోయమ్ము.

(c) To whom and why is (3) addressed?

(d) Explain how (4) is ambiguous.

IV. Explain the allusions in the following :—

(a) మునుశిబికర్ణజీమూతవాహులు పరార్థమెకాదె నిజశరీరములు విడిచిరి.

(b) ఉషామంగళసూత్రవైభవమునీతలగాచెంగాక.

(c) నీకుగంగాశాప నిమిత్తంబుననిట్టివిపత్తు సంభవించె.

(d) మాతల్లిన్ వనితామతల్లిని సభామధ్యంబునన్ దొల్లియ ప్రీతుల్ పల్కినపాతకంబు.

(e) మునుమతంగశాపమునవైనతేయుఁడిక్కడకురాకతక్కె.

V Paraphrase

అయుతయోజనసువర్ణాశ్వద్ధగహన
ఖేలత్పన్నగము వితలంబుసొచ్చి

ఫలిత కాంచనశమీపాదపచ్ఛాయా
విలాసవాసము సుతలంబుగడచి,
శాతకుంభరసాలసాలచిత్రానేకత
రుసంకులము మహాతలముదాఁటి
మరకతమాణిక్య మయచందనద్రు
కాంతారాంతరము రసాతలముఁబెదకి.
కనియెభోగవతీతీరవనవిహార
హాటకేశ్వర భవనడోలాధిరూఢ
గూఢపాత్ర-న్యకాగానగుంభమాన
తాలకోలాహలత్ము పాతాళతలము.

(*a*) Explain the force of the terminations in

(1) ఫలిత, గుంభమాన, భోగవతీ, కన్యకా,

(*b*) What లోకములు are omitted in the above description.

VI. Explain how the sandhi takes place when the vowel ఋు is followed by vowels from అ to విసర్గ. Give examples.

VII. Explain the ఛందస్సు

of (1) గద్యము.

(2) లయగ్రాహి.

(3) ద్విపద.

Is లయగ్రాహి a జాతివృత్తము or an ఉపజాతివృత్తము? Give reasons for your answer.

VIII. Correct the errors in the following sentences if you find any :—

(1) కాడుపరిత్యవల్ల ప్యాసైపుద్యోగం సంపాయించుకొన్నాడు.

(2) వీడుచదువుపూసంధ్యాలేక దిమ్మరిగా పూరేగుతు న్నాడు.

(3) మగువనీవిభుండు నేమమునున్నవాండు from your text.

IX. Explain the following sentences and phrases:—

(a) పితాసపుత్రేతియంచనియెడు శ్రుతిరహస్యంబు.

(b) వియచ్చరాహ్వానోద్ధాతృచ్చరిత్రసామమంత్ర ముఖోచ్చధ్వనులు.

(c) వేదచోరుండవవివేకివినీవు.

(d) తనుద్రైవమాడింపదగవేడిపలికె.

(e) ఆకులు నలములునమలి.

(f) పుడకత్రుంచి యవశ్యమును రాముచేత. బెడుమవీవని చాటిచెప్పినరీతి.

(g) నేబ్రహ్మచర్యవ్రతంబునంబెంపొందితినేని.

(1) Can you explain why ఇతి and అంచు together appear in (a).

(2) Show why సామ is mentioned in (b), to the exclusion of ఋక్ and యజుస్. Who repeat the మంత్రములు of ఋక్ and యజుస్

(3) How does Kristna apply to himself the epithet of బ్రహ్మచారి.

(4) Explain the allusion in (c).

X. Express the following in pure Telugu words:—

ధీరశ్రీమనోహారి శృంగారహారీ
గిరీశప్రభాహాసికీర్తిప్రవాహా
నిరూఢారిబాహానినిర్వాపణేహా

రిరంసో గ్రవాహాధరిత్రీవరాహా॥

XI. When are vowels in the middle of a word in Telugu elided? State the rules on this subject with exceptions.

XII. (*a*) Sketch briefly the character of కరటక and దమనక.

(*b*) Give briefly the story intended to illustrate the moral ఉపాయంబుచేనే యదిశక్యంబగు నాయదిపరాక్రమశతంబుచేతనైన శక్యంబుగాదు.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

TELUGU: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

V. SUNDARARAMAYYA, M.A., B.L.

I. (A) Translate into Telugu :—

It appears that Cæsar never failed to believe in himself. He is far too simple in his language, and too conscious of his own personal dignity, to assert that he has never been worsted. But his very simplicity seems to convey the assurance that such cannot ultimately be the result of any campaign in which he is engaged. He seems to imply that victory attends him so certainly that it would be futile in any case to discuss its probability. He feared no one, and was therefore the cause of awe to others. He could face his own legions when they would not obey his call to arms, and reduce them to obedience by a word. Lucan, understanding his character well, says of him that "he deserved to be feared, for he feared nothing." He writes of himself as we might imagine some god would write who knew that his divine purpose must of course prevail, and who would therefore never be in the way of entertaining a doubt. With Cæsar there is always this godlike simplicity, which makes his "veni, vidi, vici," the natural expression of his mind as to his own mode of action.

(B) Turn the following into simple idiomatic Telugu :—

1. We have lately had no news from home.
2. He was not equal to the task.
3. The morals inculcated in this book come home to every man's bosom.

4. The owner of the ship did not know if it paid its own way.

5. These we think are empty compliments; come to the point.

6. She is home sick.

7. In all matters 'of intellectual progress, and in all the arts of ordinary life, the time to which we refer is a time of wonderful advance.

8. He who tells a lie is not sensible how great a task he undertakes; for he must be forced to invent twenty more to maintain one.

9. I wish all your countrymen, would take after you in honesty, indeed I do.

10. If you say that again, I shall at once go away
If you were to say that again, I should at once go away.
If you had said that again, I should at once have gone away.

II What Telugu words must be used to express the force of—

(*a*) *Or* denoting *opposition.*
(*b*) *Over* when it denotes *superiority.*
(*c*) *Of* when it means *concerning* or *relating to.*
(*d*) *That* when it denotes *a final end.*
(*e*) *Upon* when it means *inconsideration of.*
(*f*) *By* when denoting *the absence of all others.*

Write simple idiomatic sentences in English and Telugu to illustrate your answer.

III. Theme for a short Essay in Telugu (two pages):—

"Men may be very glad that they live in our own day and not in any of the times which have gone before us."—*Freeman.*

[Particular attention should be paid to spelling, handwriting, and accuracy and appropriateness of expression].

IV. Translate into English:—

(*a*) వసుమతీనిలింపజంపతీ నివహంబుసంపాదించు చతుష్ప
ష్టిసలిలపాత్రాభిషేచన విధానంబుతిరో ధానంబయ్యె

సవనమంటపాభ్యంతరంబున హర్షమానసులయిన ప్ర
సూనలాజప్రవర్షమహర్షి పుంగవుల మంగళాశీర్వాదం
బు లర్థవాదంబులయ్యెనవభృథస్నానసమయంబున స
ముచితమాల్యానులేపన మణిమయవిభూషణాంబర వి
రాజమానంబైన గౌరీసహస్రంబు కరకమలంబులధ
రియించుకాంచనదండమండిత చమరవాలంబుల చాల
నప్రచారంబులు దూరంబులయ్యే.

(b) అంతనొక్కనాఁడు వఱువాతనాఖగంబు సౌఖశాయ
నికంబులయి డాయఁజనుదెంచిన మీనంబులదీనవదనం
బుతో బాష్పవారిపూరితలోచనంబయి నిట్టూర్పుని
గుడవిలోకించి తలపంకించియుంకించికాలనియోగంబు
మీఱనేరికి శక్యంబునా వినిమీనంబులిట్లనియె.

(c) మకరతోరణబద్ధమాల్యజాలముల బ్రకటితధూపసౌరభ
విశేషముల రత్నముక్తాఫలరంగ వల్లికలనూత్నేందు
కాంతబంధురవితర్దికలకురువింద సందీప్తకుట్టిమస్థలుల
బహుశిరోగృహముల భవనపాలికలఘటితేంద్రనీల ప్ర
కాశగేహళుల.

V. (a) తలదావంచుకొనెన్ ఫణీంద్రుడతిచింతన్వాగ్వరారోహ
వెల్వెల బారెన్విధియేమిదోపకయెనిర్విణ్ణాత్ముఁడైనల్దె
సల్ గలయన్గన్గొనుచుండెగీష్పతియు శంకన్ మౌఢ్య
ముంబూనె నిన్వలనొప్పన్వినుతింపజాలమినిసాంబా భ
క్తచింతామణీ॥

(b) అపుడా రాజహంసుండు దండతాడితదర్వీకరంబు
భంగింగెరలిప్రళయకాండ ప్రచండఫాలలోచనుండ

నదుర్నిరీక్ష్యుండై రూక్షేక్షణంబుల నొలగంబునీక్షిం
చి యిట్లనియె.

(c) ఒక్క తామసీరాత్రంబునశ వక బళనలోలంబయిస్వ
గాలం బొక్కటినగరోపాంతంబున విచ్చలవిడిఁజెఱ
లాడుచుఁజీకు వాలుకతంబునఁబ్రమాదంపడి నీలపా
చన భాండంబునంబడివెడల నేరకనిరంతరచింతంబని
విపనివి కొంతవడికిడెందంబుకుందు డిందువఱిచికొని
మాఱుచింతలేక వేగువఱకువిచారించివెరవొండరసియె
డఁదకు సరిపఱచుకొని తెల్లవారి భాండస్వామియేతెం
చునంతకు నూర్ధ్వచరణంబును వివృతాననంబును దం
త నిష్కాసితంబునయికన్నులు తేలగిలవైచియూపిరిబి
గఁబట్టిగిట్లినయట్టులపడియుండెను.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

KANARESE GRAMMAR, &c.

A. SUBBA RAU, B.A., B.L.

I. Render into simple idiomatic Kanarese:—

(a) ఘనకోఁపాటోఁపమం తాళ్దరుణతరతరత్తార
నేఁత్రంతతస్పం
దనయుక్తోష్ఠం ప్రబద్ధభ్రుకుటినిటిల ఘ
త్కిర్ణఘర్మాంబుభీష్మా
ననసుద్యత్ ఖడ్గమొందంపిడిదు జడిదదేఁంధీర
నోఁ ధీవరంభోఁం
కనేబందం దేవ కేఁళ్ భీకరకరిరిపు విర్పల్లి
గా కాళమేఁఘం॥

(b) ಅಹುದು ಹೊಲ್ಲೆ ಹವಾವುದಾಡಲು। ಬಹುದೆಸು ಜನರಕೂಡೆನೀವೇ।

ಕುಹಕವಿದ್ಯಾ ಸಾರ್ವಭೌಮರು ಶಕುನಿ ಕೌರವರು॥

ಸುಹೃದಯೆರಿಗತಿ ಕುಟಿಲರಲಿನಿ। ಸ್ಪೃಹರಿಗತಿರಾಗಿಗಳೊಡನೆದು।

ಸ್ಸಹ, ಕಣಾಸಮ್ಮೀಳವೆಂದನು ಧರ್ಮಸುತನಗುತ॥

(c) Give an analysis of (a) and (b), pointing out the principal and subordinate clauses; and parse the words underlined.

II. Explain fully :—

(1) ಒಂದೆಡೆಯೊಳುಂ ತನಗೆನಿಲವಿಲ್ಲದತಿವೇಗದಿಂದೆ ನಿರುತಂ ಪ್ರಬಲಮಾಗಿಬೀಸುವಗಾಳಿ

ಚಂದನದ್ರುಮಂಗಳಂ ತೊಡರ್ದಹಿಗಳಾಹಾರಮೆಂ ಕೊಂಡು ಕೊಂಡುಮಿಕ್ಕೂ॥

ಮೆಂದೆತ್ತಮಂತಳೆದು ಮಲಯಾಚಲದಸೀಮೆ

ಯಿಂದೆ ಸರಸಿಜದೊಳ್ ಭ್ರಮಿಸುವ ಮೆರಿದುಂಬಿಗಳ

ವ್ಯಂದೆಮ್ಬಂಕೂಡಿಕೊಂಡೆಳೆ ವೆಲರ್‌ಬಂದುದು ವಿರಹಿಗಳೆದೆಯಾರುವಂತೇ॥

(2) ಇಂದುವದನೆಗೆ ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾಕ್ಷಿ। ಸ್ಪಂದೆವಾಯಿತು ಭೀಮಪಾರ್ಥರಿ।

ಗಂದುಕೆತ್ತಿತು ಹೃದಯ ವಾಮಭುಜಾಕ್ಷಿ
ಗಳು ಸಹಿತಾ॥

(3) Parse the words underlined in (1) and (2).

III (a) Explain ಕಂದಪದ್ಯ; ಚಂಪಕಮಾಲಾವೃತ್ತ; ಮಹಾಸ್ರಗ್ಧರೆ.

(b) Explain and give examples of ಸಪ್ತಮಿಾ ವಿಭಕ್ತಿಪ್ರಯೋಗ; the use of the verbs "ಕೊಳ್ಳು, ಆಡು, ಇಡು, ಬಿಡು, and ಹಾಕು", in ಸಮಾಸಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದಗಳು.

IV. (a) Of whom and in what connection was the following said:—
ಧರ್ಮಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವಿಚಾರಸಾರಜ್ಞಾನನಿಷ್ಠೆಯೊಳೊರೆಯುಂಟೇ?

(b) Explain the allusion in ನಡಿಸುವ ರೆಸಾರಥಿಗೆ ಕಾಲಿಲ್ಲಾ.

V Give the meaning of the following, explaining the ಅಲಂಕಾರಗಳು:—

(a) ಕಳಹಂಸಮಾಕೀರ್ಣ, ಮಾಗಿರ್ದುಕಾಳಗದೆ
ಕಳಮಲ್ಲ, ವಿಷಭರಿತ ಮಾಗಿರ್ದುಸರ್ಪಸಂ
ಕುಳಮಲ್ಲ, ಕುಮುದೆಯುತಮಾಗಿರ್ದುಖಳರಂತ
ರಂಗದಾಳಾಪಮಲ್ಲಾ॥

ಅಳಿದುಳಿದು ಭೃಂಗಮಯಮಾಗಿರ್ದುಮುರಿದನೃಪ
ದಳಮಲ್ಲ ಬಹುವಿಚಾರನ್ಯಾನಮಾಗಿರ್ದು
ತಿಳಿಯಲ್ಕುಪದ್ರವಸ್ಥಳಮಲ್ಲ ಮೆನಿಸಿರ್ದುದಾವಿಮ
ಲಸರಸಿಕಣ್ಗೆ. ॥

(b) ನಿಚ್ಚಳದೊಳೆಸೆವ ತಿಳಿಗೊಳನಕಲಕಾಡಿಬಂ
ದೆಚ್ಚಲರಧೂಳಿಗಳ ಚೆಲ್ಲಾಡಿಸಲೆಮೆದಂ

ಪೆರ್ಚಿ ತರುಲತೆಯೆನಗೆದಾಡಿ ಮರಿದುಂಬಿಗಳ ಕೂ
ಡಿಕೊಂಡೀಬನದೊಳೂ॥
ನಿಚ್ಚ ಲೆಳೆವೆಲರೆಂಬ ಸೊಕ್ಕಾನೆ ತಾನೆತಂ
ನಿಚ್ಚೆಯಿಂ ತಿರುಗುತಿದೆ.

(c) ಮುಡಿವಾಳಲಾಮೆಂಚ ಬೇರ್ಗಳಿಂಬೇರ್ಗ
ಳಿಡಿದೆಗರು ಚಂದೆನಂಗಳ ಕೊಂಬಿನಿಂಕೊಂಬು
ತೊಡರಿದೆಚ್ಚೆಸಳಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಜಾಜಿಗಳ ಪೂಗಳಿಂ ಪೂ
ಗಳೊಂದುಗೂಡಿ
ಕಡುಗೆಂಪುವೆಡೆದು – [ತಂಬೆಲರ್ ಬೀಸಿತು]. ॥

(d) Quote any description of ಶರತ್ಕಾಲ which you may remember.

VI. (1). Briefly sketch the story of (a) ಅಶ್ವಮೇಧ
(b) ನೃಸಿಂಹಾವತಾರ.

2) Point out the moral of (b).

[This question should be answered in Kanarese.]

VII Give the meaning (and, where you think that the derivation of the word is important, its derivation also) of the following :—

ಚೈತ್ರದೊತಿ ; ಕಲೊಲ್ಲೋಲ ; ಗೆಂತು ; ಶೀರ್ಣ ;
ರುರು ; ಉರವಣೆ ; ಕೇಣ ; ಚಟುಲ ; ಸಾರಿ.

VIII. What is the meaning and application of the following :—

(1) ಜೋಗಿಗೆ ಜೋಗಿ ತಬ್ಬಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ಮೈಯೆ
ಲ್ಲಾ ಬೂದಿ.

(2) ಕುಲವನ್ನು ನಾಲಿಗೆ ಹೇಳುವದು.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

KANARESE: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

M. CLAPHAM, ESQ.

I. (A) Translate into Kanarese:—

It appears that Cæsar never failed to believe in himself. He is far too simple in his language, and too conscious of his own personal dignity, to assert that he has never been worsted. But his very simplicity seems to convey the assurance that such cannot ultimately be the result of any campaign in which he is engaged. He seems to imply that victory attends him so certainly that it would be futile in any case to discuss its probability. He feared no one, and was therefore the cause of awe to others. He could face his own legions when they would not obey his call to arms, and reduce them to obedience by a word. Lucan, understanding his character well, says of him that "he deserved to be feared, for he feared nothing." He writes of himself as we might imagine some god would write who knew that his divine purpose must of course prevail, and who would therefore never be in the way of entertaining a doubt. With Cæsar there is always this godlike simplicity, which makes his "veni, vidi, vici," the natural expression his mind as to his own mode of action.

(B) Turn the following into simple idiomatic Kanarese:—

1. We have lately had no news from home.
2. He was not equal to the task.
3. The morals inculcated in this book come home to every man's bosom.
4. The owner of the ship did not know if it paid its own way.
5. These we think are empty compliments; come to the point.
6. She is home-sick.
7. In all matters of intellectual progress, and in all the arts of ordinary life, the time to which we refer is a time of wonderful advance.
8. He who tells a lie is not sensible how great a task he undertakes; for he must be forced to invent twenty more to maintain one.

9. I wish all your countrymen would take after you in honesty, indeed I do.

10. If you say that again, I shall at once go away.

If you were to say that again, I should at once go away.

If you had said that again, I should at once have gone away.

II. What Kanarese words must be used to express the force of :—

(*a*) *Or* denoting *opposition.*
(*b*) *Over* when it denotes *superiority.*
(*c*) *Of* when it means *concerning* or *relating to.*
(*d*) *That* when it denotes *a final end.*
(*e*) *Upon* when it means *in consideration of.*
(*f*) *By* when denoting *the absence of all others.*

Write simple idiomatic sentences in English and Kanarese to illustrate your answer.

III. Theme for a short Essay in Kanarese (two pages) :—

"Men may be very glad that they live in our own day and not in any of the times which have gone before us."—*Freeman.*

[Particular attention should be paid to spelling, handwriting, and accuracy and appropriateness of expression]

IV. Translate into English :—

(*a*) 'ಆ ಚೈತ್ರಮಾಸಮೆಸೆದುದು ಧರ್ಮಜನಕೀರ್ತಿ ।
ಭೂಚಕ್ರಮೆಂಬುಸುಕಿದೆಂತೆ ಬೆಳ್ದಿಂಗಳ್ಗರೆ ।
ಯಾಚಕರನೆತ್ತಲುಂಕೂಗಿಕರೆವಂತುಲಿಯೆ ಕೋ
ಗಿಲೆಗಳ್ಗಳೆಯಜನದಾ। ಲೋಚನಕುದೆಯಿಪಪೊ
ಸ ತಂತೆಚೂತಾಂಕುರಂ। ಗೋಚರಿಸೆಪಾತಕಕ್ಷ
ಯದೆಂತೆವಾಗಿಯವಿ। ಮೋಚನಂಕಾಣಿಸಲ್ ಪು
ಣ್ಯಾವಾಸನೆಯೆಂತೆ ದಕ್ಷಿಣದವಾಯುಸುಳಯೇ॥'

(*b*) 'ಕಲಹಂಸಮಾಕೀರ್ಣ ಮಾಗಿರ್ದುಕಾಳಗದೆ । ಕ
ಳಮೆಲ್ಲವಿಷಭರಿತ ಮಾಗಿರ್ದುಸರ್ಪಸಂ । ಕುಲ
ಮೆಲ್ಲ ಕುಮುದೆಯುತಮಾಗಿರ್ದುಖಳರಂತರಂ

ಗದಾಳಾಪಮೆಲ್ಲಾ । ಅಳಿದುಳಿದುಭಂಗಮಯ
ಮಾಗಿರ್ದು ಮುರಿದನೃಪ। ದಳಮೆಲ್ಲ ಬಹು
ವಿಚಾರಸ್ಥಾನಮಾಗಿರ್ದು। ತಿಳಿಯೆಲ್ಲುಪದ್ರವಸ್ಥ
ಳಮೆಲ್ಲಮೆನಿಸಿರ್ದುದಾವಿಮಲಸರಸಿಕಣ್ಗೆ॥'

(c) 'ಕಟಕಚರಕರಟಿನಿಜಕಟ। ತಟಕಂಡೂ ಹರಣಸ
ಮದೆ ಪುಷ್ಕರದೆನಭ। ಸ್ಫುಟಶಯ ನಬ್ಜಮಿಂ
ು। ತ್ಕಟಿಸಿತುಡುಂಕಿದೊಡೆ ತನ್ಮದಂಕರೆಯೆನಿ
ಕುಂ॥'

(d) 'ಹರಿಮಣಿಯುರೆಯೋಳ್ಮಿರುಗು। ತ್ತಿರೆ ವೃತತೆವೆತ್ತ
ದಿನಕರೋಪಲಮಿದುಭಾ । ಸ್ಕರಬಿಂಬಮೆಂದು
ಬಂದಾ। ಗರಣದೆಸಮಯದೆವಿಧುಂತು ದೆಂಗಿಡಿ
ವುದೆದೆಂ॥'

V. Translate into English :—

(a) ತವೆಶಾಂತನ ಮೈತರೂಪಂ ಶೈತ್ಯವರ್ಧನಂ। ಭುವೆನ
ಪ್ರಕಾಶಂ ಜನಾವಲೋಕಪ್ರಿಯಂ। ಧವಳತನು
ವೃತ್ತಂ ನಿರಂತರಂವಿಷ್ಣು ಪದೆಸೇವಕಂ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಂ
ಕನು । ದಿವಿಜತೋಷಿತನಾದರಾಜನಭ್ಯುದೆಯ
ಧೋ। ಳ್ಕುವಲಯ ಶ್ರಿವಿರಾಜಿತ ಮಪ್ಪುದೇಂಕೌ
ತು। ಕವೆ ಜಾರಚೋರರ್ಕಳಡಗದಿರ್ದಪರೆಪೇಳೆ
ನಲಿಂದೆಮೆರೆದೆನಂದು॥'

(b) 'ಪುದಿದಘೋರಾಂಧಕಾರಮನೆ ಕೆಡಿಸುವೆನೆನು। ತ್ತು
ದೆಯಿಸುವ ಮಾರ್ತಾಂಡಮಂಡಲ ವೊಸಲೆಹೃ
ದೆಯ। ಸದೆನದೆಜ್ಞಾನಮಂ ಪೊರಮಡಿಸಿನೆಲೆ
ಗೊಂಬ ಸುಜ್ಞಾನಮೆಂಬಂತಿರೆ। ಮದೆದಿಂದ
ಮುಂಗಾಣದೆ ಜನಿದಿರೊಳುಂಪಂಚ। ವದೆನದೆಕ

ಭುಜ ಪಂಚದಶಲೋಚನಗಳಿಂ। ಪೊದೆದಪ್ಪಲಿ
ದೊವಲಕೆಂ ಜಿಡಿಯಮಂಜುಳಕಾಯನಾಕ್ಷಣಂ
ಮೂಡಿರ್ದನು॥'

(c) 'ಆಬಳ್ಳಿಕರಾಮನುಗೋಗ್ರಾಸವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂ
ಡು ಆಶ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆಬಂದು, ದುಃಖ್ವಪಡುತ್ತಲಿರುವ
ತಾಯಿಮುಂತಾದವರನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ವಿಸ್ಮಿತನಾಗಿ
ದುರಾತ್ಮರಾದ ಕಾರ್ತವೀರ್ಯಾರ್ಜುನನ ಮಕ್ಕ
ಳುಮಾಡಿದ ದುಷ್ಕೃತ್ಯವೆನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ಅಕಟಕ
ಟಾ ಈಭೂಲೋಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯರು ಬಹಳ
ಉನ್ನತರಾಗಿ ಸಜ್ಜನರನ್ನು ಬಾಧಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಇ
ದ್ದಾರೆ ಇವರಹುಟ್ಟನ್ನೇಕೆತ್ತುಹಾಕೆ ಈ ಭೂ
ಮಂಡಲವನ್ನು ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರಸ್ವಾಧೀನಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊ
ಡುವೆನು ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಳಯಕಾಲದ ರುದ್ರನಂತೆ
ಕೊಡಲಿಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೊರಟುಭೂ
ಲೋಕದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಒಂದು ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯಜಾತಿಯ ಪಿ
ಳ್ಳೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಡದೆ ಇಪತ್ತೊಂದುಸಾರಿ ಕೊಡಲಿ
ಯಿಂದ ಕಡಿದು ಅವರರಕ್ತದ ನದೀಪ್ರವಾಹದ
ಲ್ಲಿಮಿಂದು ಆರಕ್ತೋದಕಗಳಿಂದಲೇ ತನ್ನ ಸತ್ತ
ತಂದೆಗೆ ತರ್ಪಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಭೂಮಂಡಲ
ವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕಶ್ಯಪರಿಗೆ ದಾನವಾಗಿಕೊಟ್ಟನು.'

WEDNESDAY, 18TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MALAYALAM: GRAMMAR, &c.

U. ACHYUTHAN NAYAR, B.A.

I. In the beginning of each chapter of your Text-books Ramayana and Bharata a parrot is invariably found introduced to narrate the story. What do you think is the object of it? Is this peculiarity common to all Malayalam poetry?

II. Paraphrase—

(a) ഞാനഹൊകൃതാത്ഥയായെൻജഗന്നാഥനിന്നെ
ക്കാണായ്വന്നതുമൂലമത്രയുമല്ലചൊല്ലാം
പരുജരുദ്രാദികളാലപെക്ഷിതംപാദ
പരുസംലഗ്നപാംസുലെശമിന്നിനിക്കെല്ലൊ
സിദ്ധിച്ചുഭവൽപ്രസാദാതിരെകത്താലതി
ന്നെത്തുമൊബഹുകല്പകാലമാരാധിച്ചാലും
ചിത്രമെത്രയും തവചെഷ്ടിതംജഗൽപതെ
മർത്ത്യഭാവെനവിമൊഹിപ്പിച്ചീടുന്നതെവം
ആനന്ദമയനായൊരതിമായികൻ പൂർണ്ണൻ
ന്യൂനാതിരെകശൂന്യനചലനെല്ലൊഭവാൻ
ത്വൽപാദാംബുജപാംസുവപിത്രാഭാഗീരഥീ
സർപ്പഭൂഷണവിരിഞ്ചാദികളെല്ലാരെയും
ശുദ്ധമാക്കീടുന്നതുംത്വൽപ്രഭാവത്താലെല്ലൊ.

(b) ഹരിയുതഹരിഹയതനയനെ
ഹരിണവാജിരാജിതരഥൊപരി
ഹരിദശ്വാരുജനോടുപൊരുവാനാ
യ്വരുന്നതുകണ്ടുപറഞ്ഞശല്യരും
പലരൊടുംകാണാഞ്ഞിഹചൊദിച്ചൊരു
വലരിപുതനയനെക്കണ്ടാലുംനീ
മുനികൾമാനസതളിരിലുംഗൊപ
വനീതമാരുടെമുലത്തടത്തിലും
ഇരുന്നരുളുംമാധവനുംതാനുമാ
യ്പരന്നവൻപടനടുവിലാമ്മാറു
വരുന്നതുനന്നായ്ത്തെളിഞ്ഞകാണ്കനീ.

III Parse the compound words in the 3rd, 4th, 10th, and 11th lines of extract (*a*). Explain the difference in the meaning of ഒ in എന്തൊരൊ and പ്രഭാവത്താലെല്ലൊ. Has the prefix വി in വിമൊഹിപ്പച്ചീടുന്നു any force?

IV. Give the meaning of the following words—

(*a*) ലീനം - അന്തെവാസി - ഭൈഷജം - രത്നാകരം - അനവത്യൻ - കരിമുകിൽ - പരിമിഴി - അശ്വസെനൻ - തീർത്ഥപാദൻ - ഉടജാങ്കണം - സത്രപം - സംശപ്തകന്മാർ - വ്യാസം - ഹരി.

(*b*) Give the derivation of അന്തെവാസി and രത്നാകരം. State which of the two is correct വാല്മീകി and വാന്മീകി. If both are correct give your reason why.

(*c*) What dintinction is drawn between ജീവാത്മാ and പരമാത്മാ? What illustration is given in you text-book to point out the difference?

V Explain the following passages—

1. വിഷ്ണൊ ജൊർത്തവസുതനന്ദനപുത്രൻവ്യാസൻ.
2. ശൈഥില്യാത്മനാപാതിനൽകിനാൻകൈകെയിക്കും.
3. ബ്രഹ്മപദെശത്തിനർഹല്ലഭംപാത്രമിവൻ.
4. പരിണാമഹീനനാനന്ദമൂർത്തി.
5. കിംക്ഷണന്മാക്കവിദ്യയുണ്ടാകയില്ലയെല്ലൊ കിംകണന്മാരായുളെളാക്കൎത്ഥവുമുണ്ടായ്വരാകിമുണന്മാക്കനിത്യസൌഖ്യവുമുണ്ടായ്വരാ

കിംദെവന്മാൎക്കുഗതിയുംപുനരതുപൊലെ.

6. തദ്വചസ്സത്യംകൎത്തുമുദ്യൊഗമദ്യൈവമെ

7. മാനുഷഹരിസഹായാൎത്ഥമായ്ത്തതസ്തതൊ
മാനുഷഹരിസമവെഗവിക്രമത്തൊടെ.

8. ഭൂതലസ്ഥിതപാദാബ്ജദ്വയയാനംകൊണ്ടു.

9. ചരിഞ്ഞിതുനിന്നചതുരംഗങ്ങളും.

10. നെരെപുലരാൻനെരെശരണം.

Why ശൈഥില്യാരുനാ in passage 2

VI. Explain the allusions in the following—

1. ഏണാങ്കാനനെയഥാകാനനെദിഗംബരൻ.

2. വാരിജൊരുവമുഖവാരിജവാസെബാലെ.

3. രാമനാമത്തെജപിച്ചൊരുകാട്ടാളൻമുന്നം
മാമുനിപ്രവരനായ്വന്നതുകണ്ടുധാതാ.

4. പാകശാസനനെയുംസമരെകെട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടു.

5. ഗൎഭചിഹ്നങ്ങളെല്ലാംവൎദ്ധിച്ചുവരുംതൊറും
ഉൾപ്രെമംകൂടക്കൂടെവൎദ്ധിച്ചുനൃപെന്ദ്രനും
തൽപ്രണയിനിമാൎക്കുള്ളാഭരണങ്ങൾപൊലെ
വിപ്രാദിപ്രജകൾക്കുംഭൂമിക്കുംദെവകൾക്കും
അല്പമായിചമഞ്ഞിതുസന്താപംദിനംതൊറും.

6. പണ്ടുലൊകങ്ങളെല്ലാമളന്നപാദാബ്ജവും.

7. പ്ലവഗപാളിയൊടടുത്തുരാവണി.

8. തെരുതരവീരൎമരിക്കുന്നൊരുടെ
പെരുവഴിയായിചമഞ്ഞുഭാസരൻ.

VII. 1. ഏവംമനുഷ്യൎക്കറിവിന്നുവെണ്ടി
കഥാവിശെഷങ്ങൾകഥിച്ചുഭൂഭൃതാം
അവൎക്കെശസ്സുംഗുണവുംയഥാൎത്ഥമാം
കഥാപ്രപഞ്ചങ്ങളിലില്ലവാസ്തവം.

2. രാജാവിനൊകാരണമിന്നുകാലം
കാലത്തിനൊകാരണമിന്നുരാജാ.
എന്നിങ്ങനെസംശയമൊട്ടുവെണ്ടാ
രാജാവുകാലത്തിനുഹെതുവാകും.

Who is the author of the original of these two slokas, and where are they taken from? What inference do you draw from the first sloka as to the truth of the stories told in the Puranas? Is the theory contained in the second sloka correct?

VIII. Define പൊരുത്തം - ആഖ്യാതം - തദ്ധിതനാമം സമഭിഹാരക്രിയ. State when is the copula in a sentence.

IX. The particle എ serves among others to make adverbs of many local nouns and to adverbialize nouns. Illustrate this by examples.

X. Give in your own words the substance of the arguments given in Balabhooshana in support of the existence of God.

XI. ഏകയാദ്വെവിനിശ്ചിത്യ
ത്രീംശ്ചതുൎഭിൎവ്വശെകുരു
പഞ്ചജിത്വാവിദിത്വാഷൾ
സപ്തഹിത്വാസുഖിഭവ.

In what two different ways is the meaning of this sloka explained in your text-book.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

MALAYALAM: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

R. S. SHEPPARD, B.A.

I. (A) Translate into Malayalam :—

It appears that Cæsar never failed to believe in himself. He is far too simple in his language, and too conscious of his own personal dig-

nity, to assert that he has never been worsted. But his very simplicity seems to convey the assurance that such cannot ultimately be the result of any campaign in which he is engaged. He seems to imply that victory attends him so certainly that it would be futile in any case to discuss its probability. He feared no one, and was therefore the cause of awe to others. He could face his own legions when they would not obey his call to arms, and reduce them to obedience by a word. Lucan, understanding his character well, says of him that "he deserved to be feared, for he feared nothing." He writes of himself as we might imagine some god would write who knew that his divine purpose must of course prevail, and who would therefore never be in the way of entertaining a doubt. With Cæsar there is always this godlike simplicity, which makes his "veni vidi, vici," the natural expression of his mind as to his own mode of action.

(B) Turn the following into simple idiomatic Malayalam:—

1. We have lately had no news from home.
2. He was not equal to the task.
3. The morals inculcated in this book come home to every man's bosom.
4. The owner of the ship did not know if it paid its own way.
5. These we think are empty compliments; come to the point.
6. She is home-sick.
7. In all matters of intellectual progress, and in all the arts of ordinary life, the time to which we refer is a time of wonderful advance.
8. He who tells a lie is not sensible how great a task he undertakes; for he must be forced to invent twenty more to maintain one.
9. I wish all your countrymen would take after you in honesty, indeed I do.
10. If you say that again, I shall at once go away.
    If you were to say that again, I should at once go away.

If you had said that again, I should at once have gone away.

II. What Malayalam words must be used to express the force of:—

(*a*) *Or* denoting *opposition.*
(*b*) *Over* when it denotes *superiority.*
(*c*) *Of* when it means *concerning* or *relating to.*
(*d*) *That* when it denotes *a final end.*
(*e*) *Upon* when it means *in consideration of.*
(*f*) *By* when denoting *the absence of all others.*

Write simple idiomatic sentences in English and Malayalam to illustrate your answer.

III. Theme for a short Essay in Malayalam (two pages):—

"Men may be very glad that they live in our own day and not in any of the times which have gone before us."—*Freeman.*

[Particular attention should be paid to spelling, handwriting, and appropriateness of expression.]

IV. Translate into English:—

(*a*) കൈക്കൂലികൊണ്ടു നർത്ഥമനുഭവിക്കാത്ത പാപി യെക്കാൾ അനർത്ഥമനുഭവിച്ചവർതന്നെ പുണ്യവാനാകുന്നു - അതെന്തുകൊണ്ടെന്നാൽ, ഒന്നാമത്തവൻ തന്റെ ദുർന്നടത്തനിമിത്തം പാപഭാരം വഹിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു മറും അറിവില്ലാത്തവക്കു ഇതു കൊള്ളാമെന്നുള്ള ദുർബ്ബോധത്തെയുണ്ടാക്കിത്തീർത്തു അനേകജനങ്ങളെക്കെടുത്തി അതിലുള്ള പാപത്തെയും അപവാദത്തെയും കൂടിവാങ്ങുന്നു - രണ്ടാമത്തവൻ കാലിൽപറ്റിയ ചളി ഉടൻകഴുകിക്കളഞ്ഞപോലെ രാജശിക്ഷകൊണ്ടു ശുദ്ധിവന്ന കൈക്കൂലിയാണെന്നുള്ള അന്യ ദുർബ്ബോധത്തെയും കളയുന്നു.

(b) ദിനന്തൊറുമെച്ചിൽകൊടുത്തൊരു വൈശ്യതന
യന്മാരായ കുമാരന്മാർ മൂന്നും വഴുത്താരെന്നു
തുനിമിത്തമായ്യാകൻ പുളുച്ചഹംകരിച്ചുരയന്ന
ങ്ങളെ മദത്തൊടുചെന്നു വിളിച്ചി താഴിയെ
കടക്കെണം പറന്നിനി നാമെല്ലാരും - വെ
ളുത്തമെനിയും ഞെളിയും വെണ്മയും ഇ
ളെച്ച മൻപിനിക്കയക്കയും വെണം - അതു
കെട്ടുളുൽ കൌതുകത്തൊടന്നവും ഉദധി
തന്മീതെപറന്നിതുമെല്ലെ - അതിലും മെൽ
ഭാഗത്തധികംവെഗത്തിലതിമൊദത്തൊടുപ
റന്നു കാകനും - തെളിഞ്ഞു വായസഗണ
വുമന്നേരം - തളൎന്നു കാകനും ചിറകുമന്ദിച്ചു
കുഴഞ്ഞു വെളുളത്തിൽ പിടഞ്ഞു വീണ്ടുടൻ
കഴിഞ്ഞു കാകന്തന്നഹംകാരമെല്ലാം.

(c) ചൊല്ലിഴം മഹാനുഭാവന്മാരാം പ്രൌഢന്മാക്കു
ം വല്ലാതെ ബാലന്മാരൊടിങ്ങിനെതുടങ്ങി
യാൽ ആശ്രയമവക്കെന്തൊന്നുളുതുതപൊ
നിധെ? സ്വാശ്രയകുലധൎമ്മമെങ്ങിനെപാലി
ക്കുന്നു? നിന്തിരുവടിതിരുവുളുത്തിലെറു
ന്നതിനന്തരമുണ്ടോ പിന്നെവരുന്നു നിരൂ
പിച്ചാൽ? അന്ധനായിരിപ്പൊരുബാലക
നുണ്ടൊഴുണബന്ധനം ഭവിക്കുന്നു സന്ത
തം ചിന്തിച്ചാലും - ക്ഷത്രിയകുലത്തിങ്കലുരു
വിക്കയും ചെയ്യൊൻ - ശസ്ത്രാസ്ത്രപ്രയൊഗ
സാമൎത്ഥ്യമില്ലെല്ലൊതാനും - ശത്രുമിത്രൊ

ദാസീനഭെദവുമിനിക്കില്ല - ശ്രുതസംഹാരംചെയ്യാൻ ശക്തിയുമില്ലയെല്ലൊ.

(ന) മത്ത്യനല്ലൊവിശെഷജ്ഞാനമുള്ളു
തത്വമറിഞ്ഞുള്ളുസെവയവന്ന,
ശക്തിയുംസകതിയുംവെണമെപ്പൊഴും
മുക്തിയാകുംമഹാഭാഗ്യംലഭിപ്പാൻ,
അന്യജന്തുക്കൾക്കറിവുമില്ലെതും
അന്നപാനാദിയിൽമാത്രംപ്രസക്തി,
തന്നെച്ചമെച്ചൊനെയൊക്കാവുതല്ല
പിന്നെടമെന്നുള്ളുചിന്തയുമില്ല.

(പ) സെൻറബെന്നാദ് (St. Bernard) മലയിലെ സന്ന്യാസികൾ ഒരുവക വലിയനായ്ക്കളെവളൎത്തുന്നു - അവ ഏററവും ബുദ്ധിയും വിവെകവുമുള്ളവയാകുന്നു - അവ അങ്ങുമിങ്ങും ഓടിഹിമംമൂടി വിറച്ചുകിടക്കുന്ന അഗതികളായ ആളുകളെ അന്വെഷിച്ചു അവരെ മൂടിക്കിടക്കുന്ന ഹിമം കാലിൻെറ നഖംകൊണ്ടു നീക്കി അവരെ സന്ന്യാസമഠത്തിലെക്കു കൊണ്ടുപൊകും - ആ ഹിമം മൂടിക്കിടക്കുന്ന മനുഷ്യൎക്കു എഴുനീല്പാൻ വഹിയാഞ്ഞാൽ നായ്ക്കൾ തങ്ങളുടെ യജമാനന്മാരുടെയടുക്കലൊക്കടി അതിനെക്കുറിച്ചു വല്ലഭാംഗീകം കാട്ടും - അപ്പൊഴം അവർ അവിടെചെന്നു അവരെ എഴുനീല്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപൊകും.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

URDU: GRAMMAR, &c.

REV. E. SELL.

I. Give the English meanings of :—

دیار بعید — حواس مدرکہ — تفریح طبع — فصل ربیع
نغمہ سرائی — جمگھٹ — کلپانا — جوہر ہونا — تکبیر
کہنا — عدادل — انامل — حنظل *

II. Explain the صنایع in the following :—

(a) کیا دانہای خوشۂ انگور کا ہو وصف
پوشیدہ ہر ستارے میں آفتاب ہی

(b) کیا پسند آئے دل پر داغ زلف یار کو
فی الحقیقت دشمنی طاؤس سے ہی مار کو

(c) نخل عمر پنجروزہ سے جو پھل پایا تو کیا
چار دن کو ہفت کشور میں عمل پایا تو کیا

III. Name the words which, when used in a metaphorical sense, would express the meaning of the following (Give two words in each case) :—

رخ — ابرو — چشم — مژگان — لب — دندان
قد — زلف — ناخن — شراب — کمر — ساق *

IV. Write the اعراب صحیح of—

مدرسہ — عندلیب — مترجم — مملکت — نواب
اخوان الصفا — اقلیم — بشارت — تونگر — جمادی الاولی
خصوصاً — ویرانہ *

V. Explain the کہ in (a); کا in (b); جو in (c).

(a) ساقي تمام بزم يکايک مہک گئی — بوتل لنڈہي کہ عطرکي شيشي لنڈہ ہک گئي

(b) مٹين نہين جانے کا

(c) اسکا خطرہ ميرے جي سے نکال جو ميري خاطرجمع ہؤ

VI. Change (a) into a جملۂ اسميہ; (b) into جملۂ ندا ئيہ; (c) into جملۂ استثنا ئيہ; (d) in جملۂ ممّيزہ; (e) into جملۂ تشبيہيہ

(a) اگرتم محنت کروتو کامياب ہوگے

(b) خدا کي رحمت چاہتا ہون

(c) مٹين تمہاري نصيحت مانونگا اگرتم بھي اسپرعمل کرو

(d) مٹين نے خطا کي

(e) زيد کا ہرايک دانت موتي ہی

VII. Rewrite in نثر مسجع

(a) کرتا ہی جو طي سواد نامہ
يون حرف ہٹين نقش پائے خامہ
وہ دامن دشت شوق کا خار
يعنے تاج الملوک دل زار
اک جنگلے مين جا پڑا جہان گرد

صحراي عدم بهي تها جهان گرد
سائے کو پتا نتها شجر کا
عنقا تها نام جانور کا
مرغان هوا تهے هوش را بي
نقش کف پا تهي ريگ ما بي

(b) غبي اور بيهنر از بس جو کنعان کي
طبيعت تهي
پيمبر زادگي نے کب بڑها ياقد رکو اسکي
هنر د کهلا جو رکهتا هي که وه بهتر هي گوهر سے
گل رنگين هي کانٹے سے اور ابراهيم آزر سے

VIII. (a) Explain and illustrate—

استعارۂ تخييليه — رباعي — تجنيس مطرف
فرد — اقتباس — مقطع *

(b) State the rules which regulate the use of نے. Give examples.

IX. (a) Write the جمع مکسر of

مکتب — مکان — عندليب — عامل — عالم
علم — علم — رساله *

(b) Name the gender of the following words with the rule that regulates the classification of each.

تحرير — لکها وٹ — روٹي — درزي — دهي
شربت — آمد و رفت — بلبل *

(c) State the gender and numerical value (ابجد) of

خ ر س ي

X. Give the تا ريخ of (a) and the تقطيع of (b).

(a) لکھا پي بے سر جور خزا ن سا ل
رہے پھولا پھلا گلد ستۂ عشق

(b) خط نکلتے پي ہوا رخسار جانان کا يہ حال
شام کو جسطرح گھٹ جاتا ہی نو رآفتاب ,

(c) In (b) point out the ردیف and حرف روي

(d) Give the examples of تصرفا ت شاعري

WEDNESDAY, 18TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

URDU: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

REV. E. SELL.

I. (A) Translate into Urdu:—

It appears that Cæsar never failed to believe in himself. He is far too simple in his language, and too conscious of his own personal dignity, to assert that he has never been worsted. But his very simplicity seems to convey the assurance that such cannot ultimately be the result of any campaign in which he is engaged. He seems to imply that victory attends him so certainly that it would be futile in any case to discuss its probablity. He feared no one, and was therefore the cause of awe to others. He could face his own legions when they would not obey his call to arms, and reduce them to obedience by a word. Lucan, understanding his character well, says of him that "he deserved to be feared, for he feared nothing." He writes of himself as we might imagine some god would write who knew that his divine purpose must of course prevail, and who would therefore never be in the way of entertaining a doubt. With Cæsar there is always this godlike simplicity, which makes his "veni, vidi, vici," the natural expression of his mind as to his own mode of action.

(B) Turn the following into simple idiomatic Urdu:—

1. We have lately had no news from home.
2. He was not equal to the task.
3. The morals inculcated in this book come home to every man's bosom.
4. The owner of the ship did not know if it paid its own way.
5. These we think are empty compliments; come to the point.
6. She is home-sick.
7. In all matters of intellectual progress, and in all the arts of ordinary life, the time to which we refer is a time of wonderful advance.
8. He who tells a lie is not sensible how great a task he undertakes; for he must be forced to invent twenty more to maintain one.
9. I wish all your countrymen would take after you in honesty, indeed I do.
10. If you say that again, I shall at once go away.
    If you were to say that again, I should at once go away.
    If you had said that again, I should at once have gone away.

II. What Urdu words must be used to express the force of:—

(*a*) *Or* denoting *opposition.*
(*b*) *Over* when it denotes *superiority.*
(*c*) *Of* when it means *concerning* or *relating to.*
(*d*) *That* when it denotes *a final end.*
(*e*) *Upon* when it means *inconsideration of.*
(*f*) *By* when denoting *the absence of all others.*'

Write simple idiomatic sentences in English and Urdu to illstrate your answer.

III. Theme for a short Essay in Urdu (two pages):—

" Men may be very glad that they live in our own day and not in any of the times which have gone before us."—*Freeman.*

[Particular attention should be paid to spelling, handwriting, and accuracy and appropriateness of expression.]

IV. Translate into English:—

(a) لاکھون ہٹین عشق چاہ ذقن مین مرے ہوے
کشتے ہٹین اس کنوین مٹین لبالب بھرے ہوے
جوش غضب مٹین دین مجھہ کیا کیا نہ گالیان
کیسے برس پڑے جو وہ آئے بھرے ہوے
بہتان مرگ کا ہی شہید ان عشق پر
مرتے نہین وہ جو ہین کسي پر مرے ہوے
فرہاد و قیس ہین ترے وحشي کے سامنے
جس طرح طفل پیش معلم ڈرے ہوے
سمجھہ ہٹین مجکو وحشي نازک مزاج طفل
پھولون سے جائے سنگ ہین دامن بھرے ہوے
کیسا سیاہ خانہ ہمارا ہی خوف ناک
آتے ہٹین مہر و ماہ تو اسمین ڈرے ہوے
۱۳۳ ق جي اوٹھین جو عیادت کو آؤ تم
بیچارے بسترون پہ پڑے ہین مرے ہوے
زیر فلک بھي ظلم فلک سے نہین نجات
مردون کي چھاتیون پہ ہٹین پتھر دھرے ہوے
زلفین جو اوڑ کے یار کي آنکھون پہ آ رہین
سمجھا مین قید دام مین آ ہو پڑے ہوے
سینے مین رنگ رنگ کے مضمون نہین اسیر
صندوق ہٹین یہ لعل و گہر سے بھرے ہوے

(b) د منہ نے کہا کتے میرے سانھہ د شمني رکھتے ہئین
پاد شاہ کو کیا معلوم نہین ہی کہ وے آد میون سے
نہا یت مانوس و مالوف ہو رہے ہئین د رندون کو
پکڑ نے کے لئے اسکي مدد کرتے ہئین پا د شاہ نے کہا
اسکا کیا سبب ہی کہ وے انسانون سے اتنا مربوط
ہو کر د رند ون پر حملہ کرتے ہئین اپنے ہمجنسون کو
چھوڑ کر غیرجنس کے شریک ہوئے اس بات سے
ریچھہ کے سوا کوئي واقف نہ تھا اسنے کہا اسکا سبب
مئین جانتا ہون پاد شاہ نے کہا بیان کر ریچھہ نے
کہا کتون نے طبایع کي موافقت اور اخلا ق کي مجانست
کے سبب آد میون سے ارتباط بہم پہنچایا ہی اسکے
سوابہت سي لذ تین کھانے پینے کي وہان حاصل
ہوتي ہئین ۔ کتے گوشت کھاتے ہئین کچا پکا حلال
حرام تر و خشک نمکین بے نمک اچھا برا جیسا
پانے ہئین اسکے سوا پھل پھلا ری ساگ پات روٹي
دال کھٹا میٹھا گھي تیل شہد حلوا ستو اور جو
اقسام آد میون کے کھانیکي ہئین کھاتے ہئین *

(c) جس د م کہ سپاہیون نے اعدا کے سر پر ہنگامہ
قیامت برپا کیا محمد علي کمیدان دو ہزار سوار سے
جلو ریز صحرا کے کنارے سے وہان پہنچا غنیم کے
شاکریون نے جب اپنے تئین نہنگ موت کے منہ

مین دیکھا جان بچانے کو غنیمت سمجھکر بھاگ نکلے
تب ترمک راونے توپخانہ آگے لیکر میدان مین
پہنچا اوْر کمال افروختہ ہو کر توپون کي شلک کو
حکم دیا گولندازون نے بڑی بڑي توپین لشکر اسلام
کے مقابل لادفعۃ گولون کے اولے برسائے صدمہ عظیم
اشکر ظفر پیکر کو پہنچا بڑھے سؤ بہادر گولون کي
ضرب سے شہید ہوئے محمد علي اپنے سپاہیون
کو یہہ حکم دیا کہ مقتولون کي لاشون سے ایک
دیوار چن اسکي پناہ مین بندوقون کي باڑھین
مارتے رہین اوْر باکمال خشوع اوْر خضوع درگاہ
الہي سے دریوزہ حمایت کا کیا *

(d) (1) اسکا لوہا مانا *
(2) بارا رہہ تک تو رلدیو *
(3) چھکے چھٹ جانا *
(4) بعد کھانا کھانے کے دسترخوان بڑھاے *
(5) اسنے کوس لمن الملکي بجاتا ہی *
(6) طبیب ہرایک مسیحائي کرتا ہی قم
باذني کا دم بھرتا ہی *

THURSDAY, 19TH DEC., 10 A.M TO 1 P.M

HISTORY

REV C. COOPER, M.A.: REV. A W ATKINSON, M.A.

PART I.

JULIUS AND AUGUSTUS CÆSAR

I. Specify the objects for which Pompey was, on five separate occasions, invested with extraordinary powers, and show how his

fast assumption of such power, together with the measures that led to it, brought on the struggle between him and Julius Cæsar.

II. State the terms of (*a*) the compact entered into by the members of the Second Triumvirate, and how it was variously modified by (*d*) the Peace of Brundusium, and the Treaties of (*c*) Misenum and (*b*) Tarentum; by what operations of war, in the interval between (*a*) and (*b*), the senatorial party was broken up, and by what subsequent to (*d*), the rivals for supremacy were reduced to two *viz*, Octavius and Antony.

III. (*a.*)—Define the boundaries and enumerate the Provinces, of the Roman Empire at the death of Augustus. (*b.*) Explain how the mode of their administration differed from that under the Republic, and with what benefits to the Provincials. (*c.*) Show the special importance of Sicily, Africa, and Egypt to the city of Rome, and (*d*) give a very brief sketch of the connection of Egypt (prior to its becoming a province) with the personal history of each of the four great leaders in the civil war.

IV. State what offices of the Republican constitution Augustus combined in his own person, and what powers or prerogatives he exercised in virtue of these

V. (*a.*)—Connect important events with the following dates: B. C. 63, 55, 48, 44, and A D. 14, (*b.*) State over whom and by whom the following victories were gained: *Pistoria*, *Zela*, *Carrhae*, the *Teutobergian Forest*. (*c*). Describe the battle of Actium.

PART II.

EUROPEAN HISTORY.

VI. The political development of a people is very much influenced by the physical features of their country. In the light of this proposition contrast, somewhat in detail, the development of the ancient Greeks with that of their kinsfolk, the people of the Italian peninsula.

VII. (*a.*)—Justify the statement :—"Rome is the central point of all European History."

(*b.*)—Say *very briefly* what you know of any *four* of the following :—Pericles, Justinian, Charlemagne, Martin Luther, Napoleon Buonaparte.

VIII. Give (1) the geographical position of any three of the following places: (2) the dates of battles fought at them: (3) the rival combatants and their leaders: (4) the issue in each case: and (5) criticise the fitness of the term "decisive" as applied to the battles—

Marathon: Zama: Châlons: Tours: Waterloo.

IX. Write a page on *either* of the following:—

(*a.*)—The Crusades.

(*b.*)—The Monastic and Military orders.

X. Give some account of the French Revolution, writing, with dates, a short paragraph under each of the following heads:—The causes that led to it. The summoning of the States-General. The action of the National Assembly. The reign of Terror. The execution of the King.

THURSDAY, 19TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P. M.

ARITHMETIC.

F. S. EVANS., M.A.

I. Find, by practice, the cost of 50 reams 14 quires 18 sheets of paper at Rs. 18 As. 12 per ream.

II. A clock loses 5 minutes a day. It shews correct time at noon on a Monday. After how many days will it again shew correct time on a Monday?

III. Prove that

$$\dot{\cdot}076923 = \frac{\cdot07}{1-\cdot09} = \frac{\cdot076}{1-\cdot012} = \frac{\cdot0769}{1-\cdot0003} = \frac{\cdot07692}{1-\cdot00004}$$

IV. A field is 500 feet long and 30 feet broad, and a tank 30 feet long, 20 feet broad, and 12 feet deep is dug in the field, and the earth taken out of it is spread evenly over the field. How much is the level of the field raised?

V. Two persons rented some fields for £243 for 10 months. The one put in 27 oxen to graze for 3 months, and the other 270 sheep for 7 months. If 3 oxen eat as much as 11 sheep, how much of the rent ought each to pay?

VI. There are two compound metals, the one consisting of a mixture of copper and gold, and the other of a mixture of copper and

silver. The values of one ounce of gold, silver, and copper are £5, 5 shillings, and 5 pence respectively. Find how much copper must be mixed with the first mixture, in order that the value of a given quantity of the first mixture may be 15 times the value of an equal weight of the second mixture, the latter mixture containing 80 per cent. of pure silver.

VII. A well is fed by a spring which flows continuously and uniformly into it. When there are 10,000 cubic feet of water in the well, 7 men can empty it in 20 days; and when there are 15,000 cubic feet of water in the well, 5 men can empty it in 50 days. How many cubic feet of water flow into the well in one day.

VIII. A merchant sells 49 quarters of wheat at a profit of 7 per cent., and a certain number of quarters at a profit of 11 per cent. The price of a quarter of wheat being £3-12-6, he would have lost £2-10-9 if he had sold the whole at a profit of 9 per cent. Find the total number of quarters of wheat sold by him.

IX. If £31,250 put out at Compound Interest amount in 3 years to £43,904, what is the rate per cent?

X. If the True Discount on a bill of £14,641 be £4,641 at 10 per cent. Compound Interest, how many years has the bill to run?

XI. A man has a certain amount of 5 per cent. stock. He sells out one-third of it at 104 and invests the proceeds in the 4 per cents at 98. He sells out from the 4 per cents when they have risen 2 per cent., and then repurchases the same amount of 5 per cent. stock at 102 as he sold out originally. His gain being £202, find the amount of 5 per cent. stock originally held by him.

FRIDAY, 20TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ALGEBRA AND GEOMETRY.

P. RUNGANATHA MUDALIYAR, M A

I. Solve the equation

$$\frac{1}{2x^2-5x+3} + \frac{1}{3x^2-5x+2} = 6x^2 - 23x + 21.$$

II If a and c have unlike signs, for what values of x has $ax^2 + bx + c$ a different sign from a.

If x is real, $\frac{(x-a-2b)(x-b-2a)}{(x-3a)(x-3b)}$ cannot lie between 1 and $\frac{1}{9}$

III. Insert n harmonic means between a and b.

If the pth term of a series in $H.P.$ is q and the qth term p, show that the pq^{th} term is 1.

IV Find the number of combinations of n things taken r at a time.

In how many ways can a pack of 52 cards be distributed equally among four persons so that,—(a) each may have ace, king, queen and knave of the *same suit*,—(b) each may have ace, king, queen and knave *all of different suits*.

V. Find the *numerically* greatest term in the expansion of $(1+x)^n$ taking n to be a positive fraction and x to lie between one and zero

Ex. $\left(1+\frac{5}{11}\right)^{\frac{123}{5}}$

VI. Show that the coefficient of x^{11} in the expansion of $\sqrt{\frac{(1+x)^3}{(1-x)^5}}$ in ascending powers of x is $\frac{7\,9\,11\,23}{8\,\angle\,4.}$

VII Triangles on the same base and between the same parallels are equal to one another.

ABCD is a quadrilateral figure whose diagonals intersect in E AD BC are produced to meet at O. OP is cut off from OA equal to AD, and OQ from OB equal to BC. Shew that the triangle OPQ is equal to the difference of the triangles AEB, DEC.

VIII. Angles in the same segment of a circle are equal to one another

If two triangles have one side of the one equal to one side of the other, the angles opposite to the equal sides equal and the areas equal, they shall be equal in all respects

IX If a line be drawn parallel to the base of a triangle, it cuts the sides proportionally.

If P, Q are points in the sides CB, CA of a triangle such that BP is twice CP and AQ thrice CQ AB, QP are produced to meet in R. Shew that RB is twice AB

X Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides

FRIDAY, 20TH DEC, 2 TO 5 P.M.

TRIGONOMETRY AND EUCLID BOOK XI

W. A. PORTER, M.A.

I. Define the sine of angle, also its circular measure.

The circular measure of an angle containing a given number of degrees can only be expressed approximately. Why is this?

II. Find all the positive angles that have the same tangent as an angle α in the first quadrant; also all the negative angles that have the same cosine as α.

If $\tan x = \cot \frac{1}{2} x$, find the general value of x.

III. Determine the proper sign in each of the equations,

$$\cos \tfrac{1}{2} A + \sin \tfrac{1}{2} A = \pm \sqrt{1 + \sin A}$$

$$\cos \tfrac{1}{2} A - \sin \tfrac{1}{2} A = \pm \sqrt{1 - \sin A}$$

when A is an angle in the fourth quadrant.

For what values of A is

$$2 \cos \tfrac{1}{2} A = + \sqrt{1 + \sin A} + \sqrt{1 - \sin A}?$$

IV. Prove that

$$\cos A - \cos B = 2 \sin \frac{B - A}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{A + B}{2}$$

Transform

$\cos A \cos B - \cos (A + C) \cos (B + C)$ into the product of two sines.

V. In any triangle find an expression for the cosine of an angle in terms of the sides.

P and P' are any points in a line parallel to a given line AB, shew that $\cot APB - \cot AP'B \propto CP^2 - CP'^2$

where C is the middle point of AB.

VI. Find the least angle of the triangle whose sides are 7, 9, and 11 respectively

Given log. 2 = ·3010300 log. 3·9 = ·5910646.

Log. tan 19° 42′ = 9·5539459, Log. tan 19° 43′ = 9·5543438.

VII. Find an expression for the radius of the circle circumscribing a given triangle.

PP′ is the chord of a circle parallel to the diameter AB, and AP′ and BP are drawn intersecting in Q. If R and R′ be the radii of the circles circumscribing PQP′ and AQB respectively, shew that $R'^2 - R^2 = a^2$ where AB = 2a.

VIII. Define a prism and a pyramid.

Cubes, parallelopipeds and tetrahedrons are particular cases of other solids defined by Euclid. Shew this.

IX. If two straight lines be at right angles to the same plane they shall be parallel to one another.

X. If two straight lines meeting one another be parallel to two others that meet one another and are not in the same plane with the first two, the first two and the other two shall contain equal angles.

A pyramid with a rectangular base is cut by a plane parallel to the base, shew that the section is a rectangle.

XI. Prove that a straight line can be drawn at right angles to a plane from a given point in it by the following construction:—through A drawn any line AB in the given plane and in the same plane drawn AC at right angles to AB; in any other plane passing through AB draw AD at right angles to AB, and in the plane CAD draw AE at right angles to AC; AE will be perpendicular required.

B A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1879.

MONDAY, 10TH FEB, 10 A M TO 1 P M

ENGLSH POETRY

M R WELD, B A

I Give a brief sketch of the plot of Chaucer's 'Prologue,' and render in modern English his descriptions of three of the principal personages who met at the Tabard.

Mrs Browning speaks of Chaucer's

"infantine
"Familiar clasp of things divine,"

and of his love of conviviality

"That stain upon his lips is wine."

Quote a few lines illustrative of each point.

II *a*—Modernise the following, paying particular attention to the meanings of the words in italics.

1 "Whan Zephirus eek with his swete breethe
Enspired hath in every *holte* and *heethe*
The tendre *croppes*."

2 "Ful ofte tyme he hadde the *bord bygonne*
Aboven alle naciouns in Pruce."

3. "Wel cowde he dresse his takel *yemanly*
His arwes drowpede nought with fetheres lowe"

4 "He rood upon a *rouncy*, as he couthe,
In a gowne of *faldyng* to the kne.
A daggere hangyng on a laas hadde he
Aboute his nekke under his arm adown"

5. "He waytede after no pompe and reverence,
Ne makede him a spiced conscience,
But Cristes lore, and his apostles twelve
He taughte, but first he folwede it himselve"

6 "And telle he moste his tale as was resoun,
By *forward* and by composicioun."

b.—Explain the following allusions

1. "For he was Epicurus owne sone."
2 "Seynt Julian he was in his countre."

c.—Explain how it was true of the

"pore Persoun of a *toun*"

that "Wyd was his parische, and houses fer asonder."

III. 1.—Explain and quote one instance of the use of each of the following:—Atte, Alther, Ferre and derre, and give the other degrees of comparison of the adjectives. How was the past participle formed in Chaucer's time? Give three instances. Give one or more instances of a double negative. What is the past tense of can? Give two instances of the present and two of the past tense from the Prologue.

2.—Give your views as to the smoothness or otherwise of Chaucer's versification. What are the principal rules to be observed in scanning his lines? Mark the scansion of the lines quoted in 4 and 5 of the preceding question.

What constitutes a perfect rhyme? Give instances of line-endings used as rhymes by Chaucer which would not now be considered such.

IV. *a.*—Whence did Shakspeare borrow the materials of 'Romeo and Juliet'? To what period of his career do you assign the play? (Give reasons for your answer).

b.—Ruskin says (Modern Painters II. ii. 1.)

"Those sources of beauty which exist in the external creation——receive the reflection of the mind under whose shadow they have passed, and are modified——This modification is the work of Imagination."

Quote one or more instances of this from Romeo and Juliet, pointing out how much of the speech represents a transcript of what is presented by external nature to the speaker's perception, and how much represents the tone or coloring imparted by his mind.

c.—What appears to you to have been Mercutio's motive for provoking the quarrel with Tybalt? Indicate fully the conflicting motives acting on Romeo's mind on hearing of Mercutio's death.

V. *a.*—Explain the allusions in the following passages:—

1.—"Sometimes comes she with a *tithe*-pig's tail
Tickling a *Parson's* nose."

2.—"Young *Adam* Cupid, he that shot so trim."

3.—*Mercutio*: "Tybalt, you *rat-catcher*, will you walk?
Tybalt: What wouldst thou have with me?
Mercutio: Good *king of cats*, nothing but one of your nine lives."

4.—"Gallop apace, you fiery-footed steeds,
Towards Phœbus' lodging: such a *waggoner*
As *Phæthon* would whip you to the west,
And bring in cloudy night immediately."

b.—Give the force of the epithets in the following, noting where they differ from modern current use.—(1.) Star-crossed lovers.—(2.) Well-apparelled April.—(3.) Humorous night.—(4.) Comfortable friar.—(5) Ghostly father.—(6.) Portly gentleman (said of Romeo).—(7.) Hood my unmanned blood.—(8.) Poison, I see, hath been his timeless end.

VI. *a.*—Explain the syntax of the following:—

1. "That crystal scales"
2. "She shall scant show well"
3. "Neither, fair saint, if either thee dislike"
4. "Both our remedies
Within thy help and holy physic lies"
5. "Pardon me,
And not impute this yielding to light love"
6. "'Tis since the nuptial of Lucentio,
Come pentecost as quickly as it will,
Some five and twenty years."

b.—Restore the following to its blank verse form, putting in the proper stops, capital letters, etc, and entering

the names of the speakers; and pointing out any peculiarity as to the scansion of any line that you notice.

"Lady by yonder blessed moon I swear that tips with silver all these fruit tree tops o swear not by the moon the inconstant moon that monthly changes in her circled orb lest that thy love prove likewise variable."

Is there any peculiarity in the scansion of the lines?

1. "Which ten times faster glide than the sun's beams."

2. "Tut you saw her fair none else being by,"

VII.—Paraphrase and explain the following:—

1. "Alas, that love, so gentle in his view,
Should be so tyrannous and rough in proof!"

2. "She that makes dainty,
I'll swear hath corns; am I come near ye now?"

3. "Now is the sun upon the highmost hill
of this day's journey"

4. "Conceit, more rich in matter than in words,
Brags of his substance, not of ornament:
They are but beggars that can count their worth."

5. "I can discover all
The unlucky manage of this fatal brawl."

6. "In what vile part of this anatomy
Doth my name lodge? tell me, that I may sack
The hateful mansion."

VIII The words in italics in the following quotations appear in your prescribed books. Quote and explain the passages in which they occur giving their meanings.

1. "The young king *mewed* in Stirling tower.
Was stranger to respect and power."

This word occurs in *Chaucer's Prologue and in Romeo and Juliet*

2.—"The pansy *freaked* with jet"

Flecked, another form of the same word occurs in *Romeo and Juliet.*

3.—"Till *civil suited* morn appear"

These words appear in a similar connection in Romeo and Juliet.

4.—"Poor soul, the centre of my sinful *earth*"

This word occurs in a similar sense in *Romeo and Juliet.*

5.—"Oh could I have him back once more
This Waring * * * * * * * * * *
* * * * I'd fool him to his *bent.*"

This word occurs in *Laodamia.*

6.—A participial noun derived from 'can' appears as an adjective and as a substantive in *Romeo and Juliet.* Quote the passages containing it. Give its meaning, and point out how it differs from that which it now generally bears.

IX. What objection may be urged to the introduction of the names 'Jove,' 'Mercury' and 'Hercules' (so spelt) into the poem of *Laodamia.* What names would you substitute?

Are the bearing and language of Protesilaus such as you would expect on the part of a loving husband returning awhile to the society of a beloved wife? May the description be defended as artistically correct? State the grounds of your conclusion.

How was Protesilaus "self-devoted" if "by Hector slain?"

What is meant by "The guardian monster of the tomb?" Relate what you know of Alcestis and Medea.

Write a prose analysis of the following verse, exhibiting the full force and meaning of each clause.

"Learn, by a mortal yearning, to ascend—
Seeking a higher object. Love was given,
Encouraged, sanctioned, chiefly for that end;
For this the passion to excess was driven—
That self might be annulled: her bondage prove
The fetters of a dream, opposed to love."—

X.—Explain the construction of lines 2 and 3 of the following verse and paraphrase the whole in English prose.

"The short'ning winter-day is near a close;
The miry beasts retreating frae the pleugh;
The black'ning trains o'craws to their repose;
The toil-worn cotter frae his labour goes."

Under what form does 'can' appear in the Scottish dialect and what is its meaning?

Quote instances from the *Cotter's Saturday Night* of its present tense and of an adjective formed from it, and explain their meanings. Show that they correspond with one of the meanings of the word found in Chaucer.

Explain fully the word 'unco' in the following:—

"Each tells the *unco's* that he sees and hears."

What is the meaning of the current English equivalent?

MONDAY, 10TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

ENGLISH PROSE.

H. B. GRIGG, B.A.

I. Trace briefly the history of the educational movement which spread over Europe in the 16th century?

Show how Ascham's views on education were influenced thereby, and explain how far he falls short of a comprehensive and scientific treatment of the subject?

II. What does Ascham say of the Morte d'Arthur legends? Is the criticism just?

What Modern poet has revived those legends?

Point out how far he has succeeded in overcoming the objections urged by Ascham?

III. Quote Ascham's contemptuous observation regarding the Latin, Italian, Spanish, French, Dutch and English literatures as compared with the Greek.

How far was the criticism deserved at the time he wrote?

IV. What are the "notes" which enable one to choose "a good wit in a child for learning" according to Socrates? Give very briefly Ascham's exposition of each.

V. Translate and explain the point of the following quotations.

(1.) "Quanto rectius hic, qui nil molitur inepte."

(2.) "Sive per contentionen, sive quoqunque modo, modo Christus predicetur."

(3.) "Credat Judæus Apella."

(4,) "Inglese Italianato é un diavolo incarnato."

(5.) "Post equitem sedet atra cura."

VI. Explain the following extracts with especial reference to the words italicised

(1.) "With the common teachings * * * I will not greatly contend, which if I did, it were but a *small grammatical controversy.*

(2.) "The father *held the stern* of his whole obedience."

(3.) "To be seen in *palmistry.*"

(4.) "The great and abominable sin of *unkindness.*"

(5.) "To contrary, or *stand in terms* with an old man."

(6.) "Pallas was not more feared in wearing *ægida,* than she was praised for choosing *olivam.*"

(7.) "*Infinite* shall be made cold in religion by your example."

(8.) "Whom all the Siren songs of Italy could not untwine from the *mast* of God's Word."

(9.) "Where he must be either *Guelf* or *Gibeline.*"

(10.) "Contempt of others, the very badge of all those who serve in *Circe's Court.*

VII. Give instances in Ascham of

1.—Incompleteness of thought.

2.—Confusion or incompleteness in expression.

3.—Antique or erroneous expressions in grammar.

N. B.—Two instances of each will suffice.

VIII. What are the principal elements of good style in English writing?

Why is deQuincey regarded as a master of style?

IX. What does deQuincey mean when he says that the Revolt of the Tartars challenges a comparison as to its dramatic capabilities with similar events? How does he substantiate this assertion?

X. Sketch the scheme of the Tartar Revolt marking the part taken in it by each of the conspirators and show how the personal character of each tended to its accomplishment.

XI. Paraphrase (with explanatory notes if necessary) the following passages:—

(1.) "They (*i. e.*, the sufferings of the Tartars) seem combined as with the skill of an artist; the intensity of the misery advancing regularly with the advances of the march, and the stages of the calamity corresponding with the stages of the route; so that, on raising the curtain which veils the great catastrophy, we behold one vast climax of anguish, towering upwards by regular gradations, as if constructed artificially for picturesque effect."

(2.) "Obliquely upon our left we were nearing the sea, which also must under the present circumstances be repeating the general state of Halcyon repose—The sea, the atmosphere, the light bore each an orchestral part in this universal lull. Moonlight and the first timid tremblings of the dawn were by this time blending; and the blendings were brought into a still more exquisite state of unity by a slight slivery mist, motionless and dreamy, that covered the woods and fields, but with a veil of equable transparency."

(3.) "Here was the map of the passion which had now finished. The horse was planted immoveably on the paved crest of the central road. He of the whole party might be supposed untouched by the passion of death."

(4.) "Largeness is a thing of relation, and the smaller the wave the greater is the relative size of any particle on which the wave impinges and the greater also the ratio of the scattered portion of the wave to the total wave."

(5.) "This first marshalling of the atoms, on which all subsequent action depends, baffles a keener power than that of the microscope."

(6.) "Within the long range of physicial inquiry they have never discerned in nature the insertion of caprice."

XII. How does Tyndall in his discussion on the undulatory theory of light illustrate the use of the imagination in scientific inquiry?

XIII. Explain briefly the following :—

Sensible phenomena—physical basis—hypothesis—analogy—molecular matter—spontaneous generation—biological succession—natural evolution—the law of relativity—the spectrum analysis.

XIV. What constitutes the chief claim of each of the following personages to fame and to the gratitude of mankind?

Goethe—Franklin—Socrates—Kant—Darwin—Gamaliel—Cæsar—Demosthenes—Thucydides—St. Paul.

TUESDAY, 11TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

JOHN BRADSHAW, M.A., LL.D.

GENERAL ENGLISH.

I. (*a.*)—Draw a genealogical tree shewing the relationship of the several Teutonic Languages.

(*b.*)—Explain how the term 'English' came to be applied to the tongue of the Saxon and other Colonists of Britain.

(*c.*)—At *what periods* and *how* was the Language modified or affected by—the Celtic; the Danish; and the Latin?

(*d.*)—If we should classify poetic diction as *graceful*; *forcible*; or *elevated*; (1) what *periods* of English Poetry, and (2) what *poets* would you assign as representatives of each school?

II. Examine briefly each of the following statements or definitions; substantiate what you concur in, and where you consider any of them defective, make the statement correct:—

(*a.*)—"The English Language is *Gothic* in its skeleton or bony system and in its formative principle, and *Classic* (or antique) only in what is comparatively superficial and non-essential."—(Craik.)

(*b.*)—"Etymology is a science in which identity, or even similarity, whether of sound or meaning, is of no importance whatever. Sound etymology has nothing to do with sound."—(Max Müller.)

(*c.*)—"Spelling should be taught by copying; it is entirely an affair of sight not of sound."

(*d.*)—Where two nouns come together meaning different things, the former is put in the possessive case."

(*e.*)—"*Stepson*—Male child of one parent, but not of both."—(Latham's Johnson's *Dictionary.*)

(*f.*)—"*Stepson*—A son by marriage only."—(*Webster.*)

III. (*a.*)—"One great cause of the difference between Elizabethan and Victorian English is, that the latter has introduced or developed what may be called the 'division of labour.' "—(Abbot's *Shakspearian Grammar.*)

To illustrate this take the Elizabethan subjunctive, and specify—(1) *four* different purposes for which it is used; and (2) the four different auxiliaries now employed to express those meanings.

(*b.*)—"Modern English has as a rule (to which there are exceptions) no inflections to represent *gender*, *mood*, or *voice*, and only one inflection to represent *case*."—(Dr. Abbot.)

Demonstrate the truth of the foregoing proposition

IV. (*a*)—Render into prose, modernising or simplifying the language:—

(1.)—"Griselde, he said, ye shuln wel understand,
It liketh to your fader and to me,
That I you wedde, and eke it may so stond
As I suppose, ye wol that it so be."
"Not long times after that this Griselde
Was wedded she a daughter hath ybore,
All had hire lever han borne a knave child."

(2.)—"As bees flee hame wi'lades o'treasure
The minutes winged their way wi'pleasure;
Kings may be blest, but Tam was glorious,
O'er all the ills of life victorious."

(3.)—"Ah judge her gently who so deeply loved!
Her who in reason's spite, yet without crime,
Was in a trance of passion thus removed,
Delivered from the galling yoke of time
And these frail elements—to gather flowers
Of blissful quiet 'mid unfading bowers."

(*b*.)—Answer the questions appended to the following:—

King—"High stomached are they both, and full of ire,
In rage deaf as the sea, hasty as fire."

Bolingbroke—"Many years of happy days befal
My gracious sovereign, my most loving liege!"

Norfolk—"Each day still better other's happiness,
Until the heavens, envying earth's good hap,
Add an immortal title to your crown!"

King—"We thank you both; yet one but flatters us,
As well appeareth by the cause you come,
Namely to appeal each other of high treason."

Bolingbroke—"In the devotion of a subject's love
Tendering the precious safety of my prince,
Come I appellant to this princely presence."

Nor.—"The fair reverence of your highness curbs me
From giving reins and spurs to my free speech....
Setting aside his high blood's royalty,...
I do defy him."

(1) Why is the *sea* chosen as particularly suitable as the representative of deafness here? (2) Parse *befal*. (3) Give the derivation and meaning here of *appeal, defy, and liege*. (4) Where is the definite article omitted, and why? (5) Illustrate the use of *tendering* from *Romeo and Juliet*. (6) Quote from *Romeo and Juliet* a construction similar to "the cause you come." (7) Give the meaning of 'giving reins to' and 'high blood?' (8) Why does the king say 'one but flatters'? Is his conclusion justifiable?

(*c*).—Name the author of each of the four extracts, and the work from which it is taken.

V. Explain by paraphrase:—

(1) "The reciprocal civility of authors is one of the most risible scenes in the farce of life"—(Dr. Johnson.)

(2) "The pocket is a mysteriously sensitive part of the human organism"—(Carlyle.)

(3) "The grace with which you wear the sock is only equalled by the majesty with which you can assume the

buskin; and in the exercise of your art you can command at will either laughter or tears"—(Address to Barry Sullivan, the Tragedian—Dec. 1878.)

(4) "Heaven doth with us as we with torches do,
Not light them for themselves; for if our virtues
Did not go forth of us 'twere all alike
As if we had them not. Spirits are not finely touched
But to fine issues; nor Nature never lends
The smallest scruple of her excellence,
But, like a thrifty goddess, she determines
Herself the glory of a creditor,
Both thanks and use."—(Shakspeare.)

(5) "I heard a hundred cries,—all the chambers
Are a mere babel, or another bedlam?"—(Beaumont and Fletcher.)

(6) Freedom's calm Champion, while in peace her trust!
Freedom's first Martyr, while her war was just!
Hadst thou but lived thine own designs to crown—
No! at its brightest let thy sun go down!
If heaven in thee had viewed the later guide,
From heaven's elected death had turned aside."—(Lytton.)

VI. (*a*).—Explain and illustrate the use of each of the following:—(1) short reckonings make long friends; (2) at the eleventh hour; (3) to break the ice; (4) to give a wide berth to; (5) to give the lie to; (6) a sop to Cerberus; (7) to turn a penny; (8) to let the cat out of the bag.

(*b*).—Give one word from the Latin or Greek which will express what is said in each of the following:—(1) underground; (2) to put to death every tenth man; (3) to go up as by a ladder; (4) thick-skinned; (5) an overseer; (6) to take up a buried body out of the grave; (7) thunderstruck; (8) saying the same thing.

(*c*).—Distinguish between—

(1) A graceful man and a gracious man;

(2) A fortunate man and a man of fortune;

(3) Personification and personal metaphor;

(4) Metaphor and implied metaphor.

VII. (*a*)—Give the adjective form of: (1) artist; (2) vision; (3) pleasure; (4) sympathy; (5) nomad; (6) fable; (7) chaos; (8) emphasis.

(*b.*)—Prove the correct spelling of the following from the derivation:— (1) audiance; (2) seperate; (3) prevelant, (4) dispair (5) penitrate, (6) accomodate.

(*c.*)—Give the meaning of and derive:—(1) pamper; (2) purloin; (3) lethargic; (4) terse; (5) fulsome; (6) comical; (7) feline; (8) chimerical.

(*d.*)—Define: (1) hieroglyphics; (2) symbol; (3) emblem (4) epigram; (5) apothegm; (6) parable; (7) elegy; (8) epitaph.

VIII. Suppose a young friend of yours were to write to you saying he had marked in a book he had been reading the following passages as containing metaphor or language beyond his comprehension, and requesting you as having appeard for the B. A. Examnation to explain them to him. Write down what notes, &c., you would supply him with in the case of each, so as to show you understood the meaning yourself and to render it plain to him:

(☞Annotation, not paraphrase, is what is required.)

(1.) "There are so many of us, and our lots are so different; what wonder that *Nature's mood is often in harsh contrast with the great crisis of our lives?* We are children of a large family, and must learn, as such children do, not to expect that *our hurts will be made much of,*—to be content with little nurture and caressing, and help each other the more."

(2) "*Our deeds determine us,* as much as we our deeds..... The action which before commission has been seen with that *blended* common sense and fresh untarnished feeling which is the healthy eye of the soul, is looked at afterwards with the *lens of apologetic ingenuity,* through which all things that men call beautiful or ugly are seen to be made up of textures very much alike."

(3.) "You and I are indebted to the *hard* hands of the tillers of the soil—hands that have long ago *mingled with the soil* they tilled so faithfully, thriftily making the best of the earth's fruits, and receiving the smallest share as their own wages."

(4.) "Mr. Glegg, having retired from active business as a wool-stapler, for the purpose of enjoying himself through the rest of his life, had found *this last occupation* so much more severe than his business, that he had been driven into *amateur hard labour* as a dissipation, and *habitually relaxed* by doing the work of two ordinary gardeners."

(5.) This is the path we all like when we set out on our *abandonment of egoism*—the path of martyrdom and endurance where the *palm-branches* grow, rather than the *steep highway* of tolerance, just allowance, and self-blame, where there are no *leafy honours* to be gathered or worn.

TUESDAY, 11TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

JOHN BRADSHAW, M.A., LL.D.: H. B. GRIGG, B.A:

M. R. WELD, B.A.

SUBJECT FOR ESSAYS.

The use and Abuse of

(1) The Tongue;

(2) Money;

(3) Knowledge.

(Each Essay must be written in a separate book.)

WEDNESDAY, 12TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SANSCRIT GRAMMAR, &c.

K. M. BANERJEA, LL.D.

रामः । अदृष्टपूर्वाः खल्वमी जनस्थानविभागाः ।

लक्ष्म । ननु तदैव तातमारुणिं गृध्रराजमग्नि-साक्षित्व निर्गतयोः पञ्चवट्याश्रमादावयोः कोऽपि

काले वर्त्तते, यदा दूरविच्छिन्ना: सम्प्रति जनस्थान-सीमान: । यथा चैतान्यधत: प्रतिभयजननान्यरण्यानि तथा नूनमसौ जनस्थानपश्चिम: कुञ्जवान् नाम दनु-कबन्धाधिष्ठितो दण्डकारण्यविभाग: ।

राम: । दृष्टव्य एव स दुरात्मा कान्तारमण्डूक: ।

नेपथ्ये । क: कोऽत्र भो: ? परित्रायतां परित्राय-तामनेन दुरात्मना राक्षसकबन्धेनाक्रम्यमाणामरण्ये स्त्रियम् ।

अहं हि श्रमणा नाम सिद्धा भवरतापसी ।
मतङ्गाश्रमवास्तव्या रामान्वेषिण्यागता ॥

I. *a.* Explain in simpler Sanscrit the passage from अदृष्टपूर्वा to दण्डकारण्यविभाग: ।

b. Parse in full परित्रायतां and वास्तव्या ।

c. Gives the roots of विच्छिन्ना दृष्टव्य and आक्रम्यमाणा and their 3rd person singular Present Aorist and Future (लट् and लुङ् लृट्)

d. What is the meaning of कान्तारमण्डूक ? Do you know of any other well known compound with मण्डूक ? Distinguish them.

लक्ष्म । आर्य्ये! के न कस्य वा हेतोस्तद्गृहीतम्।

अम । ऋष्यमूके रामगुणपक्षपातात् सुग्रीवविभीषण-हनूमत्प्रभृतिभिः ।

रामः । द्रष्टव्या हि निष्कारणप्रियकारिणो भुवनमहनीयमहिमानस्ते महात्मानः तच्च सीतावासस्मृतमभिज्ञानम् । तदृष्यमूकमभिसन्धाय तावद्गच्छावः ।

II. *a.* What is the meaning of कोन कस्य वा हेतोः ।

b. Analyse and separate भुवनमहनीयमहिमानस्ते and give the meaning of each word. What persons are here referred to, and who were they?

c Give the exact meaning of रामगुणपक्षपातात्. Does it express a virtue or a frailty?

d. Separate सीतावासस्मृतमभिज्ञानं giving the meaning of each word.

अन्येद्युः कञ्चन बालकमुरसि दधतो वसुमतो वल्लभमभिगता तेन "कुतोऽसाविति, पृष्टा समभाषत ॥ "राजन्! व्यतीतायां रात्रौ काचन दिव्यवनिता मत्पुरतः कुमारमेनं संस्थाप्य निद्रामुद्रितां मां विबोध्य विनीताब्रवीत् । "देवि! त्वन्मन्त्रिणो धर्म्मपालनन्दनस्य कामपालस्य वल्लभा यक्षकन्याऽहं तारावली-

नाम नन्दिनी मणिभद्रस्य, यक्षेश्वरानुमत्या मदात्मजमेनं तव तनूजस्याम्भोनिधिबलयवेष्टितद्वीपमण्डलेश्वरस्य भाविनो विष्णुद्वयशोनिधेः राजवाहनस्य परिचर्य्याकरणायानीतवत्यस्मि। त्वमेनं मनोजसन्निभमभिवर्द्धयेति ।

III *a* Give the etymology of अन्येद्युः Give some other words with the same termination and their meanings.

b. Give another word with the same meaning as कञ्चन, the affix only being different.

c. Render into English the passage from देवि! to the end.

d. Derive अतीतायां.

सुयी । प्राणैरपि हिता वृत्तिरद्रोहो व्यसवर्ज्जनम्।
आत्मनीव प्रियाधानमेतन्मैत्रीमहाव्रतम् ॥

बाली । रामभद्र । तवापि भगवतः सहस्रकिरणान्वयपुरोहितादसिष्ठादेष एव हि सम्प्रदायः ।

रामः । आर्य! अथ किम्।

बाली । तदनेन मैत्रीधर्मेण भवद्भ्यामन्योन्यस्य वर्त्तितव्यम् । मदनुरोधात् क्रियतामुपनिबन्धः अग्निसाक्षिकस्य । समयो नातिवर्त्तते । संनिहित एवायं मतङ्गयज्ञाग्निः ।

IV. *a.* What is the meaning of the following phrases :

प्राणैरपि हिता वृत्तिः

आत्मनीव प्रियाधानम्

क्रियतामुपनिबन्धः अग्निसाचिकस्य

सन्निहित एवायं मतङ्गयज्ञाग्निः

b. In what voice is वर्त्तितव्यम् ।

V. *a.* Give the respective genders of the following nouns गरिमा, नरः, पार्थीयः, राजा, बाला, सखा, लघोयः, बली, मतिः, रविः, वारि, पति, भानु, मधु ।

b. Turn the following adjectives into their opposite genders—that is to say masculines into feminines and feminines into masculines :

विद्वान् विद्यावान् महीयान् साधुः गुर्वी रूपीयसी संहत्री

c. Give the accusative and instrumental plurals of विश्ववाह् जगन्वान्, वृत्रहन् ।

d. What monosyllabic verbs ending in short उ will admit ङ्ट् in the Aorist or लुङ् ?

e. Do गम खर and स्फाय ever admit ङ्ट् ? Illustrate your answer by examples.

f. How many forms have दृश् and सृज in लुङ् or Aorist ? Give their varying 3rd person singulars in that tense

WEDNESDAY, 12TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

SANSCRIT TRANSLATIONS.

K M. BANERJEA, LL D.

I. *a.* Translate the following extracts into English :—

ततः प्रविशति क्रुद्धो जामदग्न्यः ।

जाम । अहो दुरात्मनः क्षत्रियवटोरनात्मज्ञता!
न त्रस्तं यदि नाम भूतकरुणासन्तानशान्तात्मन
स्तेन व्यारुजता धनुर्भगवतो देवाद्भवानीपतेः ।
तत्पुत्रस्तु मदान्धतारकबधाद्विश्वस्य दत्तोत्सवः
स्कन्दः स्कन्द इव प्रियोऽहमथवा शिष्यः कथं
न श्रुतः ॥ २८ ॥

एष मे प्रशमस्य कर्कशः परिणामः—

यत् क्षत्रियेष्वपि पुनः स्थितमाधिपत्यं
तैरेव सम्प्रति धृतानि पुनर्धनूंषि ।
उन्माद्यता भुजबलेन मयापि कष्ट-
मुच्छृङ्खलानि चरितानि पुनः श्रुतानि ॥ २९ ॥

रामः ।—

अकलिततपस्तेजोवीर्य्यप्रथिम्नि यशोनिधा-
ववितथमदाध्माते रोषान्मुनावभिधावति ।

अभिनवधनुर्विद्यादर्पच्छमाय च कर्म्मणे
स्फुरतिरभसात्पाणिःपादौपसंग्रहणायच॥३०॥

किन्त्वविषयस्तावदाचारस्य ।

जाम। भो भोः परिस्कन्नाः! क्व रामोदाशरथिः?

राम। अयमहं भोः । दूत दूतो भवान् ?।

जाम। साधु राजपुत्र! साधु सत्यमैच्छ्यकः खल्वसि।

अन्विष्यतः प्रमथनाय ममापि दर्पा-
दात्मानमर्पयसि जातिविशुद्धसत्त्वः ।
गन्धद्विपेन्द्रकलभः करिकुम्भकूट-
कुट्टाकपाणिकुलिशस्य यथा मृगारेः ॥

अथैकदा वामदेवः [illegible] कल्पितसौन्दर्य्येण साहसापहसितकुमारेण सुकुमारेण जयध्वजातपवारणकलुषाङ्कितकरेण कुमारनिकरेण परिवेष्टितं राजानमानतशिरसं निजचरणकमलयुगलमिलन्मधुकरायमणकाकपक्षं विदलिश्यमाणविपक्षं कुमारचयं गाढमालिङ्ग्यामितसत्यवाक्येन विहिताशीरभाषत । "भूवल्लभ! भवदीयमनोरथफलमिव समृद्धलावण्यं तारुण्यं नुतमित्रो भवत्पुत्रोऽनुभवति । सहचरसमेतस्य नूनमेतस्य दिग्वजया-

रम्भसमय एषः । तदस्य सकलक्लेशसहस्य राजवाहनस्य दिग्विजयप्रयाणक्रियतामिति । कुमारा मारामिरामा रामास्त्वपौरुषा रुषा भस्मीकृतारयो रयोपहसितसमीरणाभियानेन तेनाभ्युदयाशंसं राजानमकार्षुः । तत्साचिव्यमितरेषां विधाय समुचितां बुद्धिमुपदिश्य शुभे मुहूर्त्ते सपरिवारं कुमारं विजयाय विससर्ज ।

b. बालो वा यदि वा वृद्धो युवा वा गृहमागतः ।
तस्य पूजा विधातव्या सर्व्वस्याभ्यागतो गुरुः ॥
निर्गुणेष्वपि सत्त्वेषु दयां कुर्व्वन्ति साधवः ।
न हि संहरते ज्योत्स्नां चन्द्रश्चाण्डालवेश्मनि ॥
अतिथिर्य्यस्य भग्नाशो गृहात् प्रतिनिवर्त्तते ।
स तस्मै दुष्कृतं दत्त्वा पुण्यमादाय गच्छति ॥
उत्तमस्यापि वर्णस्य नीचोऽपि गृहमागतः ।
पूजनीयो यथायोग्यं सर्व्वदेवमयोऽतिथिः ॥

सा भार्य्या या गृहे दक्षा सा भार्य्या या प्रजावती।
सा भार्य्या या पतिप्राणा सा भार्य्या या पतिव्रता॥
कोकिलानां स्वरं रूपं नारीरूपं पतिव्रतम् ।
विद्या रूपं कुरूपाणां क्षमा रूपं तपस्विनाम् ॥

न सा भार्येति ख्यातव्या यस्या भर्त्ता न तुष्यति ।
अग्निसाक्षिकमर्य्यादो भर्त्ता हि शरणं स्त्रियाः ॥

II. *a* Translate the following into Sanscrit :—

The mighty Nahusha, as it were smiling, straightway summoned the eminent rishi Agastya from the banks of the Sarasvati to carry him. The glorious Bhrigu then said to Maitravaruni (Agastya) close thy eyes whilst I enter into the knot of thy hair. With the view of overthrowing the king Bhrigu then entered into the hair of Agastya who stood motionless as a stock. Nahusha then came to be carried by Agastya who desired to be attached to the vehicle and agreed to carry the king of the gods whithersoever he pleased. Nahusha in consequence attached him. Bhrigu who was lodged in the knot of Agastya's hair was greatly delighted, but did not venture to look at Nahusha as he knew the potency of the boon which had been accorded to him (of subduing to his will every one on whom he fixed his eyes).

WEDNESDAY, 12TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LATIN—TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR, &c.

R. B. MICHELL, M.A.

I. Comment on the construction of the italicized parts of the following extracts from your text-books :—

(*a.*) Magna vis camelorum *onusta frumenti.*

(*b.*) Enimvero liberales semper epulas struxisse, *vitam amœnam et duris judicibus parum probatam.*

(*c.*) Quidam amissis omnibus fortunis, *diurni quoque victus,* alii caritate suorum, quos eripere nequiverant, quamvis patente effugio interiere.

(*d.*) *Aspexeritne* matrem exanimem Nero et formam corporis ejus *laudaverit, sunt qui tradiderint, sunt qui abnuant.*

II. In what ways is the Perfect Active of Verbs formed, in Latin ? Give examples of each of the kinds of formation.

III. In what senses, and constructions, is *ut* used? Give an illustration, either taken from an author or made by yourself, of each of the senses and constructions.

IV. Explain the italicized parts of the following extracts from your text-books:—

(*a.*) Consilium laudo artificis, si munere tanto
Præcipuam in tabulis ceram senis abstulit orbi.

(*b.*) Eodem anno Cæsar nationes Alpium maritimarum *in jus Latii* transtulit.

(*c.*) Neque enim quicquam aliud in hac lege nisi *editicios judices* es secutus.

V. Paraphrase in Latin so much of the following sentences as is in italics, *i.e.*, alter the construction to some other idiomatic construction, without changing the meaning:—

(*a.*) *dignus est laude.*
[use dignus in the paraphrase also.]

(*b.*) *regibus exactis, consules creati sunt.*

(*c.*) missus est a senatu *ad animos regum perspiciendos.*

(*d.*) T. Herminius *dum spoliabat corpus* veruto percussus exspiravit.

VI. What meaning has *in* in compound words? Illustrate your answer by instances.

VII Convert into oratio obliqua the following extracts from one of your text-books:

Desiderarunt te (inquit) oculi mei, cum tu esses Cyrenis; me enim, quam socios, tua frui virtute malebam; et quo plus intererat, eo plus aberas a me; certe non videbam. * * * * Pete igitur illum magistratum, in quo mihi magnæ utilitati esse possis; ædiles quicunque erunt, iidem mihi sunt judices parati; tribuni plebis permagni interest qui sint.

VIII. For what reasons, or with what objects, is the normal position of words in a Latin sentence—*viz*, first the subject, next the object to the verb, and last the verb—sometimes changed?

IX. How did the Romans compute dates and time—year, month, day of month, and hour of day?

What days in the present English calendar do the following days in the Roman calendar correspond to ?

(*a.*) ante diem tertium Kalendas Decembres. (Supposing the year to be subsequent to B C. 45, the date of the reformation of the Roman calendar)

(*b.*) Pridie nonas Martias.

(*c.*) Idibus Sextilibus

X. Write a synopsis or outline of the speech of Cicero in defence of Cn. Plancius

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WEDNESDAY, 12TH FEB, 2 TO 5 P M

LATIN—TRANSLATION

R. B. MICHELL, M.A.

I. Translate into English :—

(1.)—Percrebuerat ea tempestate pravissimus mos, cum propinquis comitiis aut sorte provinciarum plerique orbi fictis adoptionibus adsciscerent filios, præturasque et provincias inter patres sortiti statim emittcrent manu quos adoptaverant. Magna cum invidia senàtum adeunt ; jus naturæ, labores educandi adversus fraudem et artes et brevitatem adoptionis enumerant ; satis pretii esse orbis quod multa securitate, nullis oneribus, gratiam, honores, cuncta prompta et obvia haberent ; sibi promissa legum diu exspectata in ludibrium verti, quando quis sine solicitudine parens, sine luctu orbus longa patrum vota repente adæquaret. Factum ex eo senatus consultum, ne simulata adoptio in ulla parte muneris publici juvaret ac ne usurpandis quidem hereditatibus prodesset.

(2)—Nonne vides, quanto celebretur sportula fumo ?
Centum convivæ ; sequitur sua quemque culina.
Corbulo vix ferret tot vasa ingentia, tot res
Impositas capiti, quas recto vertice portat
Servulus infelix, et cursu ventilat ignem.
Scinduntur tunicæ sartæ. Modo longa coruscat
Sarraco veniente abies, atque altera pinum

Plaustra vehunt; nutant altæ, populoque minantur,
Nam si procubuit, qui saxa Ligustica portat,
Axis, et eversum fudit super agmina montem,
Quid superest de corporibus? Quis membra, quis ossa
Invenit? Obtritum vulgi perit omne cadaver
More animæ. Domus interea secura patellas
Jam lavat, et bucca foculum excitat, et sonat unctis
Striglibus, et pleno componit lintea gutto.
Hæc inter pueros varie properantur; at ille
Jam sedet in ripa, tetrumque novicius horret
Porthmea, nec sperat cœnosi gurgitis alnum,
Infelix, nec habet, quem porrigat, ore trientem.

(3.)—At id etiam gregarii milites faciunt inviti, ut coronam dent civicam, et se ab aliquo servatos esse fateantur; non quo turpe sit, protectum in acie, hostium manibus eripi (nam id accidere, nisi forti viro, et pugnanti cominus, non potest) sed onus beneficii reformidant, quod permagnum est, alieno debore idem quod parenti. Ego, cum ceteri vera beneficia, etiam minora, dissimulent, ne obligati esse videantur, eo me beneficio obstrictum esse ementiar, cui ne referri quidem gratia posse videatur? An hoc tu, Laterensis, ignoras? qui, cum mihi esses amicissimus, cum vel periculum vitæ tuæ mecum sociare voluisses, cum me in illo tristi et acerbo luctu atque discessu non lacrimis solum tuis sed animo, corpore, copiis prosecutus esses, cum meos liberos et uxorem, me absente, tuis opibus auxilioque defendisses, sic mecum semper egisti, te mihi remittere atque concedere, ut omne studium meum in Cn Plancii honorem consumerem, quod ejus in me meritum tibi etiam gratum esse dicebas.

(4.)—Principio, fluere e lapide hoc permulta necesse est
Semina, sive æstum, qui discutit aëra plagis,
Inter qui lapidem ferrumque est quomque locatus.
Hoc ubi inanitur spatium, multusque vacefit
In medio locus, extemplo primordia ferri
In vanum prolapsa cadunt conjuncta, fit utque
Annulus ispe sequatur, eatque ita corpore toto.
Nec res ulla magis, primoribus ex elementis
Indupedita suis, arte connexa cohæret,

Quam validi ferri naturæ frigidus horror.
Quo minus est mirum, quod dicitur, ex elementis
Corpora si nequeunt, de ferro plura coorta,
In vacuum ferri, quin annulus ipse sequatur;
Quod facit, et sequitur, donec pervenit ad ipsum
Jam lapidem cæcisque in eo compagibus hæsit.

(5.)—Subito Labienus duabus portis omnem equitatum emittit; præcipit atque interdicit, proterritis hostibus atque in fugam conjectis (quod fore, sicut accidit, videbat), unum omnes petant Induciomarum, neu quis quem prius vulneret, quam illum interfectum viderit, quod, mora reliquorum spatium nactum, illum effugere nolebat; magna proponit iis, qui occiderint, præmia; submittit cohortes equitibus subsidio.

II. Translate into Latin Classical prose:

They did what they were ordered; and, making a sudden sally from all the gates, they left the enemy no opportunity either of knowing what was taking place, or of collecting themselves. Thus fortune changed sides, and those who had come with the hope of taking the camp, were surrounded on all sides and slain, and out of more than thirty thousand men, which was known to have been the number of the barbarians who had come against the camp, more than a third were killed; the rest, struck with panic, were put to flight, and were not suffered to stop even on the high ground.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH FEB., 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

GREEK—TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR, &c.

R. B. MICHELL, M.A.

I. Comment on the following extracts from your text-books:—

(a.) δίδωσι δ' ἢ γενέθλιον δόσιν
Φοίβῳ

on the use of ἤ here.

(*b*) *τῶν ἀρειφάτων δ' ἐγὼ*
πρεπτῶν ἀγώνων οὐκ ἀνέξομαι τὸ μὴ οὐ
τήνδ' ἀστύνικον ἐν βροτοῖς τιμᾶν πόλιν.
on the use of the genitive here.

(*c*.) *πολλῆς ἐυηθείας, ὅστις οἴεται*
the construction here.

II. What Cases does the preposition *παρὰ* govern, and in what senses is it used with each Case? Illustrate your answer with examples, either quoted from Greek authors, or of your own making.

III. What are the derivations of *γὰρ*; *στρατηγὸς*; *ἔξοχος*?

What English words have a common origin with the following words, respectively: *ἅλς*; *μὴν* (noun substantive); *νέος*; *δῶρον*.

IV. Parse the following words which occur in your text-books:—*ἐπειχθέντας*; *πεισθείησαν*; *καθεστῶτες*; *χείρους*; *ἀνείλοντο*; *προστραπέσπθαι*; *ἠλάθη*; *ἀφεῖσαι*.

V. What are the Comparatives and Superlatives of the following Adjectives:—*ταχὺς*; *πολὺς*; *ῥᾴδιος*; *εὐδαίμων*; *φίλος*?

VI. What is the 1st Aorist, Indicative, of *πλεῖν*, and of *ἐξίεναι*; the 2nd Aorist, Active, of *ξυνάγειν*; the 2nd Aorist, Middle, of *προτίθημι*; and the Perfect, Active, of *ἁλίσκω*?

Decline *ναῦς* throughout.

VII. Criticize the style of Thucydides's writing from a grammatical point of view.

VIII. In what respects was the Greek language richer than the English language is?

IX. What dialect is used in the Choruses in the Greek Tragedies, and why? Mention points in which that dialect differs from the dialect used in the rest of the Play.

X. Write a summary of the arguments of Cleon and Diodotus in their respective speeches for and against putting the Mytilenæans to death, made in the second assembly held to reconsider the question, as related in the 3rd Book of Thucydides's history.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

GREEK—TRANSLATION.

R. B. MICHELL, M.A.

I Translate into English prose

(1) A Π. ἔξω, κελεύω, τῶνδε δωμάτων τάχος
χωρεῖτ', ἀπαλλάσσεσθε μαντικῶν μυχῶν·
μὴ καὶ λαβοῦσα πτηνὸν ἀργηστὴν ὄφιν,
χρυσηλάτου θώμιγγος ἐξορμώμενον,
ἀνῇς ὑπ' ἄλγους μέλαν' ἀπ' ἀνθρώπων ἀφρὸν,
ἐμοῦσα θρόμβους οὓς ἀφείλκυσας φόνου.
οὗτοι δόμοισι τοῖσδε χρίμπτεσθαι πρέπει·
ἀλλ' οὗ καρανιστῆρες ὀφθαλμωρύχοι
δίκαι, σφαγαί τε, σπέρματός τ' ἀποφθορᾷ
παίδων κακοῦνται χλοῦνις, ἠδ' ἀκρωνία
λευσμοί τε, καὶ μύζουσιν οἰκτισμὸν πολὺν
ὑπὸ ῥάχιν παγέντες. ἆρ' ἀκούετε
οἷας ἑορτῆς ἔστ' ἀπόπτυστοι θεοῖς
στέργηθρ' ἔχουσαι; πᾶς δ' ὑφηγεῖται τρόπος
μορφῆς. λέοντος ἄντρον αἱματορρόφου
οἰκεῖν τοιαύτας εἰκὸς, οὐ χρηστηρίοις
ἐν τοῖσδε πλησίοισι τρίβεσθαι μύσος.
χωρεῖτ' ἄνευ βοτῆρος αἰπολούμεναι·
ποίμνης τοιαύτης δ' οὔτις εὐφιλὴς θεῶν.

(2.) ΧΟ. ἰὼ θεοὶ νεώτεροι, παλαιοὺς νόμους
καθιππάσασθε, κἀκ χερῶν εἵλεσθέ μου·
ἐγὼ δ' ἄτιμος ἀ τάλαινα βαρύκοτος
ἐν γᾷ τᾷδε, φεῦ,
ἰὸν ἰὸν ἀντιπενθῆ μεθεῖσα καρδίας,
σταλαγμὸν χθονὶ
ἄφορον· ἐκ δὲ τοῦ λιχὴν ἄφυλλος,
ἄτεκνος, ὦ δίκα, πέδον ἐπισύμενος,
βροτοφθόρους κηλῖδας ἐν χώρᾳ βαλεῖ·
στενάζω; τί ῥέξω; γένωμαι
δυσοίστα πολίταις ἄπαθον·
ἰὼ, μεγάλα τοι, κόραι δυστυχεῖς
Νυκτὸς ἀτιμοπενθεῖς.

(3.) Ἀλκίδα καὶ Πελοποννησίων ὅσοι πάρεσμεν ἄρχοντες τῆς στρατιᾶς, ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ πλεῖν ἡμᾶς ἐπὶ Μυτιλήνην πρὶν ἐκπύστους γενέσθαι, ὥσπερ ἔχομεν. κατὰ γὰρ τὸ εἰκὸς ἀνδρῶν νεωστὶ πόλιν ἐχόντων πολὺ τὸ ἀφύλακτον ἐυρήσομεν, κατὰ μὲν θάλασσαν καὶ πάνυ, ᾗ ἐκεῖνοί τε ἀνέλπιστοι ἐπιγενέσθαι ἂν τινα σφίσι πολέμιον καὶ ἡμῶν ἡ ἀλκὴ τυγχάνει μάλιστα οὖσα· εἰκὸς δὲ καὶ τὸ πεζὸν αὐτῶν κατ' οἰκίας ἀμελέστερον ὡς κεκρατηκότων διεσπάρθαι. εἰ οὖν προσπέσοιμεν ἄφνω τε καὶ νυκτὸς, ἐλπίζω μετὰ τῶν ἔνδον, εἴ τις ἄρα ἡμῖν ἐστὶν ὑπόλοιπος εὔνους, καταληφθῆναι ἂν τὰ πράγματα· καὶ μὴ ἀποκνήσωμεν τὸν κίνδυνον, νομίσαντες οὐκ ἄλλο τι εἶναι τὸ καινὸν τοῦ πολέμου ἢ τὸ τοιοῦτον, ὃ εἴ τις στρατηγὸς ἔν τε αὐτῷ φυλάσσοιτο καὶ τοῖς πολεμίοις ἐνορῶν ἐπιχειροίη, πλεῖστ' ἂν ὀρθοῖτο.

(4.) Οἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς πόλεως Ἀμπρακιῶται ἀφικνοῦνται ἐπ' Ἰδομένην· ἔστὶν δὲ δύο λόφω ἡ Ἰδομένη ὑψηλώ· τούτοιν τὸν μὲν μείζω νυκτὸς ἐπιγενομένης οἱ προαποσταλέντες ὑπὸ τοῦ Δημοσθένους ἀπὸ τοῦ στρατοπέδου ἔλαθόν τε καὶ ἔφθασαν προκαταλαβόντες, τὸν δ' ἐλάσσω ἔτυχον ὁι Ἀμπρακιῶται προαναβάντες καὶ ηὐλίσαντο. ὁ δὲ Δημοσθένης δειπνήσας ἐχώρει καὶ τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα ἀπὸ ἑσπέρας εὐθὺς, αὐτὸς μὲν τὸ ἥμισυ ἔχων ἐπὶ τῆς ἐσβολῆς, τὸ δ' ἄλλο διὰ τῶν Ἀμφιλοχικῶν ὀρῶν.

(5.) Κῦρος μὲν δὴ οὕτως εἶπεν· ἀνέστη δ' ἐπ' αὐτῷ Χρυσάνταs καὶ εἶπεν ὧδε. Ἀλλὰ πολλάκις μὲν δὴ, ὦ ἄνδρες, καὶ ἄλλοτε κατένοησα ὅτι ἄρχων ἀγαθὸς οὐδὲν διαφέρει πατρὸς ἀγαθοῦ· οἵ τε γὰρ πατέρες προνοοῦσι τῶν παίδων ὅπως μήποτε αὐτοὺς τἀγαθὰ ἐπιλείψει, Κῦρός τέ μοι δοκεῖ νῦν συμβουλεύειν ἡμῖν ἀφ' ὧν μάλιστ' ἂν εὐδαιμονοῦντες διατελοῖμεν· ὃ δέ μοι δοκεῖ ἐνδεέστερον ἢ ὡς ἐχρῆν δηλῶσαι, τοῦτο ἐγὼ πειράσομαι τοὺς μὴ εἰδότας διδάξαι.

II Translate into Greek prose:—

The Athenians, though thrown into consternation at first by the sudden attack made upon them by Gylippus and the Syracusans, quickly drew up for battle. Gylippus halted near them, and sent on a herald to tell them, that if they chose to depart from Sicily within five days, taking what belonged to them, he was ready to make a truce to that effect. They, however, paid no attention to him, and sent him back again without giving any answer.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PERSIAN: GRAMMAR, &c.

REV. E. SELL.

1. State briefly what according to the أخلاق ناصري are the rules to be observed in.

(*a*) حركت و سكون

(*b*) طعام و خوردن

2. Give the meanings in English of :—

اعوجان عالم محسوس نفس ناطقه نفس ملكي نفس سبعي نفس بهيمي قوت نظري ملكات علت فاعلي علت مادى علت صورى علت غائي مقدمات منتجه طعن. عجب نفس مطمئنه خذانس غزل و نسيج اخرس انتكاس *

3 Explain—

(*a*) The technical use of—

جزئي and كلي ؛ جنس and نوع

(*b*) The مقولات عشره *

4. Explain and illustrate—

رديف ذوالقافيتين تجنيس مطرف قطعه ادماج تلميع استخدام معما *

5. Give three derivative words used in Persian from each of the following Arabic roots :—

قلم he spoke ; فتح he opened ; نال he spoke ; عرض it appear-

6 Write short sentences to illustrate the following :—

ياي فاعلي تاي عاطفه تاي تاكيدي باى استعانت
باى قسميه ياي ليا قت كاف مقوله كاف استفهام
واو حاليه چه مساوات *

7. Give the تاريخ of the following, and also write the numerical value of each letter in the رقم character.

چشمهٔ آب حيات آمد ببرون زسنگ

8. The following couplet can be scanned according to two different metres. Show this and also explain the تجنيس

بخشش تو نعمت گنج روان
رنجش تو علت رنج روان

9. Rewrite the following sentence in بحر هزج مثمن سالم

الهي ساقي بيگانه مارا اشنا كن كه از زهر ناگاهي
پيمانهٔ مارا پر كنيد *

10. Explain and name the تصرفات شاعرى and the عيوبات شاعرى in the following :—

(a) ابي حكم شرع آب خوردن خطاست
(b) هران مثال كه توقيع تو دران نبود
زمانه طي نه كند جز براے حنارا
(c) توئي گوهر آمائي چار آخشبيج
مسسل كن گوهران درفريج
(d) روز وشب دريچهٔ مشرق و مغرب بازاست
ورنه از تنگئي اين خانه نفس ميگيرد

ع — اگرچه صد سال زبیخودي ها بخاک (e)
رایت فناده باشم

11. Explain the metaphors in (a) and the صنعت in (b).

(a) آمد مه من بر شفق عقد ثریا ریخته
برلاله از بادام تر لولوي لاله ریخته
برلعل غلطان زیبقش برگل دوان ده فندقشي
وزعنبر افشان زورقش برخاک دریا ریخته

(b) ثیاب فاخر که در نقش ثبات فاجر است اگر
برطریق صورت ورسم در پوشند

عمامه غمامه غم وقبا فنا نعم وپیرایهٔ پیرآیان و ازار آزار بدن باشد *

12. Paraphrase in نثرعاري

اول رهروي راجل درطئي مسافت عاجل از دور هلال آسمایان شده با شرهٔ ابرو ظاهر نمود که کلید قلعه را بدست آوردند ثانیاً مستعجلي راکب کالم شهاب ثاقب درسیده خبر بمسامع مجامع رسانید که قلعه را فتح کردند مرة بعد اولي وکرة بعد اُخري قمر سیران چالاک بهچو انجم سواران نیلم کبودان آمده اظهر من الشمس وابین من الامس وانمودند که فتح قلعه بمصداق والشمس والقمر والنجوم مسخرات بامره متشابه گردید وضبط حصار در دست اولیاے

دولت نصرت مدار بفحواے توتي الملك من تشاء
محکم شد *

13 Give the equivalent Persian proverbs for

(a) A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

(b) One is a sample of all.

(c) Birds of a feather flock together.

(d) Cut your coat according to your cloth.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

PERSIAN: TRANSLATION.

REV E. SELL

I Translate into English—

(1) حیرانئي ما باغ بهارست به بینید
آئینه پراز نقش و نگار است به بینید
صیاد مرا چشم عدم حلقهٔ دام است
تاخضر درین جرکه شکارست به بینید
در حیرتم از حوصلهٔ ساقئي دوران
میخانه تهي گشت خمار است به بینید
دل مي رمد از سوختنم جوش تماشا
خاکستر من آئینه زار است به بینید
یکرنگئي آئینه دلان بیکششي نیست
گرد ره ما جلوهٔ یار است به بینید
اشکم دل مجروح ونگاهم کف خون است
به او بچه کارم سروکار است به بینید

خضري که شوقش سفري کشته دو عالم
در قافلهٔ لیل و نهار است به بینید
شد خاک اسیر تو و یکبار نگفتي
دیوانهٔ بیدل بچه کار است به بینید

انواعے که در تحت جنس حکمت است هفت (2)
است ـ اول ذکا ـ دوم سرعت فهم ـ سوم صفای ذهن
چهارم سهولت تعلم ـ پنجم حسن تعقل ـ ششم تحفظ
ـ هفتم تذکر اما ذکا آن بود که از کثرت مزاولت مقدمات
منتجه سرعت انتاج قضایا و سهولت استخراج نتائج
ملکه شود بر مثال برقی که بدرخشد ـ واما سرعت
فهم آن بود که نفس را حرکت از ملزومات بلوازم
ملکه شده باشد تا دران تفضل مکثي محتاج نه شود
ـ واما صفای ذهن آن بود که نفس را استعداد استخراج
مطلوب بي اضطراب و تشویشیکه برو طاری گردد حاصل
آید ـ واما سهولت تعلم آن بود که نفس حدّتی
اکتساب کند در نظر تا بي ممانعت خواطر متفرقه بکلّیت
خویش توجّه بمطلوب کند ـ اما حسن تعقل آن بود
که در بحث واستکشاف از هر حقیقي حدّي و مقداري
که باید نگاهدارد تا به اهمال داخلي کرده باشد و نه
اعتبار خارجي ـ اما تحفظ آن بود که صورتهائي را
که عقل یا وهم بقوت تفکّر یا تخیل ملخّص و مستخلص
گردانیده باشد نیک نگاهدارد *

د را که د ر دل خسته توان د ر اید باز (3)
بیا که د ردل مرده روان د ر اید باز
ببا که فرقت تو چشم من چنان بربست
که فتح باب وصالت مگرکشاید باز
نه پیش آینهٔ دل هرانچه میدارم
بجز خیال جمالت نمینماید باز
غمي که چون سپه زنگ ملک دل بگرفت
زخیل شادي و دم رخت زداید باز
بدان مثل که شب آستن آمده است روز
ستاره میشمرم تا که شب چه زاید باز
بیا که بلبل مطبوع خاطر حافظ
ببوي گلشن وصل تو میسراید باز

د ر تاریخ میرزا مهد ی مسطور است که د ر (4)
فتح قندها رسد ماهه مواجب لشکریان را بانعام ایشان داد
وضعف این مبلغ بعد از فتح کرنال وباز هم بیشتر
قبل از اینکه از دهلي حرکت کند د رحق عساکر
بذل احسان کرد ـ د ر مراجعت از هندوستان رنج
وکلفتي بینهایت بسبب اشتداد گرما وحرارت هوا
عاید حال لشکریان وي گشت وعبور از رود
پنجاب واتک نیز بجهت حادثه که برپلها رسید

در عهد تعویق افتاد وهمچنین وقتی معلوم شد
که کوهستانیهای کابل بعزم چپاول اردوی او کمر بسته
اند بنابرین نادر کسان فرستاد تا آنطایفه را مبلغی
خطیر داده ازان اراده باز داشتند واین صورت
نیز سبب تعویق حرکت لشکر شد *

II. Translate into Persian—

(1) *a* We ought not to favour any one.

b We played five games at chess and I won three

c All that he says is pedantic.

d The sailors will land the cargo when the tide is in

e The broker says that the cheque is payable at sight.

f My shoes pinch me.

(2.) The victory in the long struggle began at length to incline to the side of the Khalif at Damascus. Not only was Abd-ul-Malek a man of great ability and courage, but in the unquestioning steady devotion of his Syrian subjects he possessed a fund of strength which none of his rivals enjoyed They relied solely on the religious zeal of the Arab; and this fanaticism rose and fell, swayed to this side and that with the suddenness and uncertainty of a sea vexed by contrary winds. At one instant it bore them aloft on a great wave of enthusiasm, which seemed sufficient by its own unassisted power to carry them to the haven where they would be; but the next moment it had receded and left them helpless and forlorn, a prey to eager and merciless enemies. Thus it came to pass that step by step Abdallah-Ibn-Zobair beheld Irak, Egypt, all his provinces wrested from him. He indeed greatly aided in his ruin by the unaccountable apathy which caused him to cling abjectly to the sanctuary at Mekka and never take the field at the head of his armies. At last his sway was recognised only in the Hejaz. At this juncture a man appeared upon the scene whose iron rule struck terror and amazement into the heart of even that iron age—a man, literally, of "blood and iron." This was Hejjaj.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH FEB., 10 A.M TO 1 P.M.

TAMIL GRAMMAR, &c.

G. U. POPE, D.D.

1 Paraphrase in Tamil, and annotate briefly :—

A. அறவாழியந்தணன்றாள்சேர்ந்தார்க்கல்லால்
பிறவாழி நீந்தலரிது.

B. மனத்துக்கண் மாசிலனுதலனைத்தறன்
ஆகுல நீரபிற.

C. பொருளற்றூர் பூப்பதொருகாலருளற்றூர்
அற்றூர் மற்றுதலரிது.

D. பூவிலோனுகியாகப் புலன்கள்போநெறியிற்
போகாத்
தேவரோவவுணர்தாமோ நிலைநின்று வினை
யிற்றீர்ந்தார்
ஏவலெவ்வுலகுஞ்செய்யச் செல்வநிற்கியைந்
தவென்றால்
பாவமோமுன்னீசெய்த தருமமோதெரியப்
பாராய்.

E. நறவுகாறிய நாணறுந்தாமரை
துறைகடோறு முகிழ்த்தனதோன்றுமால்
சிறையினெய்திய செல்விமுகத்திலே
நிறைவுதாமுடை யாரொடுங்கார்களோ.

F. குறுமுனிதுடித்தவேலை குப்புறுங்கொள்கை
த்தாதல்
வெறுவிதுவிசயம்வைகும் விலங்கற்றேளலை
ங்கடீர

சிறுவிதென்றிசழற்பாலை யலலைநீ சேறியெ
ன்னா
உறுவலித்துணைவாசொன்னா ரொருப்பட்டா
ன் பொருப்பையொப்பான்.

G. உரைசால்சிறப்பினரசுவிழைதிருவிற்
பரதர்மலிந்த பயங்கெழுமாநகர்
முழங்குகடன்ஞாலமுழுவதும்வரினும்
வழங்கத்தவா அவளதததாகி
அரும்பொருடரூஉம் விருந்திற்றேய
மொருங்குதொக்கன்னவுடைப்பெரும்பாண்
டம்
கலத்தினுங் காலினுந் தருவனரீட்டக்
குலத்திற்குன்றாக் கொழுங்குடிச்செல்வர்.

H. மாமழைபோற்றுது மாமழைபோற்றுதும்
நரமநீர்வேலி யுலகிற்கவன்னிபோல்
மேனின்று தான்சுரத்தலால.

II. A. Account for the name சிலப்பதிகாரம்,
What is its real subject?
From what source did the poet draw his materials for the poem?
N.B.—Answer, as far as possible, in the words of the poet.

B. Point out any peculiarity in arrangement of words, or in versification which is found in சிலப்பதிகாரம் and not in the இராமாயணம்.
Does the *Dandi Alankaram* justify those peculiarities?

C. What are the principal characteristics of the அகவல் metre as employed in சிலப்பதிகாரம்?
How does the poet use the particle என?

D. What are the laws of the குறள் metre?

What constitutes its especial excellence?

E. *Kamban* excels in elegant epithets. Illustrate this by adducing some phrases used to express (1) *the sea*, (2) *a king*, (3) *a river*.

F Does the author of சிலப்பதிகாரம் indicate a *moral* to be found in his poem?

III. Paraphrase the following passages and explain the allusions in them:—

A. அவனுக்தான் மண்டேய்த்த புகழினன் மதி முக
மடவார்தம் பண்டேய்த்த மொழியினலாயத்
துபபாராடடிக் கண்டேயத்தஞ்செவ்வேள்
எனறிசைபோககிக் காதலாற்கொண்டேத்து
ங் கிழமையான்
கோவலன் என்பான் மன்றே

(*a*). Arrange this in metrical lines, name the பா, give the law of the தளை, and divide the feet.

B. செருமிகுசினவேற் செயபியன்.

C. நாகநீணகொடு நாகநாடகனெடும்
போகநீள்புக்ழ் மனனும புகார்ந்தாதுதன்
னில்.

D. துன்றுபூஞ்சோலை வாயரக்கன்றென்றினன்.

E. மோப்பகுழையுமனிச்சம்.

F. அகனமர்ந்து செய்யாளுறையும்.

G. என்பிலதனை வெயிறபோலக்காயும்.

IV. A Can you point to any indications that the author of the சிலப்பதிகாரம் was an அருகசமயத்தான்?

B. Does his theology resemble that of the author of the குறள்?

V. A. What grammatical forms are characteristic of the குறள், the இராமாயணம், and the சிலப்பதிகாரம், respectively?

B What are the different kinds of மயக்கம், and how is each justified? Give a few illustrations from the texts.

C. Give the *Nannul Sutram* about "gerunds," and quote a few unusual forms of this kind from your texts

VI A. Give one example of each kind of ஒதாகை from the குறள் alone.

B Is there any aspirate in Tamil?

C. Take the chapter on கடிவுரிமை in the குறள், and give parallel passages to it, or illustrations of it from your other texts

VII A What illustrations of the Geography of Southern India can be found in the சிலப்பதிகாரம்?

B Can you argue about the relative dates of these three works from internal evidence?

C. What evils arise from the initial rhyme in Tamil poetry? Give one glaring example, from Kamban's writings.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M

TAMIL TRANSLATION.

V. KRISHNAMACHARIYAR

I A. Translate freely into Tamil —

I pause to think with admiration of the noble king who, in his single person, possessed all the Saxon virtues; whom misfortune could not subdue; whom prosperity could not spoil; whose perseverance nothing could shake; who was hopeful in defeat and gene-

rous in success; who loved justice, freedom, truth, and knowledge; who, in his care to instruct his people, probably did more to preserve the beautiful old Saxon language than I can imagine; without whom, the English tongue, in which I tell his story, might have wanted half its meaning. As it is said that his spirit still inspires some of our best English laws, so, let us pray that it may animate our English hearts, at least to this—to resolve, when we see any of our fellow-creatures left in ignorance, that we will do our best, while life is in us, to have them taught, and to tell those rulers whose duty it is to teach them, and who neglect their duty, that they have profited very little by all the years that have rolled away since the year nine hundred and one, and are far behind the bright example of King Alfred The Great.—*Dickens.*

B. Translate the following into Tamil as clearly as the idiom will permit :—

1. Friendship renders prosperity more complete and adversity more endurable. To say the truth, I was in fault It would ill become me to find fault with your arrangements. They are constantly near wit without being witty, as his valet is always near a great man without being great. His fate has taught me a good lesson Every little tells My master put me off with fair promises Let us split the difference. You begin a score of things without finishing any. The better the man is the more happy he lives.

2. Look up please. You look well. Look to your own business. I shall look after your garden. My windows do not look into the street. His faults ought not to be looked over. She looks forward to the pleasure of seeing you. The boy should look in to-morrow. You must look about you. I am on the look out for a house.

3. Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear:
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness in the desert air.

II. What Tamil words would you employ to express the following English idioms :—I had better. Take advantage of. To this effect By all means. Out of the question. The long and the short of it is

Write sentences in English and Tamil to illustrate your answer.

III. Render into appropriate English :—

ஒருநாள் தசரதமகாராஜர் சுமந்திரனைக்கொண்டு ஸ்ரீராமனைத் தன்னிடம் வருவிக்க அவரும் அங்ஙனமே தன் சன்னிதானம் சேர்ந்து பணிந்துநிற்க, தந்தை மகனைக்கட்டியணைந்து, அப்பா! நம் மூன்னோர் அனுட்டித்தவந்தபடிநான் இதுகாறும் அரசியற்றி இனி அதனை உன்பரமாக்கி நான் வீடுபெறத்தக்க முயற்சிசெய்ய விரும்புகிறேன்; இதனை நீ மறுக்காது ஏற்றுக்கொண்டு என்னைப் புனிதனாக்கவேண்டுமென்று கூற, இராமரும் அது தனக்குப் பிரியமல்லதாயினும் பிதா பணித்ததைச் செய்துதீரவேண்டுமென்னும் கடமைபால் அங்கீகரித்தனர். அங்கிகரித்ததும் சக்கரவர்த்தி மனமிக்க களிப்புற்றுத் தன் மாளிகைக்கேகி தன் மந்திரமுடிசூட்டுஞ் செய்தியை யறிவிக்க முறைமுறையே யாவரும் கேட்டுத் தந்தமக்கே அவ்வரசு சேர்ந்ததுபோல் உடம்பு தெரியாமல் ஆனந்தபரவசராயிருந்தனர். அதுகண்டு அரசன், இதென்ன ஆச்சரியம்! நீங்களிவ்வண்ணங்களிக்கக் காரணம் யாதென வினவ, அவர்கள், அவரிடமுள்ள நற்குணங்கள் இப்படிக களிப்பிக்கின்றன; ஊரினிடத்து யாவர்க்குமுபபோகமான தடாகம் நிறைவதையும், அப்படிப்பட்ட கனிமரம் பழுப்பதையும், மேகம் வந்து பொழிவதையும், ஆற்றுநீர் கழனிமேல் பாய்வதையுங் கண்டு சந்தோஷியாமலுமிருப்பார்களோ குடிகள், என்று விண்ணப்பஞ்செய்யக்கேட்டு, உடனே பட்டாபிஷேகத்துக்கு நாளேற்படுத்தினர்.

IV. Translate :—

(a) அகற்வாரைத்தாங்கு நிலம்போலத்தம்மை யிகழ்வார்ப்பொறுத்தலே.

(b) உலகத்தோடொட்டவொழுகல்பலகற்றுங்
கல்லாரறிவிலாதார்.

(c) கறைகெழுகுடிகள் கைதலைவைப்ப
அறைபோகுகுடிகளொருதிறம்பற்றி
வலம்படுதானை மன்னரில்வழிப்
புலங்கெடவிறுத்த விருந்தின்மன்னரிற்
றாழ்துணைதுறந்தோர் தனித்துயரெய்த.

(d) 1. பொறிகளாற்காணுங் காட்சியும் குறிக
ளாலுய்த்துணரும் அனுமானமும் கரு
த்தாமொழியாகிய ஆகமமுமென் மூ
ன்று அளவைகளுண்டு.

2. பரிமளத்தை வீசுகின்ற இளந்தென்றல்
எவ்வளவு சுகமென்று வாழ்த்துகி
றோம்!

3. விதைமரமாகிற வகையும் மனது சரீரத்
தை நடப்பிக்கிற வகையும் நம்மாற்
சொல்லக்கூடாத ரகசியங்கள்.

4. அவர்கள் என்வீட்டுக்குவராதநாளில்லை-
தலைமுறை தலைமுறையாய் அவர்கள்
புண்ணியம்செய்தவர்கவ.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

TELUGU: GRAMMAR, &c.

V. SUNDARARAMAYYA, M.A., B.L.

Explain fully the following:—

(1) తునియలుతొమ్మిదియఁటఁ బదునెనమండ్రఁట మో
చువారు

(2) పెఱపురాళిగృహశ్రీలఁ బెంట్లియాడ భవనరాజులు గట్టినబాసికమనఁ.

(3) శ్రీకార్యపరులఁగాంచిన లేచిమ్రొక్కునంజలికి నింద్రుండు నక్కొలువుఁగోర.

(4) భిన్నకటపాంసుల భూరిమదాంబుసేచనాజడ దృఢశృంఖలాయుతవ సంతమదద్విరదాధిపాకృతిన్.

(5) జాతులేవంబుజేక్షణ పద్మినులుసైతమునునున్న యెడ జాతులునికియరుదె.

(6) అవిగాని కావానీకను పరాసాపత్న్య సంపాదనంబులు.

(7) డిండిమంబులకుబ్బి గండాల్పదానమెఱులుఁ గఁదద్వహుఱాలఱువ్విఱువ్వి.

(8) పొలుసుదొర్లఁగజూచుకలికిచూపులమీలు దెలిగన్నులగుట సందియముగలదె.

(9) స్వస్తికృద్వాస్తవస్తుత్వగస్తి మఘవమకుట మోటనశతకోటిమంత్రభృత్య భూతభూతాత్తశాంభవీ భూమికుండు.

(10) ప్రీతిఁదాఁదామ్రపర్ణికినాథుఁడయ్యును సద్గోష్ఠిచేననంజనతమెలఁగు.

(11) నెండ్రికాలిఱికిననెగసియొక్కించుకతొలఁగి శతత్రోటి దూఁటిలినుచు.

(12) దారలోఁదోయకన్దళుకులు వాసితోత్పల పత్రపతన సంభ్రాంతినెసఁగ.

(13) ధీరతఁదెచ్చిపొందించినఁబలుకులయందుఁ గద్గదికవా
యంగలేదు.

II. Define and show the applicability of the అలంకారములు in the following passages :—

(1) వేవినమేడనైవలభి వేఁడికఁజంటవహించి విప్పఁగాఁ
బూవులుగోటమీఁటు తఱిఁబోయెడుతేఁటులమ్రోఁ
తకామిశంకావహమౌఁగృతాభ్యసన లౌటనుదంత
పుమెట్ల వెంబడింజేవడివీణమీఁటుటలుఁ జిక్కెడ
లించుటలున్సరింబడన్ ॥

(2) నైననిశంబుఁజల్లుకొను పాంసువునై ఖగతుండఖండి
తాలాన మహామహీరుహఫలచ్యుతబీజ ములుల్ క్షీ
పత్కరాంభోని బిడాప్లుతిన్మొలువఁబొల్చునగమ్యతఁ
దూలుచున్బురోద్యానములన్మదేభములు ప్రాణము
తోడినగంబులోయనన్.

(3) చందురునకు నంబుజంబులనెత్తావియొక కొఱంత
యుఁజెందకొదవెనేని। బాణునందనయాననప్రభ
కునెనయవచ్చుఁగాక ॥

III. Name and explain the గుణదోషములు of the following passages :—

(1) గ్రామగ్రామంబున నొక సామంతునకిడిన చలువచప్ప
రములు తర్చైమేదినిఁ గుంపటిలోఁదామరలుంబో
లె నట్టి తఱినొప్పారెన్.

(2) ఆళివచః కార్పణ్యంబాలేమలచెవులు సోఁకదధమాన్వ
యజీర్ణాలావణ్యుల పిలుపునకైలాభముఁదెలిపెనేని
యవిశ్రీలగుటన్.

IV. Write in pure Telugu the story of the పుణ్యక వ్రతము. (Answer not to exceed two pages.)

V. In how many senses are the 2nd and the 7th cases used in Telugu? Illustrate your answer by examples.

VI. (*a*) What characteristics distinguish ప్రబంధములు from other compositions? To which of your texts may the word ప్రబంధము be applied? Give reasons for your answer.

(*b*) Quote from your texts a పద్యము which, in your opinion, is most suited to serve as a model for a ప్రబంధము in వృత్తి, రీతి, పాకము and అలంకారము. State your reasons for the preference.

VII. How is the plural of the word రాశి formed? State the rules of Grammar applied in the ప్రక్రియ.

VIII. Compare your texts in ఉశ్లోకము, and శయ్య.

IX. In describing

(1) A river,
(2) A street,
(3) The rising of the moon,
(4) The break of day,

what పరికరములు are generally taken and to what are they likened.

X. What చిత్రబంధములు are to be found in your texts? Give their లక్షణములు.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH FEB., 12 NOON TO 2 P.M.

TELUGU: TRANSLATION.

V. SUNDARARAMAYYA. M.A., B.L.

I. A. Translate freely into Telugu:—

I pause to think with admiration of the noble king who, in his single person, possessed all the Saxon virtues; whom misfortune could not subdue; whom prosperity could not spoil; whose perse-

verance nothing could shake; who was hopeful in defeat and generous in success; who loved justice, freedom, truth, and knowledge; who, in his care to instruct his people, probably did more to preserve the beautiful old Saxon language than I can imagine; without whom, the English tongue, in which I tell his story, might have wanted half its meaning. As it is said that his spirit still inspires some of our best English laws, so let us pray that it may animate our English hearts, at least to this—to resolve, when we see any of our fellow-creatures left in ignorance, that we will do our best, while life is in us, to have them taught, and to tell those rulers whose duty it is to teach them, and who neglect their duty, that they have profited very little by all the years that have rolled away since the year nine hundred and one, and are far behind the bright example of King Alfred The Great.—*Dickens.*

B. Translate the following into Telugu as clearly as the idiom will permit:—

1. Friendship renders prosperity more complete and adversity more endurable. To say the truth, I was in fault. It would ill become me to find fault with your arrangements. They are constantly near wit without being witty, as his valet is always near a great man without being great. His fate has taught me a good lesson. Every little tells. My master put me off with fair promises. Let us split the difference. You begin a score of things without finishing any. The better the man is the more happy he lives.

2. Look up please. You look well. Look to your own business. I shall look after your garden. My windows do not look into the street His fault ought not to be looked over. She looks forward to the pleasure of seeing you. The boy should look in to-morrow. You must look about you. I am on the look out for a house.

3. Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear:
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen
And waste its sweetness in the desert air.

II. What Telugu words would you employ to express the following English idioms:—I had better. Take advantage of. To this effect. By all means. Out of the question. The long and the short of it is.

Write sentences in English and Telugu to illustrate your answer.

III. Translate into English:—

పన్నీటితోఁగదంబముఁజేసిపూసిన మృగనాభి పసరాచనగరుదె లుపఁ। బాటలానిలములార్వఁగఁదపారఁబుఁజొంగులలరుఁదావికిమూఁగు నళులజోప।

గర్ణడోలామాక్తికచ్ఛాయ లెగఁబ్రాఁకునురుహారరుచులఁ ద్రస్తరికిఁదన్న శశికాంతిచెంగావిదగిలిమించినకేవిస్వర్ణత్సరుఫువాఁడి వాలుమెఱయ। మెలఁతయడపముఁదేఁ జరన్మేరువనఁగఁదలపరులు గొందఱొలనిముందఱుఁజనంగనర్థరథ్యాంతరాంత పురాంతరమున రాజు వోపుచుండెఁ॥

2. శతధారాజాయమానజ్వలనముఖాచ్ఛాదితాభ్రస్థలంబై। వితతాభీలధ్వని శ్రీవిలసనబధిరోద్విగ్నదిగ్వారణంబై। కృతలోకాలోకముఖ్యాఖిలగిరిచలనాత్తీవ్ర భూమండలంబై పతయాళుద్వాదశాత్మ ప్రకరఖరకరోపమ్యమైయేగుదేరఁ॥

3. జితలోకత్రితయుండునైత్యుఁడచలోత్సేకంబునఁ మాఱు లేకతనుం బట్టఁగరానిగర్వమునసంగ్రామంబకాంక్షించి దుర్మతియై యాత్మవినాశహేతువగుదారాత్మ్యంబుఁ గావించెనేగతిఁజెంపాండిన నాసురప్రకృతిజక్కఁబెట్టఁగావచ్చునే॥

4. గంభీరవ్రతిపక్షరాడపయశఃకాళిందియుఁవీనిదోస్సంభోద్భూతయశోభ్రగంగయుననిఁ సంశ్లేషముఁబొందునాసంభేదంబునఁ గ్రుంకికాంచును మహాత్రంబురంథాపరీరంథానందనకేతనందన విహార ప్రౌఢివిస్రంభముల్॥

5. శ్రవణపుటకూపవిని పాతసాధ్వసమునగిడియవ్వలి కటుపోకనెచ్చఁగాకయధికచపలస్వభావంబులైనయట్టిదీనికన్నులు దలచుట్టుతిరిగిరావె.

6. కన్నులవింటివాఁడతిగ కన్నులదేవరతోడఁబోరిమున్బన్నము నొందిమేఁదొఱఁగుపట్టున నెక్కడడాఁగిపోయె నీమన్నెఱికంబునేఁడు కొఱమాలిన కోయిలచిల్కమూకలంబన్నుఁగఁగూడిచేడియల బాములఁబెట్టెడుపోటుబంటనై.

7. మున్నుగొన్నాళ్ల పలుగాకిమూఁకలోనఁగలిసి మెలఁగినతెఱఁగెల్లఁగానుపింపఁజేడియఁ మీఁద గుడ్లెఱ్ఱసేయరాకు కోయిలాయింకనీయిల్లు గూలిపోను ॥.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH FEB., 10 A M. TO 12 NOON.

KANARESE: GRAMMAR, &c.

M CLAPHAM, ESQ

I What are the chief peculiarities of the style of the రాజశేఖరవిళాస? When and by whom was it written? What other works did the author of it write?

II Explain the following passages fully :—

(a) మరుదాకీర్ణల సద్ఫేనప్రసవతా రారాజితం
హంసబం । ధురసాపాళిరుచిప్రధానకవిరా
జాలంకృతందివ్యసిం । ధురసత్వావహరమ్య
మాత్తకమలాపాంగప్రభాభాసురం । సరదం
తం బరదంతేరంజిసిదు దారాజీంద్రనొ
డ్డ్యోలగం ॥

(b) హరణీమత్తేభ విక్రీడితలలితమయూరాన్వి
తంఛందమంశం । బరభాస్వత్పుండరీకస్ఫురి
తహరిమరుద్భ్రాజితంవార్ధియంబం । ధుర
భారద్వాజశౌండిల్యకశుకవిమదాగస్త్యకం

ತಾಪಸಪ್ರೋ । ತ್ಕರಮಂಸೋಮಾರ್ಕಖೇಕ್ಷಾಂ
ಚಿತಮದುನಭವಂಪ್ರೋಲ್ತುಚೆಲ್ವಾಯ್ತ್ತರಣ್ಯಂ॥

III. Analyse the compounds in:—

ಪಟುಪಂಚಾಸ್ಯಾಗ್ರ ಪಾದೋನ್ಮುಖನಖಮುಖನಿ
ಭಿ-ನ್ನ ಗಂಧೇಭಕುಂಭೆ । ಸ್ಫುಟಕುಂಭೋನ್ಮು
ಕ್ತಮುಕ್ತಾಕಣಗಣಕಟದಾನಾಂಬುಸಂಮಿಶ್ರರ
ಕ್ತೋ । ತ್ಕಟಧಾರಾಪಾತಪಂಕಪ್ರಗತಮೃಗಪದ
ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷಣೋಲ್ಲಾಸಭಿಲ್ಲೀ। ದೈಟಭಾಷಾಫೋ
ಷಮಿಶ್ರಕ್ರುತಿ ಕಟುವಿಹಗಧ್ವಾನ ಕಾಂತವನಾಂ
ತಂ ॥

(a) Scan:—

ಬಾಯ್ವಿಡುತ್ತೈದಿದೆಮರಿಯಂ । ತಾಯ್ವಿಡಿನಡೆನೋ
ಡಿಬಾಡಿತಾಪಮೊದಲಿಂ । ದೆಯ್ವಡಿನೆಗಳ್ದಿರೆತೆಗೆ
ದ್ದೀಂ । ಕಯ್ವಿಡಿದೊದಿದುದೊಸೋಪ್ಪ ಜಳವುಂ
ಬಸುರಿಂ ॥

(b) Define ಪಾದ, ಸಮವೃತ್ತ, ವಿಷಮಪಾದವೃತ್ತ, and ಅರ್ಧಸಮವೃತ್ತ

IV. Explain the ಉಪಮಾನಗಳು in—

(a) ಹರಿಯುರದೊಳೆಸೆವಕೌಸ್ತಭ । ದಿರವಂಪರಿಭವಿಸಿ
ಮೆರೆದುದದುಹರಿನೀಲ। ಸ್ಫುರಿತಪದಾಂಬುಜಪೀ
ಠೋ। ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಮರುಣರುಚಿರರುಚಿಪರಿವಿಳಿತಂ॥

(b) ಆಮಣಿಮೆರೆದುದುತರುಣನ । ಭೋಮಣಿನಿಜಸುಪ್ರ
ತಾಪವಿಜಿತಂಪರಿತಂ । ದಾಮಹಿತರಾಜಶೇಖರ ।
ಭೂಮಿಶ್ವರನಂಘ್ರಿಕಮಳಮಂಸೇವಿಪವೋಲ್ ॥

V Name the following :—

ಕ್ಲೇಷವಂಚಕಸಾಧನ ಚತುಷ್ಕಯಗಳುಾ and the ನವಗುಣಗಳು.

(*a*) Define ಸ್ಥೂಲ and ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮಶರೀರಗಳು.

(*b*) Distinguish between ಕಾಬಕ್ಷಿದೈಕ್ಯ and ಮೂಲ ದೈಕ್ಯ.

(*c*) What doctrine is embodied in the words 'ತತ್ವಮಸಿ'.

VI Re-write the following in prose avoiding as much as possible the use of ತತ್ಸಮಪದಗಳು :—

(*a*) ತುರಗಖುರಾಗ್ರಘಾತ ಕೃತಭೂತಳರಂಧ್ರವಿನಿರ್ಗ ತಾಪಿರಾ । ಜರುಚಿರಶೀರ್ಷರತ್ನ ದೃಢಬೀಜಕ ರಾಂಕುರತತ್ಪ್ರತಾಪವ । ಲ್ಲರಿರನಿರೋಚಿಯೆಂ ಬಮಿಷದಿಂದೆಶದಿಕ್ಕನೆಪರ್ಬಿಪೆತ್ತುದಾ । ಖರಕರ ಪುಷ್ಪವೆಂಕನಕಭೂಧ್ರಬೃಹತ್ಕಳಮುಂಮಹೀ ಕನಾ ॥

(*b*) ಬಲವತ್ಪ್ರತಾಪನಿಧಿಜಿತ । ಬಲಪ್ರಭವಿತತರಣದೆವಿ ತರಣದೆಮಹಾ । ಬಲಯುತರನರ್ಥಿಜನಮಂ । ತತೆವಾಗಿಸುವಂಸಮಂತುತಲೆದೊಗಿಸುವಂ ॥

VII. Give the meanings of :—

ಮನನ, ನೌಕಸ್ತಂಭ, ಪಾದಜ, ಚಿತ್ಸುಖ, ಪೇರಡಿ, ಅರಣಿ, ಕರ್ಮಕಿಂಕರರು, ಮಂಜೂಷ, ವಿಭಾವಸೂ, ಪಶುಪತಿ, ಬೊಕ್ಕೃ, ವೀತಿಹೋತ್ರ, ವಟು, ಕೈಮುಗಿಗೆ, ಪೊತಿವೆಕ್ಕು.

VIII. Explain the allusions in :—

(*a*) ಅಂಬರೀಷಗೆ ಮಚ್ಚರಿಸಲಚ್ಯುತನುಚಕ್ರವುಪಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿತು.

(*b*) ಶಾಪದಿಂದೆವೆಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯನೂರ್ವಶಿಗುದಿಸನ್ಮೇಮುನ್ನ.

(*c*) ಮಿಗೆಹಾವುಕಚ್ಚಿ ಬರಿಬಾಯಂಬಗಾಧೆಯುತೆರದಿ.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH FEB., 12 NOON TO 2 P.M

KANARESE: TRANSLATION.

A. SUBBA RAU; B.A., B.L.

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1. A. Translate freely into Kanarese:—

I pause to think with admiration of the noble king who, in his single person, possessed all the Saxon virtues; whom misfortune could not subdue; whom prosperity could not spoil; whose perseverance nothing could shake; who was hopeful in defeat and generous in success; who loved justice, freedom, truth, and knowledge; who, in his care to instruct his people, probably did more to preserve the beautiful old Saxon language than I can imagine; without whom, the English tongue, in which I tell his story, might have wanted half its meaning. As it is said that his spirit still inspires some of our best English laws, so let us pray that it may animate our English hearts, at least to this—to resolve, when we see any of our fellow-creatures left in ignorance, that we will do our best, while life is in us, to have them taught, and to tell those rulers whose duty it is to teach them, and who neglect their duty, that they have profited very little by all the years that have rolled away since the year nine hundred and one, and are far behind the bright example of King Alfred The Great.—*Dickens.*

B. Translate the following into Kanarese as clearly as the idiom will permit:—

1. Friendship renders prosperity more complete and adversity more endurable. To say the truth, I was in fault. It would ill become me to find fault with your arrangements. They are constantly near wit without being witty, as his valet is always near a great man without being great. His fate has taught me a good lesson. Every little tells. My master put me off with fair promises. Let us split the difference. You begin a score of things without finishing any. The better the man is the more happy he lives.

2. Look up please. You look well. Look to your own business. I shall look after your garden. My windows do not look into the street. His faults ought not to be looked over. She looks forward to the pleasure of seeing you. The boy should look in to-morrow. You must look about you. I am on the look out for a house.

3. Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear:
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen
And waste its sweetness in the desert air.

II. What Kanarese words would you employ to express the following English idioms:—I had better. Take advantage of. To this effect. By all means. Out of the question. The long and the short of it is.

Write sentences in English and Kanarese to illustrate your answer

III. Render into English:—

(a) ಬಲುಭುಜಗಕನಸಿನಲಿಕಚ್ಚಲು । ಕಳವಳಿಸಿಗಡಗ
ಡನೆನಡುಗಲುಕೆಲದರಿದೆ ವರಂಜಬ್ಯಾಡೆಂದೆಂಜಿ
ಕೆಯಬಿಡಿಸೆ ॥

ತಿಳಿದು ಸ್ವಸ್ಥದೊಳದ್ದೋಲ್ ಗುರುತಿಳುಹೆಮಾ
ಯಾಭ್ರಮೆಯೆಡಗಿ ನಿಶ್ಚಲತೆಯೆ, ಗಿಹನಿಶ್ಚಯಿಸು
ಖಿನೀನೆಂದುನಿಶ್ಚಯಿಸೂ ॥

(b) ಬುದ್ಧಿಮಾಡಿದ ಸುಕೃತದುಷ್ಕೃತಹೊದ್ದಾತ್ಮನ
ದಂತೆನಲುಕಡಿದ್ದ ನಿರೊಳುಹೊಳೆವಸೂರ್ಯಗೆ
ಕಂಪಕಲುಷಗಳೂ ॥

ಹೊದ್ದಿದಂತಿಹುದೈಸೆ ನಿಜವಾಗಿದ್ದ ಸೂರ್ಯನಿಗುಂಟಿ
ಆಪರಿಬುದ್ಧಿ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗೆಬುದ್ಧಿ ಕೃತಗಳುಸಿದ್ಧವ
ಲ್ಲೆಂದ ॥

(c) ಕೊಳದೆಂಬುಬತ್ತೆ ಚುಯ್ಯೆಂ । ದೊಳಗಣನಳಿನಾಳ
ಕರಕುವೆರಿಗುಮೆಗುತ ಂ । ಜಳಜಸಖಂಜಳಕೆರೆ

ಣೂ । ವಳಿಯಂಪಿಳಿದಂತೆ ವೊಲ್ಮರೀಚಿಕೆಮೆರೆ
ಗುಂ ॥

(*d*) ಪೆಡೆಯಂಕೊಡೆಯಂತಿರಿಪಿಡಿ । ದಡಿಯೊಳ್ನೆರೆನಿಂದ
ಮರಿಯನಾನನದೆಲರಿಂ । ಬಿಡದಾಶ್ವಾಸಿಸಿಮರು
ಕಂ । ಬಡೆದೋವ್ರತ್ತಿರ್ದುದುರಗಪರ್ಬಿದಬಿಸಿ
ಲೊಳ್ ॥

IV. Translate into English :—

(*a*) ಯಾತರತಿಶಯವ್ರೋದಶಾರ್ಪದೆ । ಜಾತಿಶಿಶುಕೊಲ
ಬಂದೆಡಿತ್ತನು
ಪೂತನಿಗೆಸದುಗತಿಯನಾಯುಜ್ಜೈಕ್ಯಸಂಪದವಾ ॥
ಮಾತೆಮಗನಾಕಳಿಸೆಭುವನ । ವ್ರಾತವನುಬಾಯೊ
ಳಗೆಕಂಡಳು
ಕೌತುಕವನದನೇನನೆಂಬೆನುವಿದುರಕ್ಕೇಳೆಂದಾ ॥

(*b*) ಹಂಮ್ಯೃಸಿದೆಂದುಷ್ಟಬುದ್ಧಿನಯದೊಳಗಳಿಯ
ನಮನೆಗೆಬಿಳ್ಕೊಟ್ಟುನರಿದರಿದುಪರಯಿಂಸೆ
ಯಂಮಾಡಿಮಾನವಂ ಬಾಳ್ದಪನೆದೀಪಮಂಕೆಡಿಸುವ
ಪತಂಗದಂತೆ ॥

ನಂಮುಪಾಯವೆನಮಗಪಾಯಮೆಂತಂದುದೆಂ
ದೊಂಮೆನಿಜಸದನಮಂಪೊಕ್ಕಾರುಮರಿಯದೋ
ಲುಂಮುಳಿಸಿಶೋಕದಿಂಪೊರಮಟ್ಟನೇರಿಳಿದುಕೋಟಿ
ಯಂಕತ್ತಲೆಯೊಳೂ ॥

(*c*) ಎಲ್ಲೈ, ಅರಸೇ, ರಾಕ್ಷಸನು ಬುದ್ಧಿಶಾಲಿಯೆಂದು ಹೇ
ಳಿದುದರಿಂದೆ ನಾವು ಬುದ್ಧಿಹೀನರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ
ದಂತಾಯಿತು; ಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾವಂತನಾಗಿ ಅವಮಾಡಿ
ದ್ದೇನುಯೆನಲು, ಸ್ವಾಮೀ, ರಾಕ್ಷಸನು ಈ ಪು

ರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಂತು, ನಂಮೆಲ್ಲರಂ ಲಕ್ಷಿಕರಿಸದೆ, ತಾನೆ ತಾನಾಗಿ ಯುದ್ಧವಂಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ, ನಮ್ಮಿಂದ ಮಾಡುವ ಸೇನಾಜಯ ಘೋಷಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಪರ್ಯವಸಾನವಾಗುವ ಯುದ್ಧಾರಂಭಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ನಮಗೆ ತನ್ನ ನೀತಿ ಶೌರ್ಯಾತಿಶಯದಿಂದ ಹಿಂದೆಮುಂದೆ ತೋರದಂತೆಮಾಡಿ ಅಟ್ಟಿದನು; ಗುಣಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ಸರ ಉಂಟೇ? ಕಾರ್ಯದಕ್ಷರಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಹೊರ್ತು ನಮಗೆ ಅನ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಜನಾಬಿಮಾನ ಉಂಟಾಗದು.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

MALAYALAM: GRAMMAR, &c.

PART I.

U. ACHYUTHAN NAYAR, B.A.

I. Paraphrase the following :—

ഇത്ഥംപാർത്ഥപ്രതിജ്ഞാംകലിതധൃതിസമാകൎണ്ണ്യ
പൂൎണ്ണെതുഗൎഭെ
യാസ്യാമീത്ഥംപ്രിയായാദ്രുതമിതിസുരലൊ
കെശസൂനുന്തമുക്ത്വാ
വിപ്രസ്സംപ്രാപ്യഗെഹംഗുരുതരപരിതാപാധി
താന്താംസ്വകാന്താം
സാദ്ധ്വീംമാദ്ധ്വീപ്രവാഹാധികമധുരഗിരാസാ
ന്ത്വയന്നേവമൂചെ.

II. (*a*). Parse the words underlined in the above sloka

(*b*). These three words പുരി - പുരെ - പുയ്യാം have the same meaning, and are in the same case. State what case are they in? Explain the difference in their forms.

(*c*). കമ്മിശരണ്ണം. Point out the verb in this sentence

III. (*a*). To what extent are Sanskrit words used in Malayalam poetry allowed to retain Sanskrit inflexions?

(*b*). Do you approve of the following? If not why?

(1) യദുപുയ്യാംതത്രവാഴുന്നകാലം, &c.

(2) പാണൌതഞ്ചുവഹിപ്പതിന്നുസഖിയും, &c.

(3) ഹന്തനിരുക്ഷാന്ധനായിവന്നതിപുരുക്ഷമപിവദസി, &c.

(*c*). What അലങ്കാരങ്ങൾ do you find in the following couplets:—

(1) കുന്നുപൊലുന്നതൻനല്ലാ
ളെന്നാലൊമൃദുശീലനാം.

(2) കുശാംഗിയാളാമബലാ
കുചഭാരെണക്ലന്നതെ.

(3) കദളീയുഗളത്തിന്മെൽ
കാണൈടൊകരിമസ്തകം.

IV. In the following passages make whatever changes may be necessary to bring them into conformity with the modern style:—

(1) മലയാളഭൂപതിമാരിൽ വിശേഷം പ്രതികുന്നല കൊനാതിരിരാജാവ - കുന്നിന്നും അലുക്കും അധിപതിഎന്ന മലവഴിയും കടൽവഴിയും വരുന്ന

ശത്രുക്കളെ നിർത്തുകകൊണ്ടത്രെപറയുന്നതു.

(2) അതിന്റെശേഷം വെളുപുരത്തകോട്ടയും പണിതീർത്തു അറയും തുറയും അടക്കി ആലവട്ടവും വെഞ്ചാമരവും വീശിപത്തുംചെയ്തു.

V Who was the last പെരുമാൾ. State the circumstances under which he became a convert to Mahomedanism

VI. Explain the following:—

(1) രാജാവിന്റെയും ലൊകരുടെയും സ്ഥാനവും മേനിയും പറഞ്ഞു.

(2) പലനിലത്തും കളിയും ഓലെരിപ്പാച്ചിൽ ഇങ്ങിനെയും നടത്തി തുടങ്ങി.

(3) കുതം ഇല്ലാഞ്ഞ കൂടം വീഴന്നതും.

PART II.

R. S. SHEPPARD, B.A.

VII Explain the name അദ്ധ്യാത്മരാമായണം. What is the other രാമായണം? Name the author of each, and note the main points of difference between them

VIII The Ramayana, like other great epics, may be considered as a highly exaggerated account of real persons and events. Endeavour briefly to interpret the story of the സുന്ദരകാണ്ഡം on this theory, with special reference to Hanuman and his exploits.

IX. Explain the following passage, remarking on any expressions in it which admit of a double interpretation :—

അനിലശിഖകളേ മനിലസുതഹൃദയവുംതെളിഞ്ഞാ
ഹന്ത വിഷ്ണുപദംഗമിച്ചതദാ വിബുധപതിയൊട്ടു നി
ശിചരാലയംപൊന്തൊരു വൃത്താന്തമെല്ലാമറിയിച്ചു
കൊളുവാൻ അഹമഹമികാധിയാ പാവകജ്വാല കു
ളംബരത്തൊളു മുയർന്നു ചെന്നുടൻ ഭവനതലഗത
വിമല ദിവ്യരത്നങ്ങളാൽ ഭൃതിപരിപൂർണ്ണമായുള്ള
ലങ്കയും പുനരനിലസുതനിതു ദഹിച്ചിതെങ്കിലും
ഭൃതി പരിപൂർണ്ണമായ്വന്നിത്തുതം.

X. Give (*a*) the meanings of താഡിക്ക - പൊപഥ - പുരു
ഷൂതൻ - സന്നം - ദാക്ഷിണ്യം - ബാഷ്പം - ജിഷ്ണും
കുസൃതി - സഖ്യം.

and (*b*) the derivations of ദുഹിതാ - മെദിനി - മാധ
വൻ - മാരുതി - വാനരൻ.

XI. (*a*). Expletives are very freely employed in Malayalam poetry for metrical purposes Mention a few words commonly so employed, with illustrative quotations from your text or elsewhere.

(*b*). There is a couplet in the സുന്ദരകാണ്ഡം which gives the derivation of സാഗരം. Quote it. By whom and when was it spoken. Relate briefly the story alluded to in it.

XII. (*a*). Write short notes on the structure of the following words : ഇങ്ങിനെ - എന്നു - മിക്ക - അത്ര - ഉണ്മ.

(*b*). How does Malayalam differ from Sanskrit in respect of Sandhi ?

(*N.B.*—Candidates are advised to make their answers *brief* and *to the point*).

WEDNESDAY, 12TH FEB., 12 NOON TO 2 P M.

MALAYALAM: TRANSLATION.

U. ACHYUTHAN NAYAR, B.A.

I A. Translate into Malayalam :—

I pause to think with admiration of the noble king who, in his single person, possessed all the Saxon virtues; whom misfortune could not subdue; whom prosperity could not spoil; whose perseverance nothing could shake; who was hopeful in defeat and generous in success; who loved justice, freedom, truth, and knowledge; who, in his care to instruct his people, probably did more to preserve the beautiful old Saxon language than I can imagine; without whom, the English tongue, in which I tell his story, might have wanted half its meaning. As it is said that his spirit still inspires some of our best English laws, so let us pray that it may animate our English hearts, at least to this—to resolve, when we see any of our fellow-creatures left in ignorance, that we will do our best, while life is in us, to have them taught, and to tell those rulers whose duty it is to teach them, and who neglect their duty, that they have profited very little by all the years that have rolled away since the year nine hundred and one, and are far behind the bright example of King Alfred The Great.—*Dickens.*

B. Translate the following into Malayalam as clearly as the idiom will permit :—

1. Friendship renders prosperity more complete and adversity more endurable. To say the truth, I was in fault. It would ill become me to find fault with your arrangements. They are constantly near wit without being witty, as his valet is always near a great man without being great. His fate has taught me a good lesson. Every little tells. My master put me off with fair promises. Let us split the difference. You begin a score of things without finishing any. The better the man is the more happy he lives.

2. Look up please. You look well. Look to your own business. I shall look after your garden. My windows do not look into the street. His faults ought not to be looked over. She looks forward to the pleasure of seeing you. The boy should look in to-morrow. You must look about you. I am on the look out for a house.

3. Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear:
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen
And waste its sweetness in the desert air

II What Malayalam words would you employ to express the following English idioms :—I had better. Take advantage of. To this effect. By all means. Out of the question. The long and the short of it is.

Write sentences in English and Malayalam to illustrate your answer

III Translate into English :—

(*a*). മരണഭയമകതളിരിലില്ലയാതെഭവി
മറെറാരുജന്തുക്കളില്ലെന്നുനിണ്ണയം
ദശവദനസമരഭൂമിദെഹരക്ഷാർത്ഥമാ
യുപൽഭൃത്യവർഗ്ഗത്തെനിഗ്രഹിച്ചെനഹം
ദശനിയുതശതവയസിജീണ്ണമെന്നാകിലും
ദെഹികൾക്കെറെറംപ്രിയംദെഹമൊക്കനീ
തവതനയകരഗളിതവിധിവിശിപെപാശെന
തത്രഞാൻബദ്ധനായെന്നൊരുകാൽക്ഷണം
കമലഭവമുഖസുരവരപ്രഭാവെനമെ
കായത്തിനെതുമെപീഡയുണ്ടായ്വരാ
പരിഭവവുമൊരുപൊഴുത മരണവുമകപ്പെ
ടാ
ബദ്ധഭാവെനവന്നീടിനെനത്രഞാൻ
അതിനുമിതുപൊഴതിലൊരു കാരണമുണ്ടു
കെ

ഉദ്യഹിതംതവവക്തൃമുദ്യുക്തനാ
യകതളിരിലറിവുകുറയുന്നവക്കെററമു
ഉളജ്ഞാനമൊക്കെനീക്കെണംബുധജനം.

(b). ചെരമാൻപെരുമാൾ ഇങ്ങിനെ സ്വൈര
മായി വാഴുംകാലത്ത തിരുമനസ്സകൊണ്ട
നിരൂപിച്ചു കല്പിച്ചു: ഈ ഭൂമിയെ ബ്രാ
ഹ്മണൎക്കല്ലൊ പരശുരാമൻ ഉദകദാനം
ചെയ്തത - വളരെകാലം ഞാൻ അനു
ഭവിച്ചതിൻെറ ദോഷപരിഹാരത്തിന്ന
ഏതുകഴിവുള്ളു എന്ന നിരൂപിച്ചതി
ൻെറശേഷം പലശാസ്ത്രികളും ആറുശാ
സ്ത്രത്തിങ്കലും മൂന്നവേദത്തിങ്കലും ഒരു
പ്രായശ്ചിത്തം കാണ്മാനില്ല - നാലാംവേ
ദത്തിങ്കൽ തന്നെ അതിന്ന നിവൃത്തി
ഉള്ളു എന്ന നിരൂപിച്ചു ണൎത്തിച്ചു.

(c). അംഗനാമണിയുടെഅംഗഭംഗിയുംമഹാ
മംഗലസ്വഭാവവുംമാധുൎയ്യവിശേഷവും
ആകവെവിലൊകനം ചെയ്തുടൻചൊദ്യം
ചെയ്താൾ

ആരുനീമനൊഹരെചാരുതാനികെതമെ
ദൂരസഞ്ചാരത്തിനുകാരണമെന്തുബാലെ
ആരുടെതനൂജനീഏതൊരുരാജ്യംനിൻെറ
സാരമാമലങ്കാരംസാദരംപറകനീ

ശോകകണ്ഠിതത്തൊടെ മാലിന്യംഭവിച്ചു
കൊ
ണ്ടേകയായി നടപ്പതിന്നെന്മകൾക്കെന്തു
ബന്ധം
ധാത്രിയിലൊരെടത്തുമിങ്ങിനെകാണ്മാനില്ല
പുത്രിനീയാരെന്നതുകൊംപ്പതിന്നത്യാഗ്ര
ഹം
ഇങ്ങിനെസുബാഹു മാതാവിൻെറനിബ്ബ
ന്ധംകേ
ട്ടംഗനാമണിദമയന്തിയുംചിന്തിച്ചിതു
സത്യമായുളവുത്തംമറച്ചുപറഞ്ഞുഞാ
നത്യന്തംദയാലുവാംദേവിയെബോധിപ്പി
ച്ചാൽ
കഷ്ടമായവികൃതമൊകാലമങ്ങൊട്ടചെന്നാൽ
സഷ്ടമായതുന്നേരമെന്തുവാൻഭവിച്ചായം
പടവ

WEDNESDAY, 12TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

URDU: GRAMMAR, &c.

REV. E. SELL.

I. Give a تذکرہ of سرور and اسیر

II. Write a brief account of—

(a) ایجادات جمشید

(b) ظلم ضحاک

(c) شجاعت رستم

(d) وجہ تسمیۂ سکندر ذوالقرنین

III. Give the English of—

جگت رنگي رت جگا انا ربكم الاعلي كا دم بهر
جنگ زرگري كهتي پيپلا كاٹ كدگنا رام كلي
ميكهه برچهك طلاي احمر شش جهت برجناح
استعجال دوچت ہونا جي چرانا *

IV. Show the تقطيع of the following and name the بحر of each.

(a) آب كيسا كه بحر تها زخار

(b) خالق نے دئے تهے چار فرزند

(c) سننے سمجهنے كو بات حق نے دئے گوش و ہوش

(d) حسن مين تيرے خدا كي شان ہي اى نازنين

V. (a) Define the following :—

علم صرف علم نحو علم عروض علم بديع *

(b) Explain and illustrate—

حرف وصل حركات حروف قافيه دلالات تضمني استعارهٔ تخييليه مقلوب كل تجنيس مكرر مركب باقص مفعول فيه *

(c) Name a few of the

عيوب قافيه تصرفات شاعري عيوب كلام *

VI. (a) Paraphrase—

بهگوان كي دياسے شہزادے كا چند رمان بلي ہى چهٹا سورج ہى جو گرہ ہي وہ بهلي ہى — ديگ

تیگ کا مالک رہہ - دہرم مورت یہہ بالک رہہ
جلد راج پر براجہ - پرتھمي مین دھوم مچہ ایسي
شادی رچہ - مگر پندرھوین برس مشتري بارھوین
آئیگي سنیچر پانون پڑیگا ایک پنکھیرو سوے کے
برن مین ہاتھہ آئیگا تریا کي کھٹپت سے وہ بچن
سنایگا کہ راج پاٹ چھڑا دیس بدیس لیجائیگا *

(b) Analyze the above into clauses.

(c) Point out the words (1) of Sanscrit, (2) of Arabic, or (3) of Persian origin.

(d) What kind of compound is پنکھیرو

VII. Give the English equivalents of—

(a) کل کي مرغي سے آج کا انڈا بھلا

(b) اندھا لکڑي یکبار کھوتا ہی

(c) جھوٹھہ کا منھہ کالا سچہ کا بول بالا

(d) کٹا اپني گلي مین شیر ہی

VIII. Give the Urdu equivalents for—

(a) Too many cooks spoil the broth.

(b) Cut your coat according to your cloth

(c) To throw pearls before swine

(d) Charity begins at home.

IX. (1.)—When

(a) May the verb be omitted in a clause

(b) May نے be used.

(c) May کو be omitted as the sign of the مفعول

(2.)—With what does کہا in the following agree?

وہ جھٹ پھر آئي اور کہا

WEDNESDAY, 12TH FEB., 12 NOON TO 2 P.M.

URDU: TRANSLATION.

REV. E. SELL.

I. A. Translate freely into Urdu :—

I pause to think with admiration of the noble king who, in his single person, possessed all the Saxon virtues; whom misfortune could not subdue; whom prosperity could not spoil; whose perseverance nothing could shake; who was hopeful in defeat and generous in success; who loved justice, freedom, truth and knowledge; who, in his care to instruct his people, probably did more to preserve the beautiful old Saxon language than I can imagine; without whom, the English tongue, in which I tell his story, might have wanted half its meaning. As it is said that his spirit still inspires some of our best English laws, so let us pray that it may animate our English hearts, at least to this—to resolve, when we see any our follow-creatures left in ignorance, that we will do our best, while life is in us, to have them taught, and to tell those rulers whose duty it is to teach them, and who neglect their duty, that they have profited very little by all the years that have rolled away since the year nine hundred and one, and are far behind the bright example of King Alfred The Great.—*Dickens.*

B. Translate the following into Urdu as clearly as the idiom will permit :—

1. Friendship renders prosperity more complete and adversity more endurable. To say the truth, I was in fault. It would ill become me to find fault with your arrangements. They are constantly near wit without being witty, as his valet is always near a great man without being great. His fate has taught me a good lesson. Every little tells. My master put me off with fair promises. Let us split the difference. You begin a score of things without finishing any. The better the man is the more happy he lives.

2. Look up please. You look well. Look to your own business. I shall look after your garden. My windows do not look into the street. His faults ought not to be looked over. She looks forward to the pleasure of seeing you. The boy should look in to-morrow. You must look about you. I am on the look out for a house.

3 Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear·
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen
And waste its sweetness in the desert air

II. What Urdu words would you employ to express the following English idioms :—I had better Take advantage of. To this effect By all means. Out of the question. The long and the short of it is. Write sentences in English and Urdu to illustrate your answer.

III. Translate into English :—

(1)

واشد دل کے لئے جاتے ہیں نادان باغ میں
گل گریبان چاک ہیں بلبل ہیں نالان باغ میں
ابر نے ناحق مجھے گلگشت کی تکلیف دے
تھا بہاران ہو گیا بیزار باران باغ میں
غیر ممکن ہی اسیری میں شگفتم خاطری
دل نہ فیدی کا لگے ہو گو کہ زندان باغ میں
شیشے کے منہ کی طرح رہتا ہی دروازے کو بند
باغبان کیا سیر کو آئیں ہیں پریان باغ میں
چشم بلبل میں جو پیدا ہو سواد اہل علم
برگ گل ہو جائیں اوراق گلستان باغ میں
یاد زلف یار آئی دل کو سودا سا ہوا
بوی سنبل نے طبیعت کی پریشان باغ میں
مہندی ملکر د ھوئے ہا تھ انمیں جو تواے بحرحسن
پھوٹکر نہروں سے نکلیں نخل مرجان باغ میں
بوسے اس رخسارۂ رنگین کے میں کیونکر نہ لوں
پھول نہ توڑے نہیں رہتا ہی انسان باغ میں

(2)

بندر نے کہا سرزمین یمن میں ایک پادشاہ تھا ملک اسکا مالا مال دولت لازوال ـ بخشندۂ تاج و تخت ـ نیک سیرت ـ فرخندہ بخت ـ جسدم سائل کی صدا گوش حق نیوش میں در آئی ـ وہیں احتیاج پکاری میں برائی ـ یہاں تک کہ لقب اسکا نزدیک و دور خدا دوست مشہور ہوا ـ ایک روز کوئی شخص آیا اور سوال کیا کہ اگر تو خدا دوست ہی تو للہ تین دن مجھے سلطنت کرنے دے ـ پادشاہ نے فرمایا بسم اللہ ـ جو رکن سلطنت مسند نشینی حکومت حاضر تھے بتاکید انھیں حکم ہوا کہ جو اسکی نافرمانی کریگا مورد عتاب سلطانی ہوگا ـ یہہ فرما وہ فرمانروا تخت سے اٹھا سائل جا بیٹھا حکمرانی کرنے لگا *

(3)

ناقلان آثار راویان اخبار یعنے محرران تاریخ ملک عجم نے اس طرح رقم کیا ہی کہ جب داراب خلف بہمن تخت نشین ہوا تو ایک عالم زیر نگین ہوا ـ مگر فیلقوس قیصر روم نے اطاعت نکی ـ داراب نے وہ لشکر اور مجمع ظفر پیکر جو مہندس عقل اور محاسب وہم سے گنا نگیا یکجا کیا ـ اور قیصر نے بھی اسباب حرب سامان جنگ بڑا کرو فر درست کرکے کوچ کیا ـ بعد از تلاقی عسکرین و توازی صفین مرغ تیر

سفیر ہوا اور شجہ زندگانی تہ تیشۂ شمشیر ہوا ۔ آخرالامر نسیم فتح و ظفر عنایت ذو المنن سے وارث ملک گشتاسپ اور بہمن کی طرف چلی قیصر کی شکست ہوئی ہوا بگڑگئی اوس پڑگئی *

(4)

پادشاہ نے حکم کیا کہ گوہر سخن کی قدرت و قیمت ہماری مہربانی اور قدردانی کے بازار مین سب جنس سے زیادہ ہی ۔ لا تیرے پاس کیا ہی پیر مرد نے ہاتھہ جوڑ کر یہہ التماس کیا کہ جہان‌پناہ شک اور یقین مین چار اُنگل زیاد تفاوت نہین ۔ چاہئے کہ جو کچھہ دیکھہ اُسے مقرر ٹھیک جانے اور جو کانون سے سنے اسکے بیچ اور جھوتھہ مین شک اور شبہہ رکھہ کہ شاید دروغ ہو ۔ مصرع ۔ سنے سے دیکھنے کا بڑا اعتماد ہی *

WEDNESDAY, 12TH FEB., 3 TO 5 P.M.

ORIGINAL COMPOSITION IN VERNACULAR LANGUAGE.

Write—

I. A brief Essay on

Works of Fiction and their influence.

or

II. The story of the Play of Romeo and Juliet.

THURSDAY, 13TH FEB., 10 A.M TO 1 P M

PURE MATHEMATICS

W A. PORTER, M.A.

I. Shew that the equation

$$(b - x)^2 - 4(a - x)(c - x) = 0.$$

has real roots whatever be the values of a, b, c.

Shew that the expression

$$(a - k)x^2 + (b - k)x + (c - k)$$

will have an invariable sign for all real values of x, if k have any value outside certain limits.

II. In the expansion of $(1 + x)^n$ where n is a positive integer, determine the circumstances in which (1) the terms increase from beginning to end, (2) there are two consecutive terms equal.

In the expansion of $(1 + \frac{1}{10})^{\frac{999}{2}}$ find the first term that is less than the preceding one, and also the first term that is negative.

III. Find the first two terms in the expansion of

$$\frac{2 + 3x + (1 - 3x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{1 - \frac{x}{2} + (4 - x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

according to ascending powers of x.

IV Assuming the formula

$$\log_e (1 + x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \&c.$$

prove that

$$\log_e (n + 1) - \log_e n = 2\left\{\frac{1}{2n+1} + \frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{(2n+1)^3} + \&c.\right\}$$

Given $\log_e 3 = 1{\cdot}098612$, find $\log_e 10$ to 5 places of decimals

V. State the circumstances in which two parallelograms are to each other (1) in the same ratio as two of their sides, (2) in the duplicate ratio of two of their sides; and illustrate each case by the figure formed by drawing parallels to the sides of a parallelogram through any point in a diagonal.

Give the method employed in one of the propositions of the sixth book for finding two lines which are to each other as any two given rectilineal figures, and show how it may be done more easily when the given figures are similar.

VI. If two straight lines which meet one another be parallel to two other straight lines which meet one another but are not in the same plane with the first two, the plane passing through these is parallel to the plane passing through the others.

Point out four planes that are considered in the proof of this proposition, and their inclinations to each other.

VII. State in order the properties of the parabola that have to be proved (starting from the definition) in establishing the proposition that if chords be drawn in a parabola parallel to a tangent they will all be bisected by the line drawn parallel to the axis through the point of contact of the tangent

VIII. If from the foci S and S^1 of an ellipse SY and $S^1 Y^1$ are drawn at right angles to a tangent, then Y and Y^1 are on the auxiliary circle and SY. $S^1 Y^1 = BC^2$.

Given the major axis of an ellipse in magnitude and position and a tangent in position, find its point of contact with the ellipse.

IX Express $\cos 2\theta$ in terms of $\tan \theta$.

If $\text{Sin } (\alpha + \theta) = \text{Sin } (\beta + \theta) = \text{m } \cos 2\theta$, shew that $\cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$ $= \pm \text{ m } \cos (\alpha + \theta)$, α and β being different and less than π.

X. Given $a = 19$, $b = 17$, $C = 60°$ find the other angles.

Given log. 2 = ·301030, log. 3 = ·4771213.

Log tan 5° 29′ = 8·9822507.

Log tan 5° 30′ = 8·9835769.

XI. Express the radius of the circle inscribed in a triangle in terms of one side and the adjacent angles.

If O be the centre of the circle inscribed in the triangle ABC, O_1, O_2, the centres of the described circles touching AB, BC respectively, and R^1, R_2, R_3 the radii of the circles described about the triangles ABO_1, ABO_2, and OO_1, O_2, shew that

$$R_1^{\,2} + R_2^{\,2} = R_3^{\,2}.$$

THURSDAY, 13TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M

LOGIC.

C. H. PELLY. M.A.

I. What do you understand by 'Logical Reasoning'? How would you reply to the charge brought against Aristotle that "in his Treatises of Ethics, Politics, &c., he argues like a rational creature and never attempts to bring his own system into practice?"

II. What is meant by Generalization? Show that Abstraction does not necessarily imply Generalization though Generalization implies Abstraction?

III. State and define the three operations of the mind which are immediately concerned in Argument.

IV. Resolve the following sentences into Logical Propositions:—

"The Romans conquered."

"This man was honest when he was young."

"There is a God."

"I hope to succeed."

V. "Reduce the rules, commonly given by Logicians, by which all Categorical Syllogisms are to be tried, to *six*, and show *from them* that

(*a*) nothing can be proved from two particular premises

(*b*) if one of the premises be particular the conclusion must be particular.

VI. Show why all syllogisms in the second figure must have negative conclusions?

VII. State the following argument in a syllogism of the first figure?

"No lawyers should be appointed to judicial offices in India who do not understand some of the native languages. None but men partly educated in India understand any of the native languages, therefore no lawyers who have been educated altogether in England should be raised to the Indian bench."

VIII Enumerate and illustrate the several classes of *purely logical* fallacies.

IX. State fully the fallacy in the following syllogism and write a short note on the conclusion.

"Induction is distinct from Syllogism;

Induction is a process of reasoning;

Therefore there is a process of Reasoning distinct from Syllogism."

THURSDAY, 13TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SURGEON-MAJOR H. KING, A.M., M.B.

BOTANY.

I What are the parts and functions of the Leaf? Sketch and name ten ordinary forms of simple leaves.

II. Describe a cross-section of a woody dicotyledonous stem

III Give examples of ordinary occurrence in common life of six different forms of Fruit: and describe each

IV State the distinguishing characters of Monocotyledonous plants.

V. Illustrate by an example the scientific use of the terms, Genus, Class, Division, Species, Sub-class, Variety and Order. Which of them is indicated by the botanical title of a plant?

VI What are the characters of the Euphorbiaceæ? Name, in scientific and in common language, four ordinary Indian plants of this order.

VII. Enumerate the principal differences between the Iridaceæ and the Liliaceæ

VIII. Explain the following:—*alburnum, arillus, caryopsis, chlorophyll, diclinous, exserted, papilionaceous, syngenesious, tendril, mildew, nectary, gymnosperm.*

THURSDAY, 13TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR, M.A

I. Three forces in one plane act on a rigid body. State the conditions of equilibrium.

Three uniform rods CD,DE,EF of lengths a and weights W are connected together by means of pivots rigidly attached to DE and passing through the other rods. A,G,B are points in the same horizontal line such that $AG = GB = \frac{a}{2}$. Two strings of lengths a have their ends fastened to A,C and B,F respectively. A third string of length $a\sqrt{3}$ has its ends fastened to G and the middle point of DE. Prove that in the position of equilibrium, the tension of either of the equal strings is $\frac{W}{2\sqrt{3}}$, the tension of the third string $\frac{5W}{2}$ and the pressure on either of the pivots $\frac{W\sqrt{7}}{2\sqrt{3}}$

II. When will a body placed on a horizontal plane stand or fall?

A square PQRS stands with its base PQ on a horizontal plane. A triangle RQO is cut off from the square. If the remaining quadrilateral is just able to stand on PO, prove that PO : OQ :: 1 : $\sqrt{3}$

III. Define the coefficient of friction and find its value.

A uniform rod rests within a rough vertical circle. If the length of the rod is equal to the radius of the circle and the coefficient of friction is unity, shew that in the limiting position of equilibrium the inclination of the rod to the horizon is $\tan^{-1} 2$.

IV. Two heavy bodies are connected by a string which passes over a smooth fixed pully: find the acceleration and the tension of the string

Two weights of 11 lbs. and 3 lbs. together pull a smooth moveable pully of weight 1 lb. over a smooth fixed pully

by means of a connecting string. A string passing over the moveable pully has weights 6 lbs. and 2 lbs. attached to its extremities. If after the moveable pully has ascended through a space $6g$, the 11 lbs. weight is detached and taken away without interrupting the motion, show that the remaining 3 lbs. weight will descend through a space $5g$ before beginning to ascend.

V. Find the range of a projectile on an inclined plane through the point of projection.

A ball of perfect elasticity falls from a point P above an inclined plane, impinges against it at Q, rebounds and strikes it again at R. Another ball projected from P horizontally with a velocity v also strikes the plane at R. Show that $v^2 = \frac{8 \text{ P Q } g \text{ Sin}^2 2\alpha}{1 + 8 \text{ Sin}^2 \alpha}$, α being the inclination of the plane to the horizon.

VI. Two imperfectly elastic balls moving with given velocities impinge directly on each other: find the velocity of each after impact.

Two balls whose masses are as 9 : 4 and elasticity $\frac{1}{2}$ move with equal velocity at right angles to each other, and their directions make equal angles with the line joining their centres. Prove that after impact they move in directions inclined to each other at an angle $\cot^{-1} 7$.

VII. A particle descends down a smooth curve under the action of gravity. Find its velocity in any position.

A particle is projected from the vertex of a parabolic arc whose axis is vertical and vertex downwards, up the concave side of the arc with a velocity $\sqrt{23\,ag}$, $4a$ being the latus rectum of the parabola. Show that the pressure on the curve at the point whose focal distance is $5a$ is $\frac{mg\sqrt{5}}{2}$, m being the mass of the particle.

THURSDAY, 13TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

LOGIC.

W. M. THORBURN, B.A.

I. "If everything had a name, names would be useless." Why, and in what sense? What is the use of names? What the characteristics of a good common name and the difference between it and a proper name?

II. What is Predication? What the purpose of Aristotle's Predicables?

III. Criticise the common "Square of Opposition."

IV. Explain and illustrate the difference between Conversion and and Obversion.

V. What are the special canons and special fallacies of Hypothetical Inference?

VI. What is the difference between the two following pieces of reasoning?

(*a.*) All dogs kill hares,
This dog will kill that hare.

(*b.*) All dogs have tails,
Somebody must have cut off this animal's tail.

VII. What is the meaning of "Necessity" in Logic?

VIII. Why are the principles of Probability discussed in works on Logic? Mention some applications.

IX. Criticise the following statements (within quotation marks) on logical grounds:—

(*a.*) "Not 5 per cent. of the criminals in our jails are "able to read. This shows the necessity of a sys- "tem of compulsory universal secular education."

(*b.*) "The introduction of Penny Postage has increased the "revenue of the British Post-office. Therefore "the Government of India may reduce its rates "without loss."

(*c.*) "Maudsley in a recent work gives a physical explanation of certain moral phenomena. Calderwood beginning to criticise this theory speaks to the following effect. "Mr. Buckle in his History of "Civilisation derides Moral Philosophers because "in spite of all they have done there has been no "progress in morals. He could not say so now in "the face of novelties like this."

(*d.*) "It is common to say that what has been in the past "has always been more or less suitable to the time "and circumstances. Such encomiums on the past "need to be received with great misgivings. To "justify them fully, we must maintain, first that "the good of mankind has been the chief motive "of the founders and supporters of the actual in- "stitutions of every age, and secondly, that men's "ingenuity of contrivance has always been on a "level with their necessities."—*Bain.*

THURSDAY, 13TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P M.

PHYSICS.

SURGEON-MAJOR H. KING, A.M, M.B.

I. Describe "total reflection" of Light, and show its relation to the brilliancy of the diamond.

II. Enumerate the constituents into which prismatic analysis resolves a beam of solar light, indicating roughly the local and quantitative relations of the components and stating their various effects, with the causes to which these are due.

III. What assumption underlying the graduation of thermometric scales is inconsistent with the actual phenomena of expansion by heat? How and to what extent is the error compensated in the case of the mercurial thermometer?

IV. Define Specific Heat and state its relations to condition and to atomic weight. What are the methods of determining the specific heat of substances?

V. Give the laws of Electrolysis and the condition necessary in practice to the availability of an electrolyte for generating a current ?

VI. Decribe the construction and action of Ruhmkorff's Coil ?

VII What is meant by the "declination" and what by the "dip" of the magnetic needle ? By what hypothesis are these phenomena explained ?

VIII. What are the relations of temperature to *(a) refractive*, and *(b) dispersive powers*, of transparent bodies, *(c) magnetism, (d) capillarity, (e) solubility of solids in liquids, (f) diffusibility of liquids, (g) specific gravity, (h) relative* and *(i) total diffusion volume of gases, (j) absorption of gases by liquids ?*

IX. Define or explain the following :—*astatic, cathode, convection, diaamagnetic, electrophorus, fluorescence, polar forces, thermo-electric pile.*

FRIDAY, 14TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

HYDROSTATICS.

P. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR, M.A.

I Two liquids that do not mix together rest in equilibrium in a bent tube. Compare their densities.

A tube of small bore in the form of an ellipse, whose major axis is double the minor axis, is filled with equal volumes of two fluids that do not mix together. At what angle is the minor axis inclined to the vertical, when the free surfaces of the fluids are the extremities of the major axis, the densities of the fluids being as 5 : 1.

II. Find the resultant pressure of a liquid on any surface.

A solid hemisphere of radius a, completely immersed in a fluid, is held with its base upwards so that the centre of its base is at a depth $2a$ below the surface of the fluid. If the resultant horizontal and vertical pressures on the curved surface are equal, the base must be inclined at $\frac{1}{4} \sin^{-1} \frac{8}{9}$ to the horizon.

III. Investigate the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body.

A solid cone, whose vertical angle is $\cos^{-1}\frac{1}{4}$ floats in a liquid with its vertex above the surface and its base just touching the surface Prove that the density of the cone : the density of the liquid : : 7 : 8.

IV. Show that the pressure of a given quantity of air, at a given temperature, varies inversely as the space it occupies, in the case of *dilatation* only.

A conical vessel of glass is inverted and plunged into water. By inclining the vessel, a quantity of air is allowed to escape out of it. The cone is then held vertically with the open end immersed and raised until one-fourth only of its axis is below the surface of the water. If the surface of the water within the cone bisects the axis, show that $\frac{15\,V}{16}$ of the air originally in the glass must have escaped, V being the volume of the cone, $2\,h$ the length of the axis, and h the height of the water-barometer.

V. The length of the tube of a barometer is 33 inches. Some air has got into the space above the mercury, and in consequence the mercury stands at 29 inches when it would stand at 31 inches if the instrument was uninjured. What is the true reading when the false reading is 30 inches?

VI. Show how to compare the specific gravities of a solid and a liquid by means of a Nicholson's Hydrometer.

VII. In the Suction Pump, the range of the piston is a, and the vertical distance between the highest level of the piston and the surface of the water is b. If c be the height of the water-barometer, prove that $4\,ac$ must be greater than b^2.

VIII. The receiver of a Smeaton's Air Pump is twice as large as the cylinder, and the area of a horizontal section of the cylinder is 45·4 square inches. Show that the tension of the piston-rod, when the highest valve just begins to open in the fifth ascent of the piston, is 585 lbs., taking the pressure of the atmosphere on a square inch to be 15 lbs. and the valve to be without weight.

FRIDAY, 14TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

THEORY OF MORALS.

C. H. PELLY, M.A.

I. What do you understand by the "Ethical Standard?" Give a brief summary of the chief modern views concerning it.

II. Give Mr. Bain's proof that 'Utility or Human Happiness, with certain limitations' is the proper criterion of morality.

III. What according to Bishop Butler is *in general* the universally acknowledged standard of Virtue? Give his reasons for this opinion.

IV. Give a summary of the various explanations regarding the source of our so called "Benevolent Actions."

V. Give the various senses of the word "Nature." In which only can man be said to be a law to himself?

VI. Give Butler's arguments to show that we were equally made for Society as for our private good.

VII. What is Hobbes' account of Benevolence?
How does Butler refute it?

FRIDAY, 14TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

CHEMISTRY.

SURGEON-MAJOR H. KING, A.M., M.B.

I. What are Isomeric bodies? Distinguish the two classes into which they are divided; and give examples of each.

II. What is the relation of Hydrogen to acids, and how are they classified with reference to it? Show in equations the action of sulphuric acid upon *iron*, *potash*, *litharge*, *horn-silver*, and *cubic nitre*.

III. Give the formulæ and modes of preparation of "bone phosphate," and "superphosphate of lime." Describe the extraction of Phosphorus from bones.

IV. What are the qualitative tests for Arsenicum and for arsenious oxide? How is the former estimated; and how may arsenious sulphide be separated from antimonious?

V. In what conditions is Silver found in nature and how is it separated from its ores? State briefly the principles of the methods of assaying Silver and Gold.

VI. Write the equations representing the following reactions:—chalk and zinc producing carbonous oxide; copper and nitric acid producing nitric oxide; the formation of hydric fluoride from fluor spar and oil of vitriol; the solution of zinc in aqueous sulphurous acid; the decomposition of potassium bromate by sulphuretted hydrogen; the reduction of lead sulphate heated with carbon; and the decomposition of a potassium salt by platinic chloride.

VII. Give the meanings of the following;—*amalgam, afterdamp, alabaster, bittern, bay-salt, bronze, catalysis, chalybeate, cyanide, galena, kish, massicot, mordant, tinstone.*

FRIDAY, 14TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

OPTICS AND ASTRONOMY

W. A. PORTER, M.A.

I. When a ray of light proceeding in one medium falls on another of different density what laws regulate the portion that enters the second medium? In what circumstances will no part be refracted?

A person looking in a certain direction over the rim of a cylindrical vessel 10 inches deep and filled with water sees a small object at the centre of the base the radius of which is 6 inches. The water is then allowed to flow off, the eye remaining in the same position. To what depth will the opposite side be then visible, the refractive index of water out of air being $\frac{4}{3}$.

II. Find the geometrical focus of a direct pencil after reflection at a concave spherical mirror.

Shew that an erect or an inverted image of an object will be formed by a concave mirror according to the position of the object.

III. State the optical property of the centre of a lens and find its position geometrically for a double convex lens.

Find the position and magnitude of the image formed by a convex lens of a small object between the lens and the principal focus.

IV. Trace a pencil through the Astronomical telescope from a point not on the axis.

If the object glass have a focal length of 10 feet and the instrument be adjusted for looking at a star and be then turned to an object at a distance of 1,000 yards, the eye glass must be pulled out about two-fifths of an inch.

V Describe the optical parts of the human eye, and supposing the two humours to have the same refractive index, point out where the convergency of the rays is produced.

VI. Mention two astronomical phenomena which shew that the earth is round.

What measurements shew that it is flattened at the poles?

VII. Define the mean sun the motion of which is supposed to regulate the common clock.

Shew that in the month of February the clock is before the sun from each of the causes that give rise to the equation of time.

VIII. Explain how the apparent position of a star is affected by the motion of the earth in its orbit.

How could the coefficient of aberration be determined by observation?

IX. Shew that the velocity of an inferior planet in its orbit is greater than that of the earth.

Shew that an inferior planet retrogrades for some time before and after inferior conjunction.

X. How do you infer the nature of the moon's rotation about its own axis?

Describe the appearances presented by the earth to an observer in the moon during a moon's day.

FRIDAY, 14TH FEB, 2 TO 5 P.M.

HISTORY OF MORALS.

W. M. THORBURN, B.A.

I Trace the development of Utilitarianism as expounded by Paley Bentham, J. S. Mill, and Austin.

II. Compare Hume's conception of Justice with J. S. Mill's.

III. Criticise the statement—"Butler established the supremacy of Conscience."

IV. In what respects does Bain's notion of Conscience differ from that of Mackintosh?

V. Explain the place of Sympathy in the systems of Hume, Adam Smith, and Mackintosh.

VI. Give a summary of Bain's exposures of what he considers the principal delusions and fallacies which have prevailed with reference to the Will.

VII. Criticise Plato's theories of Government and Punishment from your own stand-point.

SATURDAY, 15TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

C. H. PELLY, M.A.

PART. I.

I. Explain, prove, and illustrate the doctrine of "Spontaneous Activity."

II. Define Sensation. Viewed from what aspect is the common enumeration of the five senses tolerably comprehensive, and in what respect is it defective? How may the defect be remedied?

III. What is the most universal condition of the production of consciousness? Mention some facts as proofs.

IV. Mention some facts adduced by Mr. Bain to prove that the seat of ideas is the same as of the original sensations or actualities. How does he answer an objection to this doctrine drawn from the loss of eyesight.

V. Enumerate the six systems professedly *cosmological* which have figured in the past history of Philosophy, giving a *brief* account, and the names of the principal supporters, of each.

PART. II.

W. M. THORBURN, B.A.

I. Distinguish Motive and Intention, giving illustrations.

II. Looking from the College Hall you see a steamer of about 2,000 tons going to Rangoon. Analyse the composition and growth of your perception, showing its physical and mental elements as fully as you can.

III. Describe Sympathy and show that it is an essential element in many of the more complex phenomena of human nature.

IV. A young boy seeing a red fruit plucks and eats it. State fully in order the various mental processes connected with this occurrence from the moment of the first impression of sense.

SATURDAY, 15TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

C. COOPER, M.A.

PART I.

I. In the reigns of Edwards the First and the Second, Henry the Eight and the Minority of Edward the Sixth, attempts were made on the independence of Scotland. Briefly state (*a*) what these were, and how they were frustrated; also when and how (*b*) the crowns and (*c*) the Parliaments of England and Scotland were united, and (*d*) at what period previous to the date of the last mentioned event members from Scotland sat in a Parliament in London.

II (*a*).—Distinguish between a Parliament and a Convention, and mention the different Conventions of English History, stating under what circumstances they were respectively held. State (*b*) when the English Parliament first assumed its representative character, and (*c*) name two important subsequent measures by which its representative character has been developed. (*d*) Give a brief sketch of the Long Parliament.

III. (*a*.)—What was the Test Act, and when was it imposed? (*b*) Narrate, under the heads of *the Dispensing Power, the Court of High Commission, and the Declarations of*

Indulgence, violations of the Test Act by James II, and (*c*) show how these culminated in the Trial of the Bishops. (*d*) In what reign and by what minister was the Test Act repealed, and (*e*) by what subsequent measure and to what extent were religious disabilities still further removed?

IV. Point out, with reasons for your opinion, (*a*) the event in England that furnished the immediate motive for the invasion of England by William of Orange, and (*b*) the policy on the part of Lewis of France that rendered the invasion possible at the time. (*c*) Give a brief account of the invasion and (*d*) state by what operations of war the opposition in Ireland to the Revolution was overcome.

V. (*a*.)—Briefly show how the following enactments deserve to be called bulwarks of the English Constitution: *Magna Charta, the Habeas Corpus Act, the Bill of Rights, the Mutiny Act, the Act of Settlement.*

(*b*.)—When, between whom and with what important results, were the following battles fought?—*Senlac, Sedgemoor, Cape La Hogue, Copenhagen, Quebec.*

(*c*.)—State what occasioned the fall of the following ministers *Wolsey, Lord Clarendon, Lord Danby.*

(*d*.)—Who or what were the following?—*Nonjurors, the Great Commoner, the Pilgrim Fathers, Domesday Book, Cromwell's Fortunate Day, the Cabal.*

PART II.

THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR.

AUG. WM. ATKINSON, M.A.

I. The years 1622, 1627, and 1634 were signalised by brilliant Imperialist victories, and yet after each the Germans showed unabated distrust of their Emperor and resolution to oppose him:—

Name (*a*) the various victories, (*b*) the Imperialist commanders and their opponents at each, (*c*) the geographical position of each battle, and (*d*) show the practical and emphatic way in which this distrust and opposition were expressed.

II. The War may be conveniently divided into three periods, the first of twelve years' and the third of sixteen years' duration; the middle period from 1630 to 1632 was the turning point of the bloody drama:—

Give (1) a concise but a connected narrative of this middle period, *i. e.*, from June 1630 to November 1632, and (2) state in general terms how the character of the third period differed from that of the first.

III. Three names may be quoted of men who were the foremost in this German war both as statesmen and as warriors, and yet they were not Germans but foreigners:—

Give (α) the name, (β) nationality, (γ) date of birth, and (δ) manner of death of each.

IV. Explain each of the following:—

The Ecclesiastical Reservation.
The Royal Charter.
The Agreement of Mühlhausen.
The Edict of Restitution.

V. The Treaty of Westphalia:—

1. Give the date of its signature.
2. State and discuss its provisions as a settlement, (*a*) of *religious* disputes, and (*b*) of *political* difficulties.
3. Enumerate the French territorial gains by it.

M. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1879.

MONDAY, FEB., 10 A.M to 1 P.M.

W F GRAHAME, B A

ENGLISH POETRY I.—SHELLEY, WORDSWORTH, DRYDEN BEN JONSON

I. Write a note on the name of the poem by Shelley appointed for this examination.

II Punctuate and annotate the following passage:—

"On every side now rose
Rocks which in unimaginable forms
Lifted their bare and barren pinnacles
In the light of evening and its precipice
Obscuring the ravine disclosed above
'Mid toppled stones black gulfs and yawning caves
Whose windings gave ten thousand various tongues
To the loud stream"

III. What is Shelley's account of this poem?

IV. "mighty streams.
Dim tracks and vast robed in the lustrous loom
Of leaden-coloured even"—

Write a critical note on the foregoing passage. Mr. Garnett suggests another reading in line 2? Mr Rossetti defends the reading given. On what grounds?

V. "a bright stream
Once fed with many-voiced waves, a dream
Of youth which night and time have quenched for ever,
Still, dark, and dry, and unremembered now—"

In what context do these lines occur? The metaphor seems somewhat mixed? Can you suggest any means of removing the ifficulties which have been pointed out in the passage?

VI. Write out the argument of Book II. of the Excursion.

VII. Is the Excursion a complete poem in itself? Explain your answer.

VIII. Place the following lines in the order in which they occur in the Excursion:—

i. An ordinary sorrow of man's life,

ii. From regions opposite as heaven and hell—

iii. He colour'd objects to his own desire
As with a lover's passion.

iv. his religion seem'd to me
Self-taught, as of a dreamer in the woods;

v The careless stillness of a thinking mind.

vi. The vision and the faculty divine.

vii. Thought was not; in enjoyment it expired.

IX. "In his heart,
Where fear sate thus, a cherish'd visitant,
Was wanting yet the pure delight of love;"

How were fear and love brought into the heart of the Wanderer?

X. Relate the story of the Solitary's life, *or* the events which led to the death of the old man whose funeral the Wanderer and his friend saw from the hill.

XI. What is the plan of the Hind and the Panther? Each of the three parts into which the poem is divided has a special object.

XII. Two fables are introduced in the Hind and the Panther. What are they? Who tells them? Give one of them in your own language.

XIII. Who are meant by the Hind, the Panther, the Wolf, the Boar, the Ape?

XIV. Write notes on the following passages from the Hind and the Panther:—

i. "And kind as kings upon their coronation day."

ii. "The test, it seems, at last has loosed your tongue."

iii. "Unpitied Hudibras, your champion friend,
Has shown how far your charities extend."

iv. "A prophet formed to make a female proselyte."

v. "Cursed be the wit, which cruelty refines,
Or to his father's rod the scorpion joins!"

vi. "Reduced from her imperial high abode
Like Dionysius to a private rod."

vii. "Thus would your Polish diet disagree,
And end, as it began, in anarchy."

XV. Give the characteristics of any three of the characters in "Every man in his humour."

XVI. Do you in the Prologue to "Every man in his humour" see any allusions to contemporaries of Ben Jonson?

XVII. State Cob's objections to fasting days.

XVIII. Briefly annotate the following words or phrases; "A Paul's man;" "you huff it;" "wusse;" "he carries a whole realm, a commonwealth of paper in his hose;" "Excalibur;" "scroyle;" "right hangman cut;" "Mithridate."

XIX. Quote any parallel passages you remember to the following, saying whence the parallels come.

i. "days unruffled by the gale
Of public news or private."—*Excursion.*

ii. "For those whom God to ruin has designed
He fits for fate, and first destroys their mind."—*Hind and Panther.*

iii. It is the most fortunate weapon that e'er rid on a gentle man's thigh.

iv "It is my want speaks, not myself—"

v. "But all he did became him as his own,
And seem'd as perfect proper, and possest,
As breath with life, or colour with the blood."—*Every man in his humour.*

XX. Who speaks the last quotation of question 19? of whom?

XXI. Name the three great elegiac poems in the English language. Who wrote them? Name the friend lamented in each case.

MONDAY, 10TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

ENGLISH PROSE—I.

W. F GRAHAME, B.A.

COLERIDGE'S BIOGRAPHIA LITERARIA. DEQUINCEY'S STYLE.

I. What objections were taken by all his critics to Coleridge's first volume of poems? Give the substance of Coleridge's remarks on the objections

II. State what influence was exercised on Coleridge's mind by the Rev. James Bowyer, and by Bowles' Sonnets

III. Give the date of publication of each of the following works: Coleridge's first volume of poems; Berkeley's Annalist; Christabel; Wordsworth's Descriptive Sketches; the Lyrical Ballads; the Remorse.

IV. Coleridge disproves the "supposed irritability of men of genius." Give his own words as to the temper of the four great poets whom he selects as crucial proofs of the injustice of the charge.

V. Coleridge traces the gradual decline in the influence of books?

VI. Write notes on the words 'Esemplastic;' 'psilanthropist;' 'sensitive' 'sensible' and 'sensual;' sycophant;' 'transcendent' and 'transcendental.'

VII. Who were the "Angelic Doctor;" Averroes; Jacob Bœhmen; Opitz; Thaulerus; and Hans Sachs?

VIII. Give the substance of Coleridge's remarks in support of his exhortation to youthful *literati* "never pursue literature as a trade"

IX What great law did Hobbes discover according to Sir James Mackintosh? What does Coleridge say as to its discovery? What are the five agents in the working of this law?

X. Give Coleridge's remarks on Fancy and Imagination, and on Pedantry.

XI. Coleridge says "as the result of all my reading and meditation I abstracted two critical aphorisms" State them. How does Coleridge appraise them?

XII. State the premises from which Coleridge drew the conclusions: First, that having once fully admitted the existence of an infinite yet self-conscious Creator, we are not allowed to ground the irrationality of any other article of faith on arguments which would equally prove that to be irrational, which we had allowed to be *real*. Secondly, that whatever is deducible from the admission of a *self-comprehending* spirit may be legitimately used in proof of the *possibility* of any further mystery concerning the divine nature.

XIII. DeQuincey names one ancient and one modern book which stand on the "isthmus between the regions of poetry and blank unimpassioned prose?"

XIV. Condense DeQuincey's remarks on the "idea of *publication*."

XV. The word style has a twofold meaning?

XVI. DeQuincey finds fault with "three expressions of the British character." Briefly state them.

XVII. By what reasoning does DeQuincey support the statement that "the idiom of our language...survives only...amongst well-educated women not professionally given to literature?"

XVIII What are the reasons for which "in itself metre must always have been the earliest vehicle for public enunciation of truth among men?"

XIX. What "analogous agencies" acted upon the monastic schoolmen in relation to philosophy, and on the Greek authors of a specified age in relation to literature?

XX. DeQuincey quotes with approval for its justice a remark made by a Roman author. What is the remark? Who made it? What illustrations does the Roman give of its truth? By what illustrations does DeQuincey extend the remark to subsequent ages?

TUESDAY, 11TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH PROSE—II.

W. F. GRAHAME, B. A.

DEQUINCEY'S RHETORIC—CARLYLE'S FRENCH REVOLUTION—JOHNSON'S LIFE OF POPE.

I. The term Rhetoric has at different times had two widely different meanings?

II. What does DeQuincey say on the difference between Eloquence and Rhetoric?

III. DeQuincey selects five English authors as great rhetoricians. Name them. Give his reasons for the three "capital omissions" he has made in his list.

IV. State what led to, and relate the incidents of, "The Session of the Tennis Court?"

V. A good deal of Mr. Carlyle's French Revolution is derived from French sources. Give some instances (with the French) of what you consider peculiarly felicitous translations.

VI. Give, using as much as possible Mr. Carlyle's language, the incidents related in the chapter entitled "Death of Mirabeau" from "But Mirabeau could not live another year" down to "first tenant of that Fatherland's Pantheon."

VII. State briefly what we read about the following men in Carlyle's French Revolution:—Boyer; Gérard; Guillotin; Hoche; Jean Claude Jacob; Lally (the elder); Malseigne; Meiller; Miomandre; Moreau de Saint Rémy; Louis Tournay.

VIII. Write notes on the following phrases: 'Contrat Social;' 'Bed of Justice;' 'La Lanterne;' 'Lettre de cachet;' 'Le roi ne fera rien.'

IX. Relate the events of the 12th July, 1789, or of "the insurrection of women."

X. What event happened on each of the following dates?—10 May 1774; 22 February 1787; 19 November 1787; 3 May 1788; 13 July 1788; 6 November 1788; 4 May 1789; 17 June 1789; 20 June 1789; 23 June 1789; 14 July 1789; 4 August 1789; 6 October 1789; 4 February 1790.

XI. What was the "affair of Nanci?"

XII. Answer as shortly as you can the following questions:—

i. What was the origin of the Tricolor?

ii. What were the nicknames of Mirabeau's grandfather, father, and brother?

iii. How does Mr. Carlyle "signalise" Danton, Desmoulins, Marat, Mirabeau, and Robespierre?

iv. What was the "meeting of Etoile," and why does Mr. Carlyle call it "first spark of a mighty fire-work?"

v. What became of the key, the clock, and the stones of the Bastille?

vi. What happened at the *Maison de Saint Lazare* and the prisons of La Force and Chatelet?

vii. What two books published just before the Revolution "may be considered as the last speech of Feudal France?"

viii. Who said, and to whom, "Madame, if it is but difficult, it is done; if it is impossible, it shall be done?"

ix. What simile does Mr. Carlyle use to illustrate the almost instantaneous arming of France after the Fall of the Bastille?

x. How many notables were there? How long was it since the notables had last met?

xi. How long was it since the States General had met?

XIII. Give the substance of Dr. Johnson's criticism of Pope's "ruling-passion" theory.

XIV. What collections of letters does Dr. Johnson mention in his life of Pope? What does he say of Pope, Swift, and Arbuthnot as letter writers?

XV. What does Dr. Johnson consider "the most valuable of all Pope's epitaphs" and why? What praise does he give to the epitaph on the Hon. Simon Harcourt? What objection does he take to the epitaph on Sir William Trumbull? From whom did Pope borrow his epitaph on himself?

XVI. What was the name of Pope's epic poem? What became of it? What led to the writing of the Rape of the Lock?

TUESDAY, 11TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

ENGLISH POETRY—II.

W F. GRAHAME, B.A

SPENSER AND SHAKSPEARE

I. Write an argument for the First Book of the Faery Queene.

II. Relate in detail the events of the canto the motto of which is

Faire virgin, to redeeme her deare,
brings Arthur to the fight;
Who slays that Gyant, wounds the beast,
and strips Duessa quight.

III. Name and describe the verse in which the Faery Queene is written. Of what Italian metre is it supposed to be a modification? Name one English poem written in each of the two metres.

IV. Describe the birth and bringing up of Sir Satyrane.

V. Describe the discipline of the House of Holiness.

VI. Describe and explain the cup which Fidelia bore.

VII. Who or what are typified in Archimago, Duessa, the Red Cross Knight, Prince Arthur, Sir Satyrane?

VIII. Distinguish between Lucifera and Orgoglio who both typify pride.

IX. What date is usually assigned to the Tempest? On what grounds?

X. Whence did Shakspeare derive the materials of the Tempest?

XI. Describe the Masque which Prospero shows to Ferdinand and Miranda.

XII. Write out the song which Ariel sings while he "helps to attire Prospero."

XIII. Show your acquaintance with the conversation between the two murderers before the death of Clarence.

XIV. A character is introduced into King Richard III who was not alive when the action begins?

XV. Write an argument for Act V of King Richard III.

XVI. Write notes on the following passages from Spenser and Shakspeare.

i. "So dainty they say maketh derth."

ii. "In beastly kind."

iii. "She graunted, and that knight so much agraste
That she him taught celestial discipline."

iv. "He had been pouldred all, as thin as flowre."

v. "To weet what mister wight was so dismayed."—
Spenser.

vi. "I-wis your grandam had a worser match."

vii. Alas, I am the mother of these griefs!
Their woes are parcelled, mine are general.
She for an Edward weeps, and so do I;
I for a Clarence weep, so doth not she;
These babes for Clarence weep, and so do I
I for an Edward weep, so do not they:"

viii. "Welcome, sweet prince, to London, to your chamber."

ix. "I say, without characters, fame lives long."

x. "And much I need to help you, were there need."

xi. "Court'sied when you have and kissed,—
The wild waves whist,—"

xii. "I'll rack thee with old cramps,
Fill all thy bones with aches, make thee roar."

xiii. "A single thing, as I am now, that wonders
To hear thee speak of Naples.

xiv. "The still-vexed Bermoothes."

xv. "to thy strong bidding task
Ariel and all his quality."

xvi. "She that dwells Ten leagues beyond man's life;"
[*Shakspeare.*

XVII. Who were Claribel, Setebos and Sycorax?

XVIII. In the Tempest there is an allusion to England?

XIX. In what poem is each of the following passages to be found? Name the author.

i. "The quality of mercy is not strained."

ii. "And passing rich on forty pounds a year."

iii. "None but the brave deserve the fair."

iv. "Better fifty years of Europe that a cycle of Cathay."

v. "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

vi. "O wad some power the giftie gie us.
To see oursels as ithers see us."

vii. "Or call up him who left half-told
The story of Cambuscan bold."

viii. "I want a hero, an uncommon want."

ix. "Great wit to madness sure is near allied,
And thin partitions do their bounds divide."

x. "Youth on the prow, and pleasure at the helm"

xi. "O for a lodge in some vast wilderness."

xii. "To-morrow to fresh fields and pasture new"-

XX. No xii of question xix is wrongly quoted. Correct it No. x of question XIX is not original—the idea is borrowed?

XXI. The words of Latin origin in the English language were introduced at four different periods. What are the characteristics of the words introduced at each period?

WEDNESDAY, 12TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

W. F. GRADAME, B.A.

I. Discuss the following propositions—

i. Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci.

ii. Language was given to man to enable him to conceal his thoughts.

iii. Dimidium facti qui bene cœpit habet.

iv. Si vis pacem para bellum.

II. Select two of the following subject for essays.

(*a*)—The Suez canal.

(*b*)—The Dramatic Literature (of England) of the 16th and 17th centuries.

(*c.*)—Is compulsory Education advisable?

(*d.*)—The advantage or otherwise of paying strict attention to the "unities" in Dramatic composition. (Refer for illustration to one Latin and one English play among those prescribed for this examination).

(*e.*)—The influence of colonies on the mother-country.

(*f.*)—A comparison of Pope and Horace as Satirists.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO LATIN.

R. B. MICHELL, M A.

I. Translate into Classical Latin prose:

(1.)—Amongst all my acquaintance, I cannot recollect any man with whom I have longer enjoyed a friendship, than with yourself; and although there are several for whom my affection commenced as early, there are few for whom it has risen so high. The truth is, I conceived an esteem for you from the first moment I saw you; and I had reason to believe that you thought of me in the same favourable manner. But your long absence from Rome, which immediately succeeded our first acquaintance, together with that active course of life wherein I was engaged, and which was so entirely different from yours, did not at that time admit of our improving this mutual disposition, by a more frequent intercourse.

(2.)—The Romans, thus victorious in both wings, advanced over heaps of slain, which were most numerous in the centre, where the strength of the bravest men and the heavy armour had prevented flight, and proceeded to rifle the camp. The horsemen of Eumenes, first, and then the rest of the cavalry, pursued the enemy through all parts of the plain, and killed the hindmost as they overtook them. But the fugitive

were exposed to more severe distress by the chariots, elephants, and camels intermixed, and by their own disorderly haste; for after they once broke their ranks, they rushed, as if blind, one upon another, and were trodden to death by those animals running over them.

THURSDAY, 12TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO LATIN.

R. B. MICHELL, M.A.

I. Translate into English prose

(1.)—Nunc quo quamque modo possis cognoscere, dicam.
Rara sit, an supra morem si densa requiras:
Altera frumentis quoniam favet, altera Baccho;
Densa magis Cereri, rarissima quæque Lyæo:
Ante locum capies oculis, alteque jubebis
In solido puteum demitti, omnemque repones
Rursus humum, et pedibus summas æquabis arenas.
Si deerunt, rarum pecorique et vitibus almis
Aptius uber erit; sin in sua posse negabunt
Ire loca, et scrobibus superabit terra repletis,
Spissus ager; glebas cunctantes crassaque terga
Exspecta, et validis terram proscinde juvencis.
Salsa autem tellus, et quæ perhibetur amara,
Frugibus infelix, (ea nec mansuescit arando,
Nec Baccho genus, aut pomis sua nomina servat,)
Tale dabit specimen: tu spisso vimine qualos,
Colaque prælorum fumosis deripe tectis;
Huc ager ille malus, dulcesque a fontibus undæ
Ad plenum calcentur: aqua eluctabitur omnis
Scilicet, et grandes ibunt per vimina guttæ;
At sapor indicium faciet manifestus, et ora
Tristia tentantum sensu torquebit amaro.

(2.)— In qua re nunc tam confidenter restas stulta? So. Ego nescio.

CH. Immo scis, potius quam quidem redeat ad integrum hæc eadem oratio.

So. Oh! iniquus es, qui me tacere de re tanta postules.

Ch. Non postulo: jam loquere: nihilo minus ego hoc faciam tamen.

So. Facies? Ch. Verum. So. Non vides, quantum mali ex ea re excites?
Subditum se suspicatur. Ch. Subditum! ain'tu?
So. Certe inquam, mi vir.

Ch. Confitere, tuum non esse. So. Au! obsecro te, istuc inimicis siet.
Egone confitear, meum, non esse filium, qui sit meus?

(3.)—Phor. Itane agitis mecum? Satis astute aggredimini.
Non hercle ex re istius me instigasti, Demipho.
Ain'tu? ubi peregre, tibi quod libitum fuit, feceris,
Neque hujus sis veritus, fœminæ primariæ,
Quin novo modo ei faceres contumeliam,
Venias nunc precibus lautum peccatum tuum?
Hisce ego illam dictis ita tibi incensam dabo,
Ut ne restinguas lacrymis si exstillaveris.

(4.)—Ni. Propterea hoc facio, ut suadeas gnato meo
Ut pergræcetur tecum, tervenefice.

Ch. O stulte, stulte, nescis nunc venire te:
Atque in eo ipso astas lapide, ubi præco prædicat.

Ni. Responde: quis me vendit? Ch. Quem Di diligunt
Adolescens moritur, dum valet, sentit, sapit.
Hunc si ullus Deus amaret, plus annis decem,
Plus jam viginti mortuum esse oportuit:
Terræ odium ambulat: jam nihil sapit,
Nec sentit: tanti est, quanti fungus putidus.

(5.)—Pe. Heus adolescens, ecqua in istac pars inest præmii mihi?

Me. Perii, in insidias deveni! Pe. immo in præsidium: ne time.

Me. Quis homo est? Pe. ego sum. Me. o mea commoditas, o mea opportunitas,
Salve! Pe. salve! Me. quid ais? Pe. teneo dextera Genium meum.

ME. Non potuisti magis per tempus mihi advenire, quam advenis.

PE. Ita ego soleo: commoditatis omnes articulos scio.

II. What was, probably, the original suffix of the Dative and Ablative Plural in Latin? show how the several forms of those Cases which we find in Latin writings were derived from that probable original form.

III. Give instances of English and Latin words which are derived from the same stock, but of which the former are not derived from the latter.

THURSDAY, 13TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

LATIN—JUVENAL AND HORACE

R. B. MICHELL, M A.

I. Translate into English prose:

(1.)— peccaturo obstet tibi filius infans.
Nam si quid dignum Censoris fecerit ira
Quandoque, et similem tibi se non corpore tantum,
Nec vultu dederit, morum quoque filius, et qui
Omnia deterius tua per vestigia peccet,
Corripies nimirum, et castigabis acerbo
Clamore, ac post hæc tabulas mutare parabis.
Unde tibi frontem libertatemque parentis,
Cum facias pejora senex, vacuumque cerebro
Jam pridem caput hoc ventosa cucurbita quærat?

(2.)—Commoda tractemus primum communia, quorum
Haud minimum illud erit, ne te pulsare togatus
Audeat: immo etsi pulsetur, dissimulet, nec
Audeat excussos Prætori ostendere dentes,
Et nigram in facie tumidis livoribus offam,
Atque oculum medico nil promittente relictum

(3.)— Quando leoni
Fortior eripuit vitam leo? Quo nemore unquam
Exspiravit aper majoris dentibus apri?
Indica tigris agit rabida cum tigride pacem
Perpetuam: sævis inter se convenit ursis,

Ast homini ferrum letale incude nefanda
Produxisse parum est; cum rastra et sarcula tantum
Assueti coquere, et marris ac vomere lassi
Nescierint primi gladios extundere fabri.
Aspicimus populos, quorum non sufficit iræ
Occidisse aliquem: sed pectora, brachia, vultum
Crediderint genus esse cibi. Quid diceret ergo,
Vel quo non fugeret, si nunc hæc monstra videret,
Pythagoras: cunctis animalibus abstinuit qui
Tanquam homine, et ventri indulsit non omne legumen?

(4.)—Denique, quatenus excidi penitus vitium iræ,
Cetera item nequeunt stultis hærentia, cur non
Ponderibus modulisque suis ratio utitur, ac res,
Ut quæque est, ita suppliciis delicta coërcet?
Si quis eum servum, patinam qui tollere jussus
Semesos pisces tepidumque ligurrierit jus,
In cruce suffigat, Labeone insanior inter
Sanos dicatur. Quanto hoc furiosius atque
Majus peccatum est: paulum deliquit amicus,
Quod nisi concedas, habeare insuavis, acerbus:
Odisti et fugis, ut Rusonem debitor æris,
Qui nisi, cum tristes misero venere Kalendæ,
Mercedem aut nummos unde unde extricat, amaras
Porrecto jugulo historias captivus ut audit.

(5.)— Postquam omnis res mea Janum
Ad medium tracta est, aliena negotia curo,
Excussus propriis. Olim nam quærere amabam,
Quo vafer ille pedes lavisset Sisyphus ære,
Quid sculptum infabre, quid fusum durius esset:
Callidus huic signo ponebam millia centum;
Hortos egregiasque domos mercarier unus
Cum lucro noram; unde frequentia Mercuriale
Imposuere mihi cognomen compita.

II. What was the old Latin form of the Ablative Singular? What evidence have we of this? What is the form of it in Sanskrit?

III. Give instances of Latin words in which the letter *r* has taken the place of an original *s*.

FRIDAY, 14TH FEB., 10 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

LATIN—CICERO AND PLINY.

R. B. MICHELL, M.A.

I. Translate into English prose:

(1.)—Et sic, quum ad inveniendum in dicendo tria sint: acumen, deinde ratio, quam licet, si volumus, appellemus artem, tertium diligentia; non possum equidem non ingenio primas concedere; sed tamen ipsum ingenium diligentia etiam ex tarditate incitat: diligentia, inquam, quæ quum omnibus in rebus tum in causis defendendis plurimum valet. Hæc præcipue colenda est nobis; hæc semper adhibenda; hæc nihil est quod non adsequatur. Causa ut penitus, quod initio dixi, nota sit, diligentia est; ut adversarium attente audiamus atque ut ejus non solum sententias, sed etiam verba omnia excipiamus, vultus denique perspiciamus omnes, qui sensus animi plerumque indicant, diligentia est; [id tamen dissimulanter facere, ne sibi ille aliquid proficere videatur, prudentia est;] deinde ut in iis locis, quos proponam paulo post, pervolvatur animus, ut penitus insinuet in causam, ut sit cura et cogitatione intentus, diligentia est; ut his rebus adhibeat tanquam lumen aliquod memoriam, ut vocem, ut vires, diligentia est. Inter ingenium quidem et diligentiam perpaullulum loci reliquum est arti. Ars demonstrat tantum, ubi quæras, atque ubi sit illud quod studeas invenire; reliqua sunt in cura, attentione animi, cogitatione, vigilantia, adsiduitate, labore; complectar uno verbo, quo sæpe jam usi sumus, diligentia; qua una virtute omnes virtutes relinquæ continentur.

(2.)—Qui sit autem oratori memoriæ fructus, quanta utilitas, quanta vis, quid me attinet dicere: tenere, quæ didiceris in accipienda causa, quæ ipse cogitaris; omnes fixas esse in animo sententias; omnem descriptum verborum apparatum; ita andire vel eum, unde discas, vel eum, cui respondendum sit,

ut illi non infundere in aures tuas orationem, sed in animo videantur inscribere?

(3.)—Incredibile est, quanto desiderio tui tenear. In causa amor primum; deinde, quod non consuevimus abesse. Inde est, quod magnam partem noctium in imagine tua vigil exigo: inde, quod interdiu, quibus horis te visere solebam, ad diætam tuam ipsi me, ut verissime dicitur, pedes ducunt: quod denique aeger et maestus, et similis excluso, a vacuo limine cedo. Unum tempus his tormentis caret, quo in foro et amicorum litibus conteror. Aestima tu, quæ vita mea sit, cui requies in labore, in miseria curisque solacium. Vale.

(4.)—Quaeris, quemadmodum in secessu, quo jamdiu frueris, putem te stüdere oportere. Utile in primis, et multi praecipiunt, vel ex Graeco in Latinum, ve ex Latino vertere in Graecum: quo genere exerci tationis proprietas splendorque verborum, copia figurarum, vis explicandi, praeterea imitatione optimorum similia inveniendi facultas paratur.: simul quae legentem fefellissent, transferentem fugere non possunt. Intelligentia ex hoc el judicium adquiritur. Nihil obfuerit, quae legeris hactenus, ut rem argumentumque teneas, quasi aemulum scribere, lectisque conferre, ac sedulo pensitare, quid tu, quid ille commodius.

II. What does the term actio comprehend, in the De Oratore: and which of its ingredients does Cicero regard as the most important, and for what reasons?

What does he say that Demosthenes was said to have thought of the value of actio in Speaking?

III. What eminent Latin writers were contemporaries of Pliny the younger, and of what did their writings respectively consist?

V. Give instances of the disappearance of an original *g* in Latin words.

FRIDAY, 14TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

LATIN—LIVY AND TACITUS.

R. B. MICHELL, M.A.

I. Translate into English prose:

(1.)—Decem regum species erat, multiplicatusque terror non infimis solum, sed primoribus Patrum, ratis cædis causam ac principium quæri; ut, si quis memorem libertatis vocem aut in senatu aut in populo misisset, statim virgæ securesque etiam ad ceterorum metum expedirentur. Nam, præterquam quod in populo nihil erat præsidii, sublata provocatione, intercessionem quoque consensu sustulerant; cum priores decemviri appellatione collegæ corrigi reddita ab se jura tulissent; et quædam, quæ sui judicii videri possent, ad populum rejecissent.

(2.)—Inter priorem dictaturam abdicatam novamque a Manlio initam, ab tribunis velut per interregnum concilio plebis habito, apparuit, quæ ex promulgatis plebi, quæ latoribus gratiora essent. Nam de fœnore atque agro rogationes jubebant, de plebeio consulatu antiquabant. Et perfecta utraque res esset, ni tribuni se in omnia simul consulere plebem dixissent. P. Manlius deinde dictator rem in causam plebis inclinavit, C. Licinio, qui tribunus militum fuerat, magistro equitum de plebe dicto.

(3.)—Neque Maroboduus jactantia sui, aut probris in hostem abstinebat: sed Inguiomerum tenens, 'Illo in corpore decus omne Cheruscorum, illius consiliis gesta, quæ prospera ceciderint,' testabatur: 'vecordem Arminium, et rerum nescium, alienam gloriam in se trahere, quoniam tres vacuas legiones, et ducem fraudis ignarum, perfidia deceperit, magna cum clade Germaniæ et ignominia sua; cum conjux, cum filius ejus servitium adhuc tolerent. At se, duodecim legionibus petitum, duce Tiberio, illibatam Germanorum gloriam servavisse: mox conditionibus æquis discessum: neque pœnitere, quod ipsorum in manu sit, integrum adversum Romanos bellum, an pacem incruentam malint?

(4.)—Sub idem tempus e familia Scriboniorum Libo Drusus defertur moliri res novas. Ejus negotii initium, ordinem, finem curatius disseram: quia tum primum reperta sunt, quæ per tot annos rempublicam exedere. Firmius Catus, senator, ex intima Libonis amicitia, juvenem improvidum et facilem inanibus, ad Chaldæorum promissa, Magorum sacra, somniorum etiam interpretes impulit: dum 'proavum Pompeium, amitam Scriboniam, quæ quondam Augusti conjux fuerat, consobrinos Cæsares, plenam imaginibus domum' ostentat: hortaturque ad luxum et æs alienum, socius libidinum et necessitatum, quo pluribus indiciis illigaret.

II Where was campus Idistavisus, and what is narrated by Tacitus to have taken place there?

III. What was the lex Julia de adulterio? How was Apuleia Varilia punished for adultery, according to what is narrated by Tacitus?

IV. Describe, concisely, the constitution of the Roman Republic, as it stood at the end of the period covered by the first ten Books of Livy's history.

V. Mention some Superlatives of Latin Adjectives in which the Latin form of the Sanskrit Superlative suffix *tamas* appears.

VI. What is the etymology of dignus; of viginti; and of the terminations, -ui and -vi of Perfects, as in monui, peccavi?

SATURDAY, 15TH FEB, 10 AM TO 1 PM

LATIN—ORIGINAL COMPOSITION.

R B MICHELL, M A

Write in Latin prose (of the Classical period) any one, but one only, of the following:—

I. A description of the state of society of the Hindus: caste, and its influence; and the connection of their religion with their social customs and institutions

II. A general description of the Geography of India, from a political point of view; a statement of the form of the British Government of India; and an estimate of the strength of the British Dominion in India and the dangers, external and internal, which it has to guard against.

III. A dissertation on Friendship.

IV. A dissertation on Happiness.

V. A dialogue, between a man who leads a retired life and a statesman whose life is engrossed with public business, on the merits and demerits, advantages and disadvantages, of their respective lives.

SATURDAY, 15TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

LATIN—TRANSLATION FROM LATIN INTO ENGLISH.

R. B. MICHELL, M.A.

Translate into English:

I. Inter duas acies tantum erat relictum spatii, ut satis esset ad concursum utriusque exercitus; sed Pompeius suis prædixerat, ut Cæsaris impetum exciperent, neve se loco moverent aciemque ejus distrahi paterentur: idque admonitu C. Triarii fecisse dicebatur, ut primus excursus visque militum infringeretur, aciesque distenderetur, atque in suis ordinibus dispositi dispersos adorirentur: leniusque casura pila sperabat, in loco retentis militibus, quam si ipsi immissis telis occurrissent: simul fore, ut, duplicato cursu, Cæsaris milites exanimarentur et lassitudine conficerentur. Quod nobis quidem nulla ratione factum a Pompeio videtur. propterea quod est quædam animi incitatio atque alacritas naturaliter innata omnibus, quæ studio pugnæ incenditur. Hanc non reprimere, sed augere imperatores debent; neque frustra antiquitus institutum est, ut signa undique concinerent, clamoremque universi tollerent; quibus rebue et hostes terreri et suos incitari existimaverunt.

II. Phaselus ille, quem videtis, hospites,
ait fuisse navium celerrimus,

neque ullius natantis impetum trabis
nequisse præterire, sive palmulis
opus foret volare, sive linteo.
Et hoc negat minacis Adriatici
negare littus, insulasve Cycladas,
Rhodumve nobilem, horridamve Thraciam,
Propontida, trucemve Ponticum sinum;
ubi iste, post phaselus, antea fuit
comata silva: nam Cytorio in jugo
loquente sæpe sibilum edidit coma.
Amastri Pontica, et Cytore buxifer,
tibi hæc fuisse et esse cognitissima
ait phaselus: ultima ex origine
tuo stetisse dicit in cacumine,
tuo imbuisse palmulas in æquore,
et inde tot per impotentia freta
herum tulisse; læva, sive dextera
vocaret aura, sive utrumque Jupiter
simul secundus incidisset in pedem;
neque ulla vota littoralibus Diis
sibi esse facta, cum veniret a mare
novissimo hunc ad usque limpidum lacum.
Sed hæc prius fuere: nunc recondita
senet quiete, seque dedicat tibi,
gemelle Castor, et gemelle Castoris

III. Matutine cliens, Urbis mihi causa relictæ,
Atria, si, sapias, ambitiosa colas.
Non sum ego causidicus, nec amaris litibus aptus:
Sed piger, et senior, Pieridumque comes.
Otia me somnusque juvant, quæ magna negavit
Roma mihi: redeo, si vigilatur et hic.

MONDAY, 10TH FEB., 10 A.M TO 1 P M.

PSYCHOLOGY.

D. DUNCAN, M.A

I. State and criticize the principal hypotheses that have been devised with regard to the nature of the nerve force, dwelling parti-

cularly upon the electricity hypothesis and Mr. Spencer's theory of allotropism. Supposing the electricity theory proved untrue, would it be on that account utterly useless in Psychology?

II Give a brief description of Phrenology, pointing out and criticizing the propositions that lie at the foundation of the science. What objections have been urged against it by Intuitionists like Sir W Hamilton, and by Evolutionists like Mr. Spencer?

III Mention the various classes of phenomena which Sir W. Hamilton's theory of Unconscious Mental Modifications is introduced to explain. Admitting the alleged facts, criticize the theory, and show whether any other explanation of them can be given?

What use does Sir W Hamilton make of the doctrine of Unconscious Mental Modifications in dealing with Memory? How are the phenomena of Memory treated by Mr Spencer?

IV. Discriminate carefully Reflex Action, Instinct and Habit. How do you explain the gradual decrease of consciousness as a habit becomes more and more confirmed?

V. Can the Mind attend to a plurality of objects at one and the same time? If so, to how many? Discuss this question (1) from the point of view of the individual consciousness, and (2) from a consideration of the structure and functions of the nervous system

VI. Compare the views of Sir W. Hamilton and Mr. Spencer as to the distinction between Sensation and Perception

VII. Are the perceptions of Distance and Extension by the eye original or acquired? If you think them original, give the grounds for your opinion If, on the other hand, you look upon them as acquired, describe the mode of acquisition.

VIII What are Mr Spencer's views with respect to the origin and nature of Emotions? What means have we, according to him, of interpreting the quality and estimating the quantity of Emotions?

MONDAY, 10TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

PSYCHOLOGY.

D. DUNCAN, M A.

I. Give the history of opinion with regard to Necessity as an attribute of Innate Ideas and Principles. Does the character of

Necessity point to an innate origin? Indicate with precision the views of Sir W. Hamilton, Mr. Mill, and Mr. Spencer on this point

II. What are the fundamental characteristics of the different cosmological theories with regard to the perception of an external world, as given by Sir W. Hamilton? Bring out clearly the precise point or points of difference between them. Show which of them are and which are not consistent with the Relativity of Knowledge rightly understood.

III. Was Dr. Reid a Natural or an Hypothetical Dualist? How can you explain the difficulty he felt in understanding Arnauld's theory? Show in what respects Arnauld's doctrine differed from other forms of Hypothetical Dualism.

IV. Describe Mr. Spencer's hypothesis as to the ultimate constitution of Mind. Supposing it proved, how far would it help in reducing the number of the laws of mental phenomena?

V. Is the evidence for the existence of other minds weaker on Mr. Mill's psychological theory of Mind than on the popular theory? Is the intrinsic difficulty which, as Mr. Mill admits, attaches to his doctrine, peculiar to it, or does it belong also to the popular conception of Mind? Is Mr. Mill logically justified in meeting the difficulty in the way he does?

VI. What are the psychological nature and foundations of Belief? How do Sir W. Hamilton and Mr. Mill differ as to the relation between Belief and Knowledge? Criticize the application made by Sir W. Hamilton of his doctrine of Belief, and show whether such application is or is not in harmony with the Relativity of Knowledge.

VII. How is the Regulative Faculty distinguished from the other Intellectual Powers? State precisely the import of the expression "regulative." How are the processes and products coming under this faculty dealt with by Mr. Mill and Mr. Spencer respectively?

VIII. Point out in what respect or respects (*a*) Schelling and Cousin differ in affirming a knowledge of the Absolute, and (*b*) Sir W. Hamilton and Mr Mill differ in denying such knowledge. What are Mr. Spencer's views regarding the Absolute?

TUESDAY, 11TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LOGIC.

D. DUNCAN, M.A.

I. Does Plurality of Causes affect the negative as well as the positive group of instances in the Joint Method of Agreement and Difference?

In connexion with the positive group there is the practical difficulty arising from ignorance of the presence of unknown antecedents. Does a similar difficulty arise in connexion with the negative group?

II. Compare the methods by which Mr. Mill and Mr. Jevons would try to cope with the variety and complexity of Nature.

III. How would you proceed to prove that the weight of a body does not depend on its form, texture, chemical qualities, temperature, electrical condition, pressure, or state of motion, but only on its mass?

IV. Distinguish between the mental, sensuous, instrumental, and external conditions of correct observation. Exemplify how the absence of them may interfere with the course of investigation. Show in what way, and to what extent, we have it in our power to modify those conditions.

V. State and exemplify what Mr. Jevons means by the "approximate character" of the knowledge acquired by experimental investigation. Compare with Mr. Mill's opinion on this point.

From truths of an approximate character what kind of inferences alone can be drawn, and why?

Can absolute certainty be predicated of any conclusion (*a*) inductively established, or (*b*) deductively established?

VI. What is the precise meaning of "Error" in the analysis of quantitative phenomena? Mr. Jevons mentions five principal methods of dealing with errors. Briefly describe and give a single exemplification of each of them.

VII. Taking the Evolution Theory, how would you proceed

(1) to show whether it satisfies the conditions of a legitimate hypothesis, so as to entitle it to scientific discussion at all?

(2) to test it with a view to the acceptance or rejection of it?

What kind and amount of evidence would be required in order to raise it from the rank of an hypothesis to that of a fact of Nature?

[*N.B.—The point to be attended to in this question is not the value of the Evolution hypothesis as an explanation of Nature, but the logical methods to be employed in dealing with it.*]

VIII. Point out some of the ambiguities in the use of the word "Analogy." Distinguish Analogy from Induction. On what circumstances does the value of an analogical inference depend?

IX. Distinguish between a natural and an artificial classification. To which class does an Index classification belong? Point out the use of this last in Natural History.

Are classes formed by Type or by Definition? How are the two modes of classifying distinguished?

What peculiar difficulties has Classification to deal with in Botany and Zoology, and how does it attempt to overcome them?

X. Mr. Mill puts the question—Are social phenomena a subject of Science? Mention the circumstances that determine whether a given class of phenomena is a subject of science, and apply your reasoning to the case of the phenomena of Society.

Can you show in what way the Four Experimental Methods are either inapplicable or inconclusive in connexion with social phenomena?

Describe the Inverse Deductive Method and show how Mr. Mill comes to regard it as the method specially fitted to deal with the phenomena of Society.

TUESDAY, 11TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

LOGIC.

W. STEVENSON, M.A.

I. Explain the relation of Logic to the other Mental Sciences. Show how the differences which divide the main schools of Philosophy manifest themselves also in the logical systems. What do you infer as to Jevons' philosophical position from his Principles of Science?

II. Point out the relation to each other of Induction and Deduction (1) according to the theory of the formal logicians; (2) according to the Experiential School. Explain carefully Jevons' view. State and justify your own opinion.

III. What is the nature of the reasoning employed in geometry? Illustrate it by analysing logically a proposition of Euclid. How far do the definitions and conclusions of geometrical theory correspond with the facts of nature? Point out the bearings of this science on the main question in dispute between the different logical schools.

IV. Into what logical Figure and Mood does an inductive inference naturally fall? Give an illustration. Does a true induction ever satisfy the demands of formal logic? Explain fully.

In the cases in which it does not, can the certainty of the conclusion be assured?

V. Is the proper subject matter of Logic Names, Thoughts or Things? Discuss the question. What is Mill's view? Can you point out any case in which he fails to hold consistently to it?

VI. Distinguish between Generalization and Reasoning from Analogy. Give illustrations of the prevalence of analogy in nature, and show how it may be a guide to discovery.

VII. Explain dichotomy or bifurcate classification, and point out its use in science.

VIII. Explain what is meant by the quantification of the predicate. Is it justified on logical grounds? Explain the main modifications in the ordinary systems of syllogistic reasoning, which would follow from its introduction.

IX. Analyse carefully and test the validity of the following arguments, and explain the nature of the reasoning in each:—

(1.) The knowledge of things is more useful than the knowledge of words; and therefore the study of nature is more improving to the mind than the study of language.

(2.) The planet Mars resembles the earth in the possession of an atmosphere, clouds and water, and has a

temperature in which terrestrial life might exist, and, therefore, it is probably inhabited as the earth is

(3) Large colonies are detrimental to the power of a state as overgrown limbs to the vigour of the human body

X *a*.—By what symbols does Jevons express the three logical axioms? Explain them.

b- In what point does Jevons differ from Boole as to the relation of the alternatives in a disjunctive proposition.

c—Work out by means of the *abecedarium* the following argument:—Poets are men: All men are animals: no animals are immortal; therefore no poets are immortal

d.—Express your opinion as to the value of Jevons' mechanical contrivances in Logic, giving reasons

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WEDNESDAY, 12TH FEB, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MORALITY OF THE AGE OF HOMER AND HESIOD.

W. STEVENSON, M.A.

I. State and justify your opinion as to the extent to which the pictures of morality in the poems of Homer and Hesiod accurately represent the morality of the times in which they were written.

II. Compare the morality of the Heroic Age of Greece with that of modern times in respect of the limits within which moral obligations are binding: Account for the difference.

III. Bring out the connection between Religion and Morality as shown in the Homeric poems.

Discuss the characters of Zeus and Athene.

What are the functions of the Errinyes and Ate?

Why are the gods less moral than men?

IV. Discuss the political state of the Homeric Age in connection with the position and influence of the King and his Council of Chiefs, and illustrate from the poems.

V. Give an account of the meeting of the Assembly (Agora) in the Second Book of the Iliad, and draw your inferences from it as to the relations between the nobles and common people, and the share of the latter in the Government.

What was the state of matters in respect of slavery?

VI. Discuss the character and history of Helen as illustrative of the morality of the time.

VII. Illustrate from the poems the state of the family affections, and the treatment of the aged and of orphans.

VIII. Examine the characters of Achilles and Ulysses.

IX. Illustrate from the poems the moral condition of the ancient Greeks in respect of (1) courage, (2) truthfulness, (3) honesty, (4) self-control, (5) sobriety, (in eating and drinking).

X. Examine the force of the word Aidôs.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

SIDGWICK'S METHODS OF ETHICS.

D. DUNCAN, M.A.

I. Mr. Sidgwick mentions five Methods of Ethics, but discusses only three of them. How are the five Methods discriminated, and on what grounds is the discussion limited to three?

Point out the purpose of Mr. Sidgwick's book and the manner in which it differs in its mode of treating the subject from other works on Ethics with which you are acquainted.

II. Summarize and criticize Mr. Sidgwick's treatment of the Free Will controversy. Mention the views held by the different ethical schools with respect to the relation subsisting between the Freedom (or otherwise) of the Will and Morality; and give your own opinion with reasons.

III. Do Pleasures differ in quantity only, or both in quantity and quality?

What are the main difficulties encountered in making the hedonistic calculation required by Egoism, and what means may be adopted for overcoming them?

Show whether, and in what way, those difficulties are increased or diminished in Universalistic Hedonism.

What assistance can Common Sense render in the pursuit of Happiness?

IV. Does Duty coincide with Happiness?

V. What, according to Mr. Sidgwick, are the pre-requisites of an ethical first principle? What is the incurable defect which Mr. Sidgwick finds to attach to the maxims of Intuitional morality? Exemplify this fully with reference to the duty of Justice?

VI. Distinguish Philosophical Intuitionism from the two other forms of the doctrine. What conclusion does Mr. Sidgwick arrive at with respect to the majority of Philosophical Intuitionists? Is he justified in doing so? What real axioms of substantial value does he find in Clarke and Kant, and how are these axioms related to the fundamental principle of Utilitarianism?

VII. "The principles of Common Sense may be regarded as the 'middle axioms' of Utilitarianism." Explain this statement, and give a summary of the evidence by which Mr. Sidgwick arrives at it.

VIII. How is it that Utilitarianism seems to stand more in need of proof than either Egoism or Intuitionism?

How does it happen that Egoistic and Universalistic Hedonism, though agreeing in being moralities of consequences, are more difficult to reconcile than are Universalistic Hedonism and Intuitionism, though the latter be not a morality of consequences? In other words, how is it that, in Mr. Sidgwick's opinion, there is less antagonism between Intuitionism (transcendental) and Utilitarianism (empirical) than between the two empirical theories?

IX. State and criticize the position adopted by Mr. Sidgwick with reference to the religious sanction for Utilitarianism.

THURSDAY, 13TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

D. DUNCAN, M.A.

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1. State and explain the elements that go to form cost of Production, according to Mill and Cairnes. What is the fundamental

idea involved in cost, as well as in each of the elements composing it? In the usual mode of describing cost of production what is there which is inconsistent with this fundamental conception? What is the mistaken stand-point which gives rise to this inconsistency?

II How are the relative values of products determined between

(*a*) Different countries,

(*b*.) Competing industrial groups in the same country?

(*c*.) Non-competing industrial groups in the same country?

III What are the economic advantages of, and what are the causes that lead to, the separation of employments or industries

(*a*.) Among different persons?

(*b*) Among the different localities or cities in the same country (*e. g.*, the concentration of the cotton trade in Manchester and the cutlery trade in Sheffield; the book-trade in one part of London and banking in another)?

(*c*.) Among different nations?

By way of showing the limits beyond which separation of employments becomes injurious, criticise the following extract from Von Sybel's description of the economic policy of the French Government during the first half of the 17th century:—

"The Government soon further proceeded to divide each trade into several guilds, and made an exclusive corporation of the most insignificant occupation. Thus the workers in ebony were distinguished from the carpenters, the sellers of old cloths from the tailors, and the pastry-cooks from the bakers. The fruit-women and flower-girls formed separate exclusive associations, regulated by formal and binding statutes. In the guilds of the seamstresses, embroiderers, and dressmakers, only men were admitted to the privileges of masters."

Point out the bearings of Free Trade and Protection on the division of labour between different countries.

IV. State and explain the Laws of the increase of (*a*) Labour, (*b*) Capital, and (*c*) Production from Land.

What are the influences by which these laws may be counteracted, and to what extent may those influences be expected to operate in the future?

V. What difference in the course of their prices does Cairnes recognize between corn, wheat, or other staple foods, and meat, or what he calls "secondary commodities?" How does he account for the difference, and what effect does it have on the agriculture of a country?

VI. What is the nature of the relation subsisting between Wages and Prices? What is it that determines the rise or fall of either or both of them?

VII Compare Trades Unionism and Caste (*a*) in their economic aspects, (*b*) in their social aspects.

How far is Trades Unionism to blame for the oft-lamented transfer of English industries to several of the countries of continental Europe?

VIII. Compare the Metayer, Cottier and Peasant Proprietary systems of land-tenure with the different systems prevailing in India.

Is there any one system of land-tenure *a priori* right, or does the system depend altogether on inorganic, organic, and sociological surroundings?

IX. "The great want of India," it has been said, "is variety of industrial occupation." How far will this be promoted by (*a*) the gradual breaking up of Caste, (*b*) the introduction of scientific agriculture?

THURSDAY, 13TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P M

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

W. STEVENSON, M.A.

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1. What are the natural circumstances out of which all international trade arises? Show that two countries may trade together, although one of them has advantages over the other in producing *all* the staples of their exchange. What condition only requires to be fulfilled?

II. Why has cost of production less effect on international than on domestic trade? Explain and illustrate the principles that reciprocal demand *determines* international values, but cost of production *controls* them.

III. It is said that England is being under-sold in the markets of Europe on account of her high wages. Examine this statement, and determine the relations between wages and foreign trade.

IV. What was the main doctrine of the mercantile theory? Illustrate the falsity of it by reference to India where the exports largely exceed the imports. Explain the true significance of this excess of exports.

V. Suppose that a new loan were raised by the Government of India: what would be its effects on India, if it were taken up here: and what, if taken up in England?

VI. What conditions must be satisfied by the gold fields in the Wynaad to make them worth working? Discuss the probable economical effects on the country, should they be worked successfully.

VII. Distinguish between protective duties and duties imposed for purposes of taxation.

Point out what the effects would be on the various classes concerned in England, if the English Government were to impose protective duties on (1) articles of food imported from America, and (2) American cotton

VIII. (*a*) "The claim for protection to American industry is a complaint against the exceptional bounty of nature." Expound this statement fully.

(*b*) "Protection, though indefensible from the point of view of the political economist, may yet in certain circumstances be justified by the statesman." In what circumstances, and on what grounds? Would you be inclined to find these in India at present?

IX Discuss the effects of the present rate of exchange on the Indian tax-payer

X. Point out the part played by credit in modern commerce, and the effects of a sudden collapse of credit.

FRIDAY, 14TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

THE TWELVE CÆSARS.

W. STEVENSON, M.A

I. Sketch the state of parties at Rome after the death of Sulla, the character of the Roman administration, and the state of

political morality; and note the signs which foretold the downfall of the Republic, and the establishment of a monarchy.

II. Trace rapidly the career of Julius Cæsar up to the time when he received Gaul as his province, and show how he was gradually laying the foundation for the establishment of his absolute rule. In what sense was he the leader of a democracy?

Describe the characters of Pompeius and Crassus.

III. Simply note the various steps in Cæsar's conquest of Gaul, and describe more at length the revolt under Vercingetorix and his subsequent history.

IV Give an account of the political struggle at Rome which led to Cæsar's crossing the Rubicon. Sketch the characters of Cicero and Cato, and the part each endeavoured to play in the history of the time. Why did they fail?

V. What was the aim of Pompeius in quitting Italy on Cæsar's advance? Describe the policy of Cæsar both before and after the battle of Pharsalia, and the character of his rule after he became Dictator. Explain his reform of the Calendar.

VI. Give a sketch of events from the death of Cæsar to the formation of the second Triumvirate.

VII. (*a*)—Describe the steps by which Augustus established his absolute rule, while maintaining the shadow of the commonwealth. (*b*)—Describe the conduct of the Senate under the Emperors of your period.

VIII. Sketch briefly the history of Germanicus and his family.

IX Give a brief account of the following:—

(*a.*)—Agrippa, Mæcenas, Sejanus, Thrasea, Narcissus.

(*b.*)—Vergil, Horace, Ovid, Seneca, Lucan.

X. (*a*)—What effect had the change to the imperial rule on the welfare of the provinces?

(*b.*)—Speaking of the imperial rule Freeman says:—"As compared with acknowledged kingship, we shall hardly be wrong in saying that it made the rule of a good Emperor better, and the rule of a bad Emperor worse" Show how.

XI. (*a.*)—What changes in the Roman people were indicated by the accession of Vespasian?

(*b.*)—Give a brief account of the last war with the Jews

(*c.*)—Why are the first twelve Emperors specially called the Twelve Cæsars?

FRIDAY, 14TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

LIFE AND TIMES OF CHARLES THE GREAT

W. STEVENSON, M A.

I. Sketch rapidly the history of the Franks up to the accession of Pipin the Short.

II. Describe the state of Italy and the position of Rome during the latter half of the eighth century, bringing out specially the circumstances which made the Pope appeal for aid to the Franks.

III. Trace the relations of Charles to the Lombards up to the time of his first expedition into Italy, and give an account of that expedition.

IV. Examine the causes which led to restoration of the Western Empire in the person of Charles, and the part played by Charles, the Pope, and the people respectively in its actual consummation

V Describe (1) the dominions of Charles as he found them, and as he left them; (2) the great powers outside of his sovereignty and his relation to them.

VI. Describe the character and condition of the Saxons, and the region occupied by them at the beginning of Charles' reign. Sketch the general features of the struggle which ended in their subjugation.

VII. What was Charles' grand political aim? Describe his political organization

VIII. Illustrate from the ecclesiastical councils which he held, and his letters to the Pope, the influence and authority which he exercised in the Church.

Describe his ecclesiastical organization.

IX. In what ways did Charles show his interest in learning, and what means did he take to further it?

What did he do for the promotion of trade?

X. Discuss Charles' character and historical influence, connecting your remarks on the latter with the following sentences:—

> "The coronation of Charles is not only the central event of the middle ages, it is also one of those very few events of which, taking them singly, it may be said that if they had not happened, the history of the world would have been different In one sense indeed it has scarcely a parallel. The assassins of Julius Cæsar thought that they had saved Rome from monarchy, but monarchy came inevitable in the next generation. The conversion of Constantine changed the face of the world, but Christianity was spreading fast, and its ultimate triumph was only a question of time. But if the Roman Empire had not been restored in the West in the person of Charles, it would never have been restored at all, and the inexhaustible train of consequences for good and for evil that followed could not have been."

SATURDAY, 15TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SUBJECT OF ESSAY.

W. STEVENSON, M.A.

Philosophy, Religion, and Morality in the time of the Twelve Cæsars.

SATURDAY, 15TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

SUBJECT OF ESSAY.

D. DUNCAN, M.A.

[*One subject only to be selected.*]

I. The stability of Modern Knowledge: deduced from a comparison of the physical conditions of Knowledge in ancient and modern times

II. The effect of progressing Civilization on individual Character.

III. Limited and Unlimited Liability Companies

B. L. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1879.

MONDAY, 10TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

EVIDENCE.

T. M. BUSTEED, ESQ.

I Under what circumstances are the opinions of third persons relevant?

II. What is meant by "hearsay" evidence?

In an action for libel in having imputed fraud to plaintiff, a witness is asked whether he did not on a previous occasion hear defendant say plaintiff was his enemy. Is the question allowable?

III. In an action for Malicious Prosecution by *A v. B*, the record of an action for false imprisonment, in which *A* recovered judgment against *B*, also the record of an action for Malicious Prosecution in which *C* recovered judgment against *B*, are offered in evidence and objected to. Are the objections valid?

IV. In an action upon an account-stated, to which defendant has put his signature in plaintiff's book, but which has not been stamped can plaintiff recover?

In an action against a ship's agent for wrongful conversion of 10 bags of rice, part of 100 bags for which plaintiff holds the bill of lading and defendant's delivery order, the bill of lading is offered as evidence of possession. It is objected to. Is the objection valid?

V. Under what circumstances are confessions admissible in evidence.

VI. What are "patent" and "latent" ambiguities, and what is the law applicable to each?

VII. *A* brings an ejectment on the title against *B* for certain land, and admits in cross-examination that *B* is lessee for an unexpired term from him of the land, but under a lease which should have been, but is not, registered. Will *A* succeed?

In an action of ejectment on the title, plaintiff produces an old Collector's Certificate of the land in the name of *A. B.*, and proves a grant of the same of subsequent date by *C. D.*, to his father, and that he is his father's heir. Defendant simply denies plaintiff's title Who will succeed?

A plaintiff's title deeds are in the hands of an attorney who, on being subpœnaed to produce them, declines to do so on the ground of a lien for costs. Is the objection valid? If it is, can plaintiff give secondary evidence of their contents?

VIII. What is an estoppel, and how many kinds of estoppel are there?

IX Under what circumstances, and subject to what restrictions, are questions irrelevant to the suit allowable?

X. Under what circumstances is evidence of general character admissible?

MONDAY, 10TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

CONTRACTS.

T. M BUSTEED, ESQ.

I. What is meant by "free consent" to a Contract? Explain and illustrate the difference between fraud and mistake as affecting Consent?

II. What is meant by the Consideration for a Contract?

What actions are maintainable on an executed consideration without an express promise?

Upon an executory consideration, plaintiff's part of the agreement not being fully and properly performed, under what circumstances are actions maintainable?

III. What is a sale of goods and how is it effected?

When does the right to resell arise?

IV What is a bill of lading, and what obligations and rights are created by it?

Sketch a defence to an action on a bill of lading against owners of ship for short delivery of 100 bags of rice marked XY "weight and contents unknown."

V State and illustrate the difference between negociable instruments and other simple contracts.

Indorsee v. accommodation acceptor. Sketch one or more defences

Indorsee *v.* maker of note. *defence*: no consideration for indorsement and none for making—must the defence succeed?

VI What are the duties of a bailee for hire?

A, who carries the goods of all comers for hire, loses those of B and C, the former negligently, the latter without negligence What are his liabilities to each?

VII. Wherein do general and special agents differ?

A not being in fact B's agent, contracts with C on B's behalf to sell and deliver him 500 bags of rice. Can B be bound by the Contract?

A being authorised by B only to sell his horse, in addition warrants him sound. Can B be bound by the warranty?

VIII. Can a vendee or pawnee of goods ever acquire a better title than the vendor or pawnor respectively? Can you refer to any recent decisions on this subject?

IX What is a contract of indemnity?

A contracts to indemnify B against the consequences of having exceeded his authority as C's agent; also against the consequences if he would exceed his authority as D's agent. Is A liable in both cases?

X What is a seller's lien? How is it created, and what are its effects?

TUESDAY, 11TH FEB, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M

TORTS.

T. M. BUSTEED, ESQ.

I. Distinguish between false imprisonment and malicious arrest.

A having a judgment against *B*, causes *B* to be arrested for a larger balance than is actually due, believing such larger balance to be due. Has *B* any right of action against *A*?

II. What is a malicious prosecution? What must plaintiff prove, and what would constitute a valid defence to the action?

B having committed breach of trust to *A's* knowledge, *A* maliciously prosecutes him. The prosecution fails. *B* brings an action for malicious prosecution. Who will succeed?

III. Distinguish between libel and slander as actionable wrongs.

Under what circumstances will untrue spoken words believed to be true, be actionable and not actionable respectively?

Under what circumstances will untrue words written and published on a privileged occasion, be actionable and not actionable respectively?

IV. The Madras Railway Company and the British Indian Steam Navigation Company both accepted goods from *A* to be safely carried to Salem and Rangoon respectively, each contract providing that the Carrier should not be answerable for any loss however occasioned. *A's* goods are lost by the carrier's negligence in each case. What are *A's* rights in each case?

V. To succeed in an action against defendant for injury to plaintiff by the negligent driving by defendant's servant of defendant's carriage along the public highway, what must plaintiff prove, and what will constitute a valid defence?

A is run over and injured by the negligent driving of a Commissariat cart and brings an action against the driver's official superior. What damages, if any, will he recover?

VI Define and distinguish "public nuisance" and "private nuisance." What are the remedies applicable to each?

VII. Under what circumstances will a principal be answerable for the fraud of his agent?

VIII. Distinguish between trespass upon and conversion of chattles. How do trover and detinue differ?

A purchases *B's* bangle not knowing that it had been stolen, paying its full value for it, and refuses to give it up on demand, unless upon payment by *B* of the money he gave for it. Can *B* maintain an action for its conversion?

A has stolen from him a 100 Rs. Bank Note and brings an action against *B*, a rice merchant who innocently took it in

payment for rice sold, for the conversion of it. Will *A* succeed ?

IX. What are the rights and liabilities of a pawnee of goods ?

The pawnee of jewels loses them by theft though he kept them with all care possible under the circumstances. The pawnee brings an action against the pawnor for Rs. 100 advanced on the security of the jewels. The pawnor brings detinue against the pawnee. What will be the result of each action ?

X. Under what circumstances does a false representation give a right of action ?

A, a rice merchant, not knowing whether a horse is blind or not, sells him to *B*, stating that he knows him to be sound. What is *B's* remedy on finding out afterwards that the horse was blind ?

TUESDAY, 11TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

CRIMINAL LAW.

J. H. SPRING BRANSON, ESQ.

I. What is the limit of punishment for a crime made up of several offences ? Give examples.

II. Illustrate the maxim—"*Malitia supplet ætatem.*"

III. Illustrate the difference between culpable homicide and murder.

IV. Illustrate the difference between culpable rashness and culpable negligence.

V. What is the difference between the English law and the Indian Penal Code in reference to crimes which depend upon the absence of motive. Give illustrations.

VI. When does the right of private defence begin: how long does it continue; and what is its extent ?

VII. What classes of cases may be compounded ? Give examples.

VIII. What is the criterion in charges of waging war against the Queen ? Give illustrations.

IX. *A*, a Bailiff, to prevent *B's* escape from arrest, fires at him and kills him.

A, a Bailiff, seeks to arrest *B*. *B* seizes a gun and threatens to fire at *A*, *A* draws a revolver from his belt and shoots *B* dead.

Is *A* guilty of any crime in the above cases? Give the reason for your answer.

X. *A* institutes a suit against *B*.

B, knowing that *A* is likely to obtain a decree against him, fraudulently suffers a judgment to pass against him at the suit of *C*, who has no just claim against him, in order that *C* may share in any sale of *B's* property which may be made under *A's* decree.

A, hearing of this, induces *D* to make a false complaint against *B*, who is arrested in consequence.

B confesses to the Police Officer who arrests him that he fraudulently suffered judgment to pass against him in *C's* suit.

A, personating a Police Officer, arrests *C* on a forged warrant and extorts a confession from him of the fictitious character of his suit against *B*.

Of what offences have the above persons been guilty? Are the confessions made by *B* and *C* receivable in evidence? Give the reason for your answer.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PROCEDURE.

T. M. BUSTEED, ESQ.

I. What are the provisions of the Code with respect to the settlement of issues?

Settle the issues in an action by remote indorsee *A v.* acceptor *B* of a bill of Exchange accepted by C and Co., in which *B* denies the making and accepting and pleads a total failure of consideration?

II. How can a decree for the payment of money be executed after death of judgment-debtor ?

The judgment-debtor was father of *A* and *B*, and was possessed of ancestral family estate only. The judgment-creditor died after decree and before execution. How is the decree to be executed ?

III. How may an attachment of property before judgment be obtained and what are its effects ?

In case of attachment and sale in execution, what are the rights of the first execution-creditor as against subsequent execution-creditors ?

IV. In case of a decree for immovable property in occupancy of a person other than the judgment-debtor who claims a right to occupy it, what steps may the decree-holder be obliged to take in order to obtain possession ?

V. *A* holds a decree against *B* for Rs. 10,000. *B's* property is stated to consist of a house and land in occupancy of tenants. How must *A* proceed to execute his decree ?

VI. In the last case what are the rights of a purchaser in execution and sale of *A's* decree, and how are they to be enforced ?

VII. Under what circumstances will an arrest before judgment be ordered and what is the procedure thereupon ?

VIII. Under what circumstances and by what steps may a judgment-debtor obtain his discharge as an insolvent, and what is the effect of such discharge under the Code ?

IX. What are the provisions of the Code as to the place where offences are triable ?

X. In what cases may Police officers arrest persons without a Magistrate's order and without a warrant ?

XI. Under what circumstances may warrants and proclamations for the appearance of accused persons be issued ? What is the effect of an attachment order in such cases ?

XII. In Jury cases what is the duty of the Jury as distinguished from that of the Judge ? What is the effect of the verdict of a Jury ?

XIII. What are the effects respectively of the discharge and acquittal of an accused person ?

XIV. What are the powers of an Appellate Court as regards the finding and sentence appealed from; and what is the effect of its judgments, sentences, and orders?

XV. What are the powers of a High Court as a Court of Revision?

XVI. What are the provisions of the Code respecting confessions of accused persons?

THURSDAY, 13TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

EQUITY JURISPRUDENCE.

J. H. SPRING BRANSON, ESQ.

I. Illustrate the maxim—"He who seeks equity must do equity."

II. Explain and illustrate the maxim—"Equality is Equity."

III. Define the following terms—

Express Trust;
Implied Trust;
Resulting Trust;
Equitable conversion; and
Lien.

Give examples of each.

IV. What does the term "Fraud," as used in courts of Equity, mean and include?

Give examples of actual and constructive frauds.

V. Give some cases of "accident" in which Courts of Equity will grant no relief; and give the reason for the non-intervention?

VI. In which of the following cases will a Court of Equity interfere; and on what grounds will it interfere?

A gift to a person standing in a fiduciary relation to the donor;
A compromise of a doubtful right;
Contracts made in mutual error;
A purchase from a party ignorant of his title

(*a*) Where the purchaser actively concealed information,

(*b*) Where the purchaser knew of the vendor's ignorance, and remained silent,

(*c*) Where the purchaser bought *bonâ fide*, for valuable consideration without notice;

Where a bare Power is (*a*) not executed;

(*b*) defectively executed.

VII. On what principle is the rule that "a Trustee, Executor, or Administrator shall have no allowance for his care and trouble" based?

Are there any exceptions to this rule?

VIII What is meant by the marshalling of assets in the course of administration?

Give illustrations.

IX. Does the law of the domicil, or that of the *situs* govern in the marshalling of assets?

Give the reason for the rule.

X. What is meant by the marshalling of securities?

State the principle on which the doctrine rests and give examples.

THURSDAY, 13TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

HINDU AND MUHAMMADAN LAW.

J. H. SPRING BRANSON, ESQ.

HINDU LAW.

I. What rights are conferred upon a woman by marriage,

(*a.*) in relation to a family property;

(*b.*) in relation to the self-acquisition of her husband who dies undivided;

(*c.*) in relation to property falling to the share of her husband on a division?

II. How does the re-marriage of a widow affect her rights,

(*a.*) in her deceased husband's property;

(*b.*) of guardianship of her children by him;

(*c.*) in property other than her husband's?

III. State shortly (*a.*) the object of adoption;

(*b*) the general principle on which it rests;

(*c.*) who may adopt;

(*d.*) who may be adopted;

(*e.*) who may give in adoption; and

(*f.*) the consequences of adoption when valid and when invalid.

IV Can a co-partner alienate a specific share in the joint property?

Give the reason for your answer.

V. How does *stridhana* descend,

(*a.*) where the wife dies childless;

(*b.*) where she dies leaving issue?

In what does the wife's *fee* differ from her *stridhana*?

VI. What is the essence of the exclusive title of self-acquired property? Give illustrations.

MUHAMMADAN LAW.

VII. Explain why, in cases of inheritance, there can never be

(*a.*) Two claimants, one entitled to $\frac{1}{2}$ and the other to $\frac{1}{3}$;

(*b.*) Three claimants, one entitled to $\frac{1}{2}$, another to $\frac{1}{3}$, and the third to $\frac{1}{8}$;

(*c.*) Three claimants, one entitled to $\frac{1}{6}$, another to $\frac{1}{3}$, and the third to $\frac{1}{2}$?

VIII. What heirs are not liable to exclusion?

IX. How many classes of distant kindred are there; and who are included in each class?

X. How many rules of distribution are there, and on what do they depend?

XI What is the legal effect

(*a.*) of a gift on a death-bed;

(*b.*) of an acknowledgment of a debt in favor of an heir;

(*c.*) of a gift of a thing to be produced *in futuro*;

(*d.*) of a bequest of the testator's whole property?

XII What are the rules relating to divorce and to *wuqf*?

FRIDAY, 14TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

JURISPRUDENCE.

J. H. SPRING BRANSON, ESQ.

I. Explain the maxim "*jus et obligatio sunt correlata.*" State why this is not true if by "*obligatio*" be meant duty in its widest legal sense.

II. Must every law that is compulsory be also permissive? Give the reason for your answer.

III. State the requisites, legal force, and modes of proof of customary law.

IV. What is necessary in order that *statuta conventionalia* may be converted into *statuta legalia*?

Give the reason for your answer, and an example by way of illustration.

V. What is the effect of new on older laws?

VI. What are the principles which govern the interpretation of laws?

VII. Give the meaning of the following terms—

Jus in rem;
Jus in personam;
Judgment *in rem;*
Judgment *in personam.*

VIII. On what principles does the law relating to the concurrence of actions depend?

IX. State shortly the doctrine of confusion of rights, and the principle on which it depends.

Give an example by way of illustration.

X. Define *modus*, and point out in what way it differs from *condition*

XI. On what principles do the legal relations of a corporation and its members depend?

FIRST L. M. S. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1878.

MONDAY, 1ST JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

CHEMISTRY.

T. K. ROGERS, M.B., F.R.C.S.

I What are the chief properties of Nitrogen gas, and how would you prove that Oxygen and Nitrogen exist in the atmosphere in an uncombined state?

II. Describe the structure of the flame of a common lamp, and explain why Carbon is set free by the combustion in the interior, but not at the surface.

III. Explain fully, giving the formulæ, how Chlorine and Hydrochloric acid, may be severally obtained.

IV. What salts does Sulphuric acid form, with Iron, Mercury, Potassium, and Aluminium?

V How would you prove the presence of Arsenious acid, in a sample of flour.

VI. By what tests would you distinguish, between a Phosphate and Carbonate, a Chloride and Cyanide, and a Tartrate and Citrate.

TUESDAY, 2ND JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ANATOMY.

A. M. BRANFOOT, M.B.

I. Enumerate the bones entering into the composition of the orbit mentioning the relative position of each. Mention also the various openings into the orbit and the structures passing through them.

II. Describe the structures which enter into the formation of the ankle joint and their relative position to one another. Describe the movements of which this articulation is capable.

III. Supposing the head opened and the brain removed give the dissection necessary to expose the lateral and third ventricles and describe the structures exposed.

IV. Enumerate the muscles causing adduction of the thigh. State the origin and insertion of each and the nerve by which it is supplied.

V Give the dissection necessary to expose the trunk and branches of the Glutæal artery after its exit from the pelvis and mention the anastomoses which the branches make with other vessels.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MATERIA MEDICA.

T. K. ROGERS, M B., F.R.C S

I. Enumerate the various Anthelmintics contained in the British Pharmacopoeia, giving the doses and special uses of those which are believed to have a specific action.

II. State the differences in composition and sensible properties, between each of the following pairs of substances.

(*a.*) Potassæ Carbonas, and Potassæ Bicarbonas.
(*b.*) Ferri Sulphas, and Ferri Sulphas Exsiccata.
(*c.*) Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum, and Hydrargyri Iodidum Viride.
(*d.*) Arnicae Radix, and Senegae Radix
(*e.*) Aconiti Radix and Armoraciae Radix.
(*f.*) Conii Fructus, and Foeniculi Fructus.

III Give the preparations and therapeutic uses of Calomel. How is the drug prepared? What is its most important impurity, and how may its presence be detected?

IV. Give the preparations, together with their respective doses and chief therapeutic uses, of the following drugs—Antimonium Tartaratum, Zinci Sulphas, Cupri Sulphas, Plumbi Acetas, Sulphur Sublimatum, Strychnia, Morphia, and Veratria.

V Compare the relative advantages and disadvantages of Chloroform and Ether as Anæsthetics. And explain the use made of

Ether in preparing Extractum Filicis Liquidum, and Extractum Ergotæ Liquidum.

VI. Describe the preparation, characters, and tests of Carbolic acid

What are its physiological actions, medicinal uses, and officinal preparations?

THURSDAY, 4TH JULY, 10 A.M TO 1 P.M

PHYSIOLOGY.

A. M. BRANFOOT, M.B

I Give a description of the red and white corpuscules of the blood including their appearance, composition, properties and uses.

II Describe the minute structure of the stomach, and give an account of the secretion of the gastric juice, its composition and action on food.

III What are the functions of the Portio Dura, the Pneumogastric and the Glosso-Pharyngeal nerves.

IV. What is the composition of Normal Urine? What circumstances influence the amount excreted in 24 hours? Mention the sources of the various constituents

SECOND L. M. S. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1878.

MONDAY, 8TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P M

MEDICINE.

T. K. ROGERS, M.B., F.R.C.S.

I. Give a clinical history of a case of Acute Tropical Dysentery, to include the etiology, symptoms, diagnosis, prognosis, treatment, and morbid anatomy.

II. What are the common causes of extreme Ascites? Explain how you would make your diagnosis, 1st, as to the presence of Ascites, 2nd, as to its probable cause; and state what treatment you would adopt in the various circumstances.

III. Describe the characters, and give the time of appearance, of the cutaneous eruptions met with in the following diseases,—Measles, Small-pox, Typhus Fever, Typhoid Fever, and Dengue.

IV. Explain the difference between *retention*, and *suppression* of secretion; and explain how retention of a secretion may give rise to disease.

V. Give an account of the symptoms including the physical signs, likely to be present in a case of acute inflammation of the Pleura, with a large amount of effusion.

VI. What symptoms occurring in the course of a specific fever, would lead you to diagnose, the occurrence of Meningeal inflammation?

TUESDAY, 9TH JULY, 10 A M TO 1 P.M

SURGERY AND OPHTHALMOLOGY

A. M BRANFOOT, M B

I Enumerate the various dislocations of the Hip-joint. Describe the symptoms of each, stating how you would diagnose the condition

from disease or fracture. What would be the appropriate treatment in each variety.

II. What are the causes and symptoms of anal abscess? What affection frequently results from anal abscess and how would you treat the condition?

III. Describe in detail the treatment of a case of simple incised wound of the knee joint occurring in a healthy adult. State the various complications which may arise and the manner in which you would treat each.

IV. What are the common causes of Ectropion and Entropion? Describe the operations for their relief.

V. Describe the operation of resection of the elbow-joint, and enumerate in their proper order the parts divided.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MIDWIFERY AND FORENSIC MEDICINE

T. K. ROGERS, M.B., F.R.C.S.

I. Give the diagnosis, and treatment of Prolapsus of the Funis.

II. Describe the symptoms and course of a case of "Acute Mammary Abscess," with the treatment both preventive, and curative, you would adopt.

III. Give a brief account of the pathology, and treatment of Puerperal Convulsions.

IV. Describe the symptoms usually present in a case of Acute Retroflexion of the unimpregnated Uterus; and state the treatment you would adopt.

V. Describe the symptoms and treatment of poisoning by Arsenious Acid; and the means of its detection after death.

VI. If requested to examine a woman alleged to have been recently delivered, to what points would you direct your attention?

THURSDAY, 11TH JULY, 2 TO 4 P.M.

HYGIENE.

A. M. BRANFOOT, M.B.

I. Enumerate the characters of a sample of usable drinking water and state the principal methods which may be employed for its purification from suspended and dissolved matters.

II. What are the principal means which may be used for the disposal of sewage? Mention a few conditions which would lead you to prefer one system to another.

III. What appearances would lead you to infer that a particular site was malarious? State what remedial means you would adopt if it was found necessary to inhabit such a spot.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION, 1878.

MONDAY, 8TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

CHEMISTRY.

T. K. ROGERS, M B, F.R C S.

I. Explain what effect would be produced by a fall or rise in the "barometric pressure," upon a body freely floating in water, and only partially immersed. At what temperature is the specific gravity of water highest?

Explain the importance of this fact in the economy of nature.

II. What do you understand by the terms, Chemical Affinity, Electropositive, Homologous Series, Katalytic Action? Illustrate your explanations by means of examples.

III Give the Molecular Weights, with the Empiric and Rational Formulæ, indicating the Radical, Alcoholic, and Basic Hydrogen, of the following bodies,—Glycerin, Acetic Acid, Oxalic Acid, and Vinic Alcohol.

IV. Mention the various ways by which the amount of aqueous vapour present in the air may be determined; giving a detailed account of the structure and method of use of Daniel's hygrometer. Explain which has the higher specific gravity, at the same temperature and pressure, moist or dry air

V. Describe how Phosphorus is obtained, and state how you would prove that red Phosphorus is merely an allotropic modification of common Phosphorus.

VI. By what general reactions may the presence of an alkaloid in a given solution be recognised? And what are the special tests for Quinine and Strychnine?

TUESDAY, 9TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

BOTANY.

A. M. BRANFOOT, M.B.

I. Give an account of the general structure of leaves and the function of the various parts.

II. Enumerate and give an account of the various cell contents of plants.

III. What are the distinguishing characters of Leguminosæ, Rubiaceæ and Scitamineæ? Name plants belonging to each.

IV. Enumerate the various forms of Inflorescence and give examples of each.

V. Explain the formation of the placenta in plants and give examples of the different varieties of placentation.

WEDNESDAY, 10th JULY, 7 A.M. TO 10 A.M.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

T. K. ROGERS, M.B., F.R.C.S.

I. Examine the Solutions marked A, B and C, and state what each contains. Each Solution contains one Acid and one Base only.

II. Find out the composition of the Powder marked E.

III. Ascertain the nature of the inorganic Poison, contained in the basin of conjee marked F.

N.B.—It is necessary to give in writing not only your results, but the various steps by which they were obtained.

FIRST M. B. & C. M. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1878.

MONDAY, 22ND JULY, 10 A M TO 1 P M.

ANATOMY.

A M. BRANFOOT, M.B.

I. Give a description of the structures which constitute the Lachrymal apparatus.

II. Supposing the abdominal cavity to be opened, state how you would proceed to show the Duodenum in the whole of its course. Give a description of the Duodenum mentioning the structures in relation with it and the ducts opening into it.

III. Describe the ligamentous structures connecting together the occipital bone and the first two cervical vertebræ. Mention the use of each ligament and the motions of which these articulations are capable.

IV. Give a description of the musculo-spiral nerve and its branches mentioning the muscles to which it is supplied and the structures in relation with it in the various parts of its course.

V. Enumerate the muscles entering into the composition of the tongue and describe their disposition in that organ. Describe the action of each and give its nervous supply.

VI. Supposing a male body in the lithotomy position and the skin and superficial fascia removed from the perinæum detail the steps of the dissection necessary to expose the deep layer of the triangular ligament and describe the structures brought into view.

TUESDAY, 23RD JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PHYSIOLOGY.

A. M. BRANFOOT, M.B.

I. Give an account of animal heat showing where and how heat is produced and lost, and how the temperature of the body is maintained and regulated.

II. Give a description of the minute structure of the small intestine, and state what is known regarding the action on food of Bile and Pancreatic fluid.

III Describe an entire revolution of the heart. Mention the principal evidences that the blood circulates, and state what agents beside the heart aid in the circulation.

IV. Explain the chemical and physical changes which take place during the act of Respiration in the air breathed and in the blood passing through the lungs. What is the chemical composition of air before and after respiration and what amount of change would render the air irrespirable?

V. Give an account of the functions of the Medulla Oblongata.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M

MATERIA MEDICA.

T. K. ROGERS, M.R., F.R.C.S.

I How is Sulphurated Potash made?

Name the changes which take place during its preparation. Describe the drug and the changes it is apt to undergo on keeping, and state its action and uses as a medicinal agent.

II. Describe the officinal parts of Aconitum Napellus. State the officinal preparations with their doses; and give the physiological action, and therapeutic uses of this drug.

III. Give the composition and doses of each of the following officinal preparations,—Pulvis Antimonialis, Vinum Antimoniale, Liquor Arsenicalis, Liquor Hydrargyri Perchloridi, Liquor Morphiæ Hydrochloratis, Vinum Opii.

IV. Give the physiological action, and therapeutic uses of the following drugs,—Digitalis, Podophylline, Nitrite of Amyl, and Chloral Hydrate.

V. Contrast the physiological actions of the following pairs of drugs:—

Belladonna and Calabar Bean.
Strychnine and Methyl Strychnine.

VI. What officinal drugs are derived from the "Natural Orders" Umbelliferæ and Liliaceæ? Give their officinal preparations, with their doses, and chief medicinal uses.

THURSDAY, 25TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

T. K. ROGERS, M.B., F.R.C.S.

I. Give a brief account of the Rhizohoda.

II. Supposing the skull of a vertebrate animal to be placed in your hands, to what points would you direct your attention, for the purpose of ascertaining the Order to which the animal had belonged?

III. Define the meaning of the terms, Homologous and Analogous; and illustrate your explanations by means of examples.

IV. Describe the various means by which Reproduction is effected in the Animal Kingdom; giving examples of each method.

V. Give an account of the Polyzoa.

What other groups of animals are most nearly allied to them?

VI. Describe the chief modifications in the structure of the heart, and the arrangement of the great blood-vessels, met with amongst vertebrate animals.

VII. To what class does the common Star Fish belong? Give an account of its locomotor organs.

B. C. E. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1879.

MONDAY, 10TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SURVEYING AND LEVELLING.

CAPTAIN W. H COAKER, R.E.

I On a Russian map a distance of 43 versts is found to measure 3·4 inches. Draw a comparative scale of English miles, shewing furlongs diagonally, and write down the representative fraction of the scale

(One verst = 1166·6 English yards)

II. The vertical arc of an Everest theodolite is graduated to one-third degrees. Shew how to attach a vernier to read minutes in both directions, and note the reading shewn.

(The scale may be drawn straight).

III. What is meant by the variation of the compass? Describe any simple method of ascertaining it.

IV. Explain the principle of construction of the box sextant, and shew how to find the index error.

V. Name, without describing, the permanent adjustments of Everest's double arc theodolite, and state the object of each Which of these are absolutely necessary, and how would you observe correctly without making the other adjustments?

VI. How would you observe a horizontal angle with (1) the prismatic compass, (2) the sextant, (3) the theodolite?

VII. Detail the operations in making a survey for a new road, and state what information should be recorded in your note-book.

VIII. A curve with a radius of a quarter of a mile is 1,000 feet long Find the length of the tangents and their angle of intersection. Make the necessary calculation for laying it out by tangential angles, and prove that all the points obtained by this method lie in the circumference of the circle.

IX. Describe the method of finding heights by the aneroid barometer, and write down a simple formula for the purpose.

MONDAY, 10TH FEB., 2 TO 4 P.M.

SURVEYING AND LEVELLING.

CAPTAIN W. H. COAKER, R.E.

I. Reduce the field book shown in the Diagram (A), and plot the section to scales of

200 feet to an inch horizontal.
20 „ „ vertical.

Lay down on the section the gradients you would propose for a first class road, and mark in figures the rate of inclination of each gradient.

II. Plot by the method of rectangular co-ordinates the polygon ABCDE to a scale of 200 feet to an inch, from the following data:—

Station.	Observed interior angle.	Bearing on limb of Theodolite.	Distance in feet.	North.	South.	East.	West.
	°	°					
A							
B	74 14	136 20	530				
C	98 19		870				
D	80 12		1,407				
E	79 29		1,110				
A	207 46		872				

DIAGRAM A.

Back sight.	Inter-mediate.	Fore-sight.	Rise	Fall	Reduced Level.	Distance feet	Remarks.
						—	Starting point.
8·61		5·02				315	
12·92	1·44					352	
		0·63				141	
10·38	5·84					162	
		3·11				207	
12·47	7·76					102	
	1 26					147	
		3·80				102	
0·62		11·72				98	
1·84	6·01				41 87	135	B. M. on stone.
		8·36				114	
2·47	2·00					147	
	6 37					20	River-Flood level, 37·76.
	9·31					24	
	6·52					21	
		2·65				27	
13·74	6·93					181	
	8 79					67	
	1·46					103	
	6 50					71	
		5·21				68	
4·71	6·45					55	
	8 87					67	
	7 09					58	
		9·44				123	

TUESDAY, 11TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

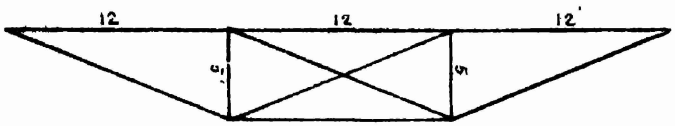
CONSTRUCTIVE ENGINEERING.

CAPTAIN W. H. COAKER, R.E.

I. A girder 40 feet long is loaded at points A, B, C, D., distant 5, 15, 24, and 32 feet from one end, with weights of 4, 12, 10, and 15 tons respectively. Draw the polygon of bending moments, and find what weights must be added at B in order to make the bending moments at B and C equal.

II. One of the trusses of a traveller of the form and dimensions shewn in sketch has to carry a single load of 3 tons.

Find the strains in the different parts—(1). When the load is over one of the struts and (2) when it is at the centre of the span.

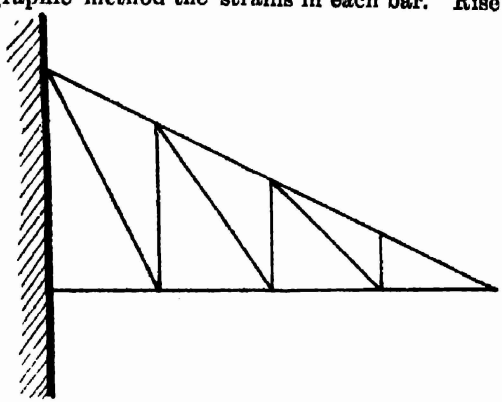


III. A queen-post truss of 40 feet span with principal rafters inclined at 30° with the horizon, supports a roof weighing 40 lbs. per square foot, and the trusses are 10 feet apart. Calculate the strains in each part of a truss.

IV. A railway is carried over a 20 feet opening by two double T cast-iron girders 24 feet in length. The total load is 1½ tons per foot run, and the depth of girder at the centre 2 feet. Fix the dimensions for the girder at the centre and draw a fingered section. What must be the sectional area of the web at the abutments to resist the shearing strain?

Working strength of cast-iron in tension 1·5 tons; in compression 8 tons; and in shearing 2·3 tons.

V. One of the cantilevers of a verandah roof of the form shewn in sketch has to carry a uniformly distributed load of 2 tons. Find by the graphic method the strains in each bar. Rise = ½ span.



VI. What advantages are claimed for continuous girders over those supported freely at the ends? How would you treat the strains in a continuous girder of two spans?

VII. Determine the equation to the line of resistance in a rectangular wall 4½ feet thick, which sustains the pressure of water-level with its top, and from this calculate the height of the wall when the line of resistance cuts the base at a distance of 6 inches within the extrados. Weight of masonry 125 lbs. per cubic foot.

TUESDAY, 11TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

CONSTRUCTIVE ENGINEERING.

CAPTAIN W. H. COAKER, R.E.

I. Name the principal stones used for building purposes in the Madras Presidency, and state generally the constituents of each?

II. Describe concisely the method of making table-moulded bricks. Sketch plan and section of an English kiln to burn 30,000 bricks.

III. Enumerate the different materials from which lime is obtained in this Presidency. How is mortar made, and what is the difference between common and hydraulic mortar? In applying mortar to masonry, whan are the essential points to be attended to?

IV. What is the object of metalling a road? Draw a section of a first-class road along the side of a hill, shewing catch drain, &c., and calculate roughly the quantity of work of each description per yard run.

V. In a river-bed of sand overlying rock at a depth of 10 feet, in which water never falls below the surface, explain by the aid of a sketch how you would get in the foundations for a pier measuring 6 ft. × 18 ft.

VII. What principles would guide you in designing a high boundary wall? Sketch the section of a wall 12 feet high, the foundations being in soft clay.

VII. The objects of the works in connection with an anicut are three-fold; (1) clearance of silt in front of the anicut; (2) irrigation;

and (3) navigation. Describe the works which are generally constructed to perform these functions, and sketch the general method of their arrangement?

VIII. A room 16 ft. wide has a terraced roof weighing 100 lbs. per square foot, supported on beams 8 ft. from centre to centre. The scantling of the beams being 9 inches × 12 inches, investigate their strength for transverse strain and deflection $p = 800$; $M = 4{,}800$.

Why is it essential that the timbers in a terraced roof should not sag much? Do the beams in the above example fulfil the usual condition in this respect?

IX. A bridge with shallow foundations in the sandy bed of a river is required to be protected against the scouring action of floods. Describe by the aid of a sketch the means you would adopt for this purpose.

X. Describe the action of a groyne. Under what circumstances are groynes generally used?

WEDNESDAY, 12TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

HYDRAULICS.

CAPTAIN W. H. COAKER, R.E.

I. Explain fully why it is difficult to provide for both irrigation and navigation in the same channel.

Why should the fall of branch channels be greater than that of the main canal?

II. Investigate the formula for discharge over a weir, with clear overfall, when the water has a certain velocity of approach.

III. Find the dimensions of a channel to carry 4,000 cubic feet per second with a fall of 2 feet per mile; side slopes 1 to 1; ratio of depth to mean width 1 : 15.

IV. A maximum discharging channel of best section has a depth of 8 feet; and falls 2 feet per mile. Calculate the discharge and draw a section of the channel with side slopes of 1 to 1.

V. A channel with a mean section of 1,200 square feet; depth 8 feet; side slopes of 1 to 1; and fall 3 feet per mile; is to be bridged What waterway must be given so that the head upon the bridge may not exceed 6 inches?

VI A canal which is used for both irrigation and navigation is to be divided into two similar equal branches, with a fall of 8 feet into one, and 6 feet into the other Describe the works required for this purpose, and give a sketch showing the relative positions you would propose for them.

VII. A river is 300 feet wide, with a depth of 10 feet of water, and vertical banks; surface fall 4½ feet per mile. To what height must an anicut be built to raise the water 6 feet?

VIII. (*a*)—A lock 150 feet long, and 20 feet wide, has a lift of 10 feet, and depths of 8 and 4 feet of water on the upper and lower sills respectively. It is filled by two sluices in the upper gates, each 3 feet in height with its sill 1 foot above the lock upper sill. Find the width necessary for the sluices in order that the lock may be filled in 5 minutes.

(*b*)—Supposing this lock to have two submerged sluices in the lower gate, find their area so that it may be half emptied in 1½ minutes

IX. The discharge of two pipes running full, laid with a fall of 1 in 100, is 66·569 cubic feet per second. Find their diameters, the diameter of one being double that of the other.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

ESTIMATING.

CAPTAIN W. H. COAKER, R E

Make an estimate of the cost of the sluice of which drawings are laid before you. Material to be brickwork plastered. Cut stone to be used for the sill, platform, &c.

Note.—The work being a small one, a complete and correct estimate will be expected.

THURSDAY, 13TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

EUCLID AND ALGEBRA.

F. S. EVANS, M.A.

I. Prove that all the interior angles of any rectilineal figure together with four right angles, are equal to twice as many right angles as the figure has sides.

II. Prove the proposition to which the following is a corollary: The difference of the squares on two unequal straight lines is equal to the rectangle contained by their sum and difference.

(*a*) ABC is a triangle having the angle BAC double of the angle ABC. Prove that the square on BC is equal to the square on AC together with the rectangle AB, AC.

III. If from any point without a circle two straight lines be drawn one of which cuts the circle, and the other touches it; prove that the rectangle contained by the whole line which cuts the circle, and the part of it without the circle, is equal to the square on the line which touches it.

(*a*) AB is a fixed straight line of given length, and any two circles whose centres C, D are in AB, are described touching one another externally and passing through A and B respectively. From A a tangent is drawn to the other circle whose centre is D meeting it in E, and DE is produced to the point F so that EF may be equal to the tangent drawn from B to the circle whose centre is C. Prove that the locus of F is a circle whose centre is A.

IV. In a given circle inscribe an equilateral and equiangular quindecagon.

V. Equal triangles which have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other have their sides about the equal angles reciprocally proportional; and triangles which have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, and the sides about the equal angles reciprocally proportional, are equal to one another.

(*a*.) ABC is an isosceles triangle, of which AB is equal to AC. A circle is described touching AB at B, and cutting AC in D and AC produced in E. Through A on the other

side of AC to AB, any straight line AF is drawn cutting BC produced in F; and through D, E, the straight lines DK, EG are drawn parallel to BCF meeting AB in K, and AF produced in G. If KG be joined, prove that the triangle AKG is equal to the triangle ABF.

VI. If a solid angle be contained by *any number* of plane angles they shall together be less than four right angles.

(*a.*) Prove that there cannot be more than five regular solids.

VII. Find the sum to n terms of $1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 +$ &c.

(*a.*) Sum to n terms $1 \cdot 2^2 + 3 \cdot 4^2 + 5 \cdot 6^2 +$ &c.

VIII. In Harmonical Progression, if the pth term $= qr$, and the qth term $= pr$, prove that the rth term $= pq$.

IX. Find the greatest numerical term of $(1 + x)^{-n}$.

Ex. $(1 + \frac{1}{4})^{-n}$, n being an integer.

X. If $p_r = \dfrac{3.5.7 \ldots\ldots (2r+1)}{2.4.6 \ldots\ldots 2r}$ and $q_r = \dfrac{1.3.5 \ldots (2r-1)}{2.4.6 \ldots 2r}$

Prove that $p_r + p_{r-1} q_1 + p_{r-2} q_2 + \ldots + q_r = r + 1$

XI. Find the sum of the first $2n + 1$ coefficient in the expansion of

$$\frac{1 - x + x^2}{(1-x)^3 (1+x)^2}$$

XII. Find the amount of P pounds in n years at Compound Interest, Interest being paid q times a year, and each payment being $\frac{r}{q}$.

THURSDAY, 13TH FEB. 2 TO 5 P.M.

MENSURATION.

F. S. EVANS, M.A.

[In the following questions π may be taken as $\frac{22}{7}$.]

I. From a triangular field whose sides are 1470, 1176, 882 feet respectively, a triangular portion containing 16800 square feet is cut off by a hedge parallel to the longest side. Find the length of the hedge.

II. A portion of a field is enclosed by three equal fences If each fence be divided into two equal fences, and these six be arranged in the form of a regular hexagon, compare the space now enclosed with that originally enclosed.

III. A right circular cone the radius of whose base is 1 ft. 4 in., and whose slant side is 6 ft. 8 in. lies on a plane. Its vertex is fixed, and the cone rolls on the plane round its vertex till it comes back to the same position from which it started. How many times will the cone have rolled round its axis?

V. How many solid feet of timber are contained in a beam whose ends are rectangles; the length and breadth of the greater being 32 and 20 inches; the length and breadth of the less 16 and 18 inches; and the perpendicular length 25 feet?

VI. A cannon in the form of a frustum of a cone has a cylindrical cavity throughout five-sixths of its length, into which a cannon-ball of volume 179$\frac{1}{2}$ cubic inches fits exactly. The external radii of the two ends of the frustum being twice, and four times the radius of the ball respectively, and the length of the axis of the frustum being 3 feet, find the number of cubic inches of metal in the cannon.

PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.

I. Prove, from the figure, that $\tan (A-B) = \frac{\tan A - \tan B}{1 + \tan A \tan B}$ when A and B are acute angles.

II. Find a general formula for all angles which have the same sine.

(1.) Find a general value for θ in the following equation:
$\sin \theta + \cos 2\theta + \sin 3\theta + \cos 4\theta = 0$.

III. Find, *from first principles*, the values of $\tan \frac{a}{3}$ when deduced from $\tan a$.

(1.) Shew, from the equation expressing $\tan \frac{a}{3}$ in terms of $\tan a$ that the same number of values is obtained.

(2.) From the *equation* shew that the sum of the values divided by the product of the values is equal to the product of the values taken two and two together.

IV. Find tan 15° from the figure.

(1) Hence deduce the maximum and minimum values of
Sin θ + cos (60° + θ.)

V. Prove that $a^x = 1 + (\log_e a)\, x + (\log_e a)^2 \frac{x^2}{1 \cdot 2}$ + &c.

VI. If, in any triangle,
$b = \cdot 0987654$, $c = \cdot 0456789$, $A = 56° 31' 14''$
find the angles B and C by logarithms.

VII. In any triangle, prove that
Sin A (b^2 cot B + c^2 cot C) = a^2 cos (B—C).

VIII. Prove that the radius of the circle touching the side a of triangle, and the other two sides produced is equal to $a \frac{\cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}}{\cos \frac{A}{2}}$

(1.) If l, m, n, be the lengths of the lines joining the centre of this described circle with the angles A, B, C of the triangle prove that $\frac{m\,n}{l} = a \tan \frac{A}{2}$

IX. Find x from the following equation

$$\text{Sin}^{-1} \frac{x-2a}{2a} + \sec^{-1} \frac{x-a}{a} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

FRIDAY, 14TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING.

CAPTAIN W. H. COAKER, R E.

Make complete drawings for a tank calingula 80 feet in length, built of rubble masonry, with cut stone where required. Bund 16 feet above bed of surplus channel; crest of calingula 7 feet below top of bund, and maximum discharge over it 4 feet. Soil, hard gravel.

Scale 10 feet to one inch.

FRIDAY, 14TH FEB, 2 TO 5 P.M.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAWING.

CAPTAIN W. H. COAKER, R.E.

The drawing placed before you is a contoured plan of a portion of hilly country. Copy one half in horizontal line shading, and the other half in brush and colour (Indian ink or sepia) shading; and draw a section on the line AB.

(No measurements allowed.)

SATURDAY, 15TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

F. S. EVANS, M.A.

I. Find the resultant, and point of application of the resultant, of two parallel forces acting in the same direction.

(*a.*) Two men carry a heavy weight suspended from a point in a heavy pole which rests horizontally with an end on a shoulder of each. Find the change in the pressures on the two men as the weight is hung from different points on the pole.

II. If any number of forces in one plane act on a body, find the three conditions of equilibrium.

(*a.*) A heavy circle of weight W rests between two fixed rough rods equally inclined to the vertical. A weight W' is suspended from one end of the horizontal diameter of the circle, and the circle is on the point of slipping. If α be the inclination to the vertical of either rod, and $\tan \beta$ the cofficient of friction,

$$\text{prove that } \frac{W'}{W + W'} = \frac{\sin 2\beta}{2 \sin \alpha}.$$

III. Find the centre of gravity of a plane triangular lamina.

(1.) Hence deduce the centre of gravity of a straight line whose density varies as the distance from one end.

IV. An infinite number of weights in decreasing Geometrical Progression are put on the four corners of a square ABCD in order; namely, the first weight on A, the second on B, the third on C, the fourth on D, the fifth on A, the sixth on B, and so on. Shew that the straight line joining A with the centre of gravity of the weights is inclined to AB at an angle whose tangent is the common ratio of the Geometrical Progression.

V. Find the ratio of P to W in the first system of pullies, taking into account the weights of the pullies.

(*a.*) If a man raise *himself* by this system of pullies, find the power he exerts.

VI. Prove Virtual Velocities to be true in the case of the single moveable pully when the strings are not parallel.

VII. Define velocity and acceleration, and explain how each is measured.

(*a.*)—If the unit of velocity be the velocity with which a point passes over *a* feet in *t* seconds, and the unit of acceleration that of a point which acquires in *t* seconds a velocity of *b* feet in *t* seconds, find the units of space and time.

VIII. A heavy body Q is drawn up a rough inclined plane by another body P, which descends vertically; P being connected with Q by a string passing over the vertex of the plane. If the weight Q start from rest from the foot of the plane, and if the string be cut when Q has gone up the plane a distance equal to the perpendicular height of the vertex above the foot of the plane, and if the particle then just come to rest at the top of the plane, prove that, if α be the inclination of the plane to the horizon, and tan α the coefficient of friction,

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{Q}{P - Q}$$

IX. Find the range and time of flight of a projectile on a horizontal plane.

(*a.*)—A particle is projected from the point A, and at the points B and C it is moving in directions inclined at 45° and 30°

to the horizon. If t_1, t_2 be the times from A to B, and from B to C, and if $t_1 = t_2 \sqrt{3}$, find the angle of projection at A.

X. If a particle oscillate in a cycloid, prove that the time of a complete oscillation is independent of the position from which the particle starts.

XI. A semicircle stands with its base AB on a horizontal plane, and a particle is projected from A so as to move on the *concave* side of the curve with a velocity equal to $\sqrt{ag\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}}$. Prove that the parabola described by the particle after leaving the semicircle will pass through the point B.

SATURDAY, 15TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

HYDROSTATICS AND PNEUMATICS.

F. S. EVANS, M.A.

I. Explain what is meant by the Principle of the transmission of fluid pressure.

(*a.*)—A man of weight W raises himself by blowing down the tube of a Hydrostatic Bellows with a pressure P. Find the ratio of P to W.

II. A triangle is immersed vertically in a liquid with its vertex downwards and its base parallel to the surface of the liquid, and the triangle is bisected by a line parallel to the base. If the whole pressure on the lower half of the triangle be double the whole pressure on the upper half, find the depth of the base of the triangle below the surface of the liquid.

III. Prove that the common surface of two liquids that do not mix is a horizontal plane.

(*a.*)—Three liquids that do not mix, of different densities, fill a semicircular tube whose bounding diameter is hori-

zontal. If the density of the heaviest be equal to the sum of the densities of the other two, and if the length of the heaviest subtend an angle of 90°, and the lengths of the other two subtend angles of 30° and 60° at the centre of the circle, find the ratios of the densities.

IV. If a heavy body be immersed in a liquid, prove that the resultant pressure is equal to the weight of the liquid displaced, and acts through the centre of gravity of the liquid displaced.

(*a.*)—A heavy triangle ABC whose sides AB, AC are equal is suspended with its plane vertical by two vertical strings from the points A, B, and rests with its vertex A, in the surface of a liquid, and half its area immersed. Compare the tensions of the two strings.

V. Define specific gravity, and show how to compare the specific gravities of two liquids by the Common Hydrometer.

(*a.*)—If a piece of metal weigh in vacuum 200 grains more than in water and 160 grains more than in spirit, find the specific gravity of the spirit.

VI. Explain the construction and use of the Thermometer, and give the three methods of graduating the same, shewing how to turn the values from one scale to another

(*a*)—Two thermometers are differently graduated. One of them denotes two particular temperatures by $a°$ and $b°$, and the other by $c°$ and $d°$. What will the latter indicate, when the former indicates $n°$?

VII. Explain the construction and action of the Common Pump.

(*a.*)—If a hole were made in the lower cylinder, whilst the pump is working, what effect would be produced?

VIII. Shew how to determine the altitude of a station by means of the common Barometer.

IX. Explain the construction of the single-barrel Air-Pump; and find the density of the air in the Receiver after n strokes.

X. A cylinder full of common air is closed at the top and bottom by two air-tight pistons moving freely in it. The cylinder is immersed vertically in water till its top is just on a level with the surface of the water. If the weight of the upper piston be equal to the weight of a cylinder of water, of base equal to the base of the given cylinder, and altitude equal to the height of the water barometer, and if the sum of the weights of the two pistons be equal to half the weight of the water which the given cylinder could hold, find the distances of the two pistons from the ends of the cylinder.

APPENDIX.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17TH, 10 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

URIYA . GRAMMAR, &c.

K. M. BANERJEA, LL. D.

ଯାହା ସକାଶରୁ ହୋଉଅଛି ଭୟ ।
ସେ ମିଏ ନୁହଇ ହେ ଗାନ୍ଧାରୀ ପ୍ରାଣପ୍ରିୟ ॥
ଶଙ୍କା କରି ଯାହାକୁ କରି ପରିଚର୍ଯ୍ୟା ।
ମିଏନୁହଇ ହେ ଜାଣ ମହାରାଜୀ ॥
ଯାହା ମୁଖ ଦେଖିଲେ ମନରେ ପ୍ରସନ୍ନ ।
ହୋଏ ସେ ମିଏ ବୋଲି ଜାଣ ନରରାଣ ॥
ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ନ ଥାଇ ଯେ ଅନୁକୂଳ ହୋଏ ।
ତାଠାରୁ ମିଏ ଆଉ ଲୋଡ଼ିଲେ ନ ଥାଏ ॥
ଚଞ୍ଚଳ ଲୋକଙ୍କର ସଙ୍ଗରେ ହେଲେ ମିଏ ।
ଅଳପ ଦିନେ ପୁଣି ହୋଏ ସେ କୀମିଏ ॥
ଚଞ୍ଚଳ ଲୋକେ ଅଳପ କରେ ଚଳନ୍ତି ।
ନ ଚଳି ଅଳପକେ ପ୍ରିୟକୁ କହନ୍ତି ॥
କୃତଘ୍ନ ମିଏଦ୍ରୋହୀ ଯେତେକ ମରନ୍ତି ।
ବଲୁଆ କୁକ୍‌କୁଟି ତାହାକୁ ନ ଛୁଅନ୍ତି ॥

I. *a.* Render the above lines in ordinary style and prose order.

b. Who was ଗାନ୍ଧାରୀ ? What modern town is supposed to be the place to which the name refers ?

c. In what cases are ଯାହା and ମନରେ (5th line) ? Parse ପ୍ରସନ୍ନ.

d. What is meant by କୀମିତ୍ର and ନରରାଣ ?

e. Give the literal meanings of ପରିଚର୍ଯ୍ୟା and କୃତଘ୍ନ.

ମୁ ତ ଆସିଅଛି ଦୂତକାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରି ।
ଏବେ ତୁମ୍ଭ ଘରେ ଖାଇବ କି କରି ॥
ଯେବେ ତୁମ୍ଭେ କରିବ ମୋ ଆସିବା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ।
ତେବେ ମୁହିଁ ଖାଇବ ଜାଣ ହେ ନରରାଜ ॥
ଦୁର୍ଯ୍ୟୋଧନ ବୋଇଲେ ମୁ ତ ତୁମ୍ଭ ଶତ୍ରୁ ।
ନୁହଇ ନ ଭୁଞ୍ଜୁଛ କହତ କେଉଁ ହେତୁ ॥
ଏହା ଶୁଣି କୃଷ୍ଣ ଅଳପ ହସିଲେ ।
ଦୁର୍ଯ୍ୟୋଧନ ମୁଖକୁ ଚାହିଁଣ ଭାଷିଲେ ॥
ପ୍ରୀତିରେ ବିପତ୍ତିରେ ପର ଘରେ ଭାତ ।
ଖାଇବ ଏ କଥା ସବୁରିଟ୍ଟ ମତ ॥

II. *a.* What is the difference between ଖାଇବ and ଖାଇବୁ ?

b. Distinguish participles from finite verbs in the above lines.

c. Give the sense of the first four lines in English.

d. Express in one English word the meaning of the words କି କରି in the 2nd line.

e. Parse ଖାଇବ in the last line.

f. Who was Durjodhan ?

g. In what case is ତୁମ୍ଭ (2nd line) ?

h. Is there any grammatical difference between ଦୁର୍ଯ୍ୟୋଧନ in the 5th line and the same word in the 8th line ?

i. Is there any difference between ମୁ and ମୁହିଁ ?

କ୍ଷତ୍ରିମ୍ବ ଯେବେ ବାଢା ହୋଇ ଦ୍ୱିଜ ସେବା ।
କରୁଛୁ ଲୋକେ ତାକୁ ଦେବତା ବୋଲଇ ॥
ଲୋକେ ଯେବେ ବଦ୍ୟାରେ ହୁଅନ୍ତୁ ଯାରଙ୍ଗମ ।
ରଜାଠାରୁ ଅରଜନ ଅନ୍ତୁ ସୁଖେ ଗ୍ରାମ ॥
ବୁଦ୍ଧିରେ ଯେଉଁ କର୍ମ କରଇଁଟି ନର ।
ଉତ୍ତମ କର୍ମ ତାକୁ ବୋଲନ୍ତୁ ନରବର ॥
ବାହୁ ବଳେ ଯେଉଁ କରମ କରନ୍ତୁ ।
ମଧ୍ୟମ କର୍ମ ବୋଲି ତାହାକୁ କହନ୍ତୁ ॥
ଯାଇ ଆସି ଯେଉଁ କରମ ଜରେ ନର ।
ଅଧମ ବୋଲିଇଁଟି ସେ ଧର୍ମ ତାହାର ॥
ଦୁର୍ଯ୍ୟୋଧନ ଶକୁନି କର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଦୁଶ୍ଶାସନ ।
ଏ ସ୍ଥଳେ ହେ ଅଛନ୍ତି ମୁରଖ ମଣ୍ଡନ ॥
ଏହାଙ୍କଠାରେ ତୁମ୍ଭେ ସଙ୍ଗ୍ୟ ଭାର ଦେଇ ।
କାହିଁପାଇ ଥିବୁଛ ବସି ବସୁଖ ପାଇ ॥

III. *a*. Give the literal meaning of ଦ୍ୱିଜ. Who are so called (1) among men, (2) among animals, and why are they so called?

b. With what nominative does କରୁଛି agree?

c. In what case is ସେବା, and by what is it governed?

d. What is the literal meaning of ଯାରଙ୍ଗମ and in what case is ବଦ୍ୟାରେ?

e. What is the meaning of ଅରଜନ?

f. With what nominative does କହନ୍ତୁ agree (in the 8th line)?

g. Explain what sort of works are held *best*, what sort *muddling*, and what sort *base* in the above lines?

h. What characters are spoken of toward the end of the extract and who were they?

ଯମୁନା ହ୍ରଦରେ କାଳିୟ ନାମରେ ଏକ ଅଜଗର ସର୍ପ ବାସ କରେ । ନାଗରାଜ କାଳିୟ କଦାଚିତ୍ ଗରୁଡ଼ ଏାସରେ ଭୀତ ହୋଇ ଏହି ଭୂପତିଙ୍କ ସମୀପରେ ଶରଣାଗତ ହୋଇ ଥିଲେ । ମହାରାଜ ସୁଷେଣ ତାହାଙ୍କୁ ଗରୁଡ଼ଠାରୁ ପରିଏାଣ କରି ଥିଲେ । ନାଗାଧିପ ସନ୍ତୁଷ୍ଟ ହୋଇ ଏହାଙ୍କୁ ଆତ୍ମନିଷ୍କ୍ରୟସ୍ୱରୂପ ଏକ ବହୁମୂଲ୍ୟ ମଣି ପ୍ରଦାନ କରି ଥିଲେ ।

IV. *a.* What is the literal meaning of ଅଜଗର and ଭୂପତି ?

b. In how many senses may the word ନାଗ be used ?

c. Who was *Garuda*, and why was he held terrible ?

d. Who was Susen, by whom was he presented with something valuable and why ? What was that present ?

e. What is the meaning of ଆଦ ନିଷ୍କ୍ରୟ ?

ପାଣ୍ଡୁ ନାମରେ ଏକ ସୁପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧ ଜନପଦ ଅଛି । ସେଠାରେ ମଳୟ ପର୍ବତର ଅନତିଦୂରରେ ଉରଗ ନାମ୍ନୀ ନଗରୀ ଅଛି । ସେହି ନଗରୀ ସମୁଦ୍ରର ନିକଟବର୍ତ୍ତିନୀ । ଏହି ମହାରାଜ ଉକ୍ତ ନଗରୀର ଅଧିରାଜ । ପାଣ୍ଡୁ ଦେଶର ଅଧିପତି ବୋଲି ଏ ପାଣ୍ଡୁ ନାମରେ ବିଖ୍ୟାତ ହୋଇ-ଅଛନ୍ତି । ଏହାଙ୍କୁ ଦେଖିଲେ ବୋଧ ହୁଏ ଯେମନ୍ତ କୌଣସି ଦେବତା ଭୂମ୍ୟ ଆଶାରେ ଗୁପ୍ତ ବେଶରେ ରାଜସଭାକୁ ଆସିଅଛନ୍ତି ।

V. *a.* What mountain and towns are here referred to ?

b. Give the etymology and meaning of ଉରଗ.

c. What is meant by ଗୁପ୍ତବେଶ ?

d. What are the accusative and dative terminations in Uriya ? Give examples from extracts in this paper.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17TH, 2 TO 5 P M.

URIYA: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

K. M. BANERJEA, LL. D.

I. (A) Translate into Uriya:—

I will not weary you, gentlemen, with all the arguments that passed between me and Rachub; at last we compromised matters—he would take nothing less than the whole debt, but he let me have, at a very cheap rate, a chest of second-hand clothes, by which he assured me I might make my fortune He brought them to Grand Cairo, he said, for the purpose of selling them to slave-merchants, but he was in haste to get back to his family at Constantinople and therefore he was willing to make over to a friend the profits of this speculation. I should have distrusted Rachub's professions of friendship, and especially of disinterestedness, but he took me with him to the Khan, where his goods were, and unlocked the chest of clothes to show them to me. They were of the richest and finest materials and had been but little worn. I could not doubt the evidence of my senses

(B.) (1) I was touched to the heart by this kindness.

(2) Even fools learn by experience.

(3.) Our conjectures were, alas! too true.

(4.) Pardon me the expression, I have none of those superstitious fears.

(5) Although my brother had been prosperous in his profession, he did not despise his poor relations.

(6.) You have made this excuse so often on similar occasions that I do not now believe you.

II. Composition in Uriya:—

"O! it is excellent
To have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous
To use it like a giant."

(The composition is not to exceed two pages in length Particular attention should be paid to spelling, hand-writing, and accuracy and appropriateness of expression)

III Translate the following into English:

ସେ ନଗରରେ ରାଣ୍ଡେ ରହିଲା । ଏମନ୍ତରେ ସେ ନଗରରେ ରାଣ୍ଡ ଅର୍ଧମାନେ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଗୋଟାୟେ ରୋଦନ କଲା । କେ ଧର୍ମିଙ୍ଗ ପୁରୁଷ ପରୋଷକାରୀ ଲୋକ ଅଛି । ଏ ରାକ୍ଷସ ମୋତେ ମାରୁଅଛି । ଏହାଠାରୁ ରକ୍ଷା କର । ଏମନ୍ତ ବୋଲି ସେ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ କାନ୍ଦନ୍ତେ ପୁରନ୍ଦର ସେ ନଗର ଲୋକଙ୍କୁ ପଚାରିଲେ; ଅହେ ଏ ନଗରରେ ତିରୀ କାହାର କାହିଂକି କାନ୍ଦୁଅଛି । ଏହାକୁ କିପାଁ ରାକ୍ଷସ ମାରଇ । ଏମନ୍ତ ପଚାରନ୍ତେ ସେ ନଗର ଲୋକେ ବୋଇଲେ । ପ୍ରତି ଦିନେ ଏହି ଛପେ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଗୋଟାୟେ ରୋଦନ କରଇ । ରାକ୍ଷସଭୟରେ ତାହାଠାକୁ କେହି ନ ଯାନ୍ତି । ସେ ପୁରନ୍ଦର ଏମନ୍ତ ଶୁଣି ସେ ନଗରକୁ ଅଇଲା । କେତେହେଁକ ଦିନେ ଆସି ଅବନ୍ତି ନଗରରେ ପ୍ରବେଶ ହୋଇଲା । ରାଜା ବୀରବିକ୍ରମଦେବକୁ ଦର୍ଶନ କଲା । ରାଜା ପଚାରିଲେ ପୁରନ୍ଦର କେଉଁ ଦେଶରେ କି ଅପୂର୍ବ ଦେଖିଲ କହ ଶୁଣିମା । ସେ ବୀର-ବିକ୍ରମଦେବ ପଚାରନ୍ତେ ସେ ପୁରନ୍ଦର କହୁଅଛି । ଭୋ ଦେବ ଅନେକ ଦେଶ ବୁଲିଲି ମଳୟାଚଳ ପର୍ବତ ନିକଟେ ସିତପୁର ହୋଇ ନଗର ଗୋଟାୟେ ଅଛି ତହିଁ ପ୍ରବେଶ ହୋଇଲି । ସେଠାରେ ରାଣ୍ଡେ ରହିଲି । ସେ ରାଣ୍ଡେ ସେ ନଗରପ୍ରାନ୍ତେ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଗୋଟାୟେ ରୋଦନ କରି ବୋଇଲା । ଆହୋ ଧର୍ମିଙ୍ଗ ପରୋପକାରୀ କେ ଅଛି । ଏ ରାକ୍ଷସଠାରୁ ମୋତେ ରକ୍ଷା କର । ଭୋ ଦେବ ସେ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଏମନ୍ତ ବୋଲି କାନ୍ଦନ୍ତେ ସେ ନଗର ଲୋକଙ୍କୁ ପଚାରିଲି । ଅହୋ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଗୋଟାୟେ ରୋଦନ କରୁଅଛି । କି କଥାଏ । ଏଥକୁ ସେ ନଗର ଲୋକେ ବୋଇଲେ ଆମ୍ଭେ ନ ଜାଣୁ ପ୍ରତି ଦିନେ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଗୋଟାୟେ ରୋଦନ କରଇ । ରାକ୍ଷସଭୟରେ କେହି ନ ଜାନ୍ତି । ଭୋ ଦେବ ଏମନ୍ତ କଥା ଏକ ଦେଖି ଅଇଲି । ଏମନ୍ତ କହିଁ ସେ ପୁରନ୍ଦର ତୁନି ହୋଇଲା ।

b ଏଥୁ ଅନନ୍ତରେ ବୋଇଲେ ଦୁର୍ଯ୍ୟୋଧନ ।
ଉଠିବା ହୋଉ କୃଷ୍ଣ କରିବା ଭୋଜନ ॥
ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣ ବୋଇଲେ ମୁ ଆସିଛି ବାଟେ ଖାଇ ।
ତୁମ୍ଭେ ଘରେ ଭୁଞ୍ଜି ପାରିବି ମୁ ନାହିଁ ॥
ଦୁର୍ଯ୍ୟୋଧନ ବୋଇଲେ ତୁମ୍ଭ ପାଁଇଁ ଭୋଜ୍ୟ ।
ସାମଗ୍ରୀ ଯାକ ମୁହିଁ କରାଇଛି ଉଜ ।

c. ମହାର୍ଷି କୌଣ୍ଡ ଏହିପରି ବିଜ୍ଞାପନ କଲାରୁ ମହାନୁଭାବ ନୃପତି ତାହାଙ୍କୁ ପୁନର୍ବାର ନିବେଦନ କଲେ, ଭଗବନ୍ ! ଆପଣ ଆମ୍ଭ ନିକଟରୁ ଅସିଦ୍ଧକାମ ହୋଇ ପ୍ରତି ନିବୃତ୍ତ ହେଲେ ଏହି ଜନ୍ମେଣ୍ଡଳରେ ଆମ୍ଭର ଘୋରତର ଅକୀର୍ତ୍ତି ଘୋଷଣା ହେବ । ଲୋକେ କହିବେ ସର୍ବଶାସ୍ତ୍ରପାରଦର୍ଶୀ ଜଣେ ତପସ୍ୱୀ ରଘୁଙ୍କ ନିକଟକୁ ଗୁରୁଦକ୍ଷିଣାର ଧନ ପ୍ରାର୍ଥନା କରିବାକୁ ଆସି ଭଗ୍ନାଶ ହୋଇ ସ୍ଥାନ ନ୍ତରକୁ ଗମନ କରିଅଛନ୍ତି । ଏହା ଆମ୍ଭର ନିତାନ୍ତ ଅସହ୍ୟ । ଏହିପରି ଜନାପବାଦ ରଘୁବଂଶର କେତେବେଳେ ହୋଇ ନ ଥିଲା ; ସୁତରାଂ ଏହାକୁ ଆମ୍ଭର ନୂତନ ପରିବାଦ କରିବାକୁ ହେବ, ଅତଏବ ଅନୁଗ୍ରହ ପୂର୍ବକ ଆପଣାଙ୍କୁ ଦୁଇ ତିନି ଦିନ ପ୍ରତୀକ୍ଷା କରିବାକୁ ହେବ । ଆପଣ ଆମ୍ଭର ଋଷି ଯୋଗ୍ୟର ପବିତ୍ର ଅଗ୍ନ୍ୟାଗାରରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତି କରନ୍ତୁ । ଆମ୍ଭେ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଗୁରୁଦକ୍ଷିଣା ଧନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଯଥାସାଧ୍ୟ ଯତ୍ନ କରିଅଛୁଁ ।